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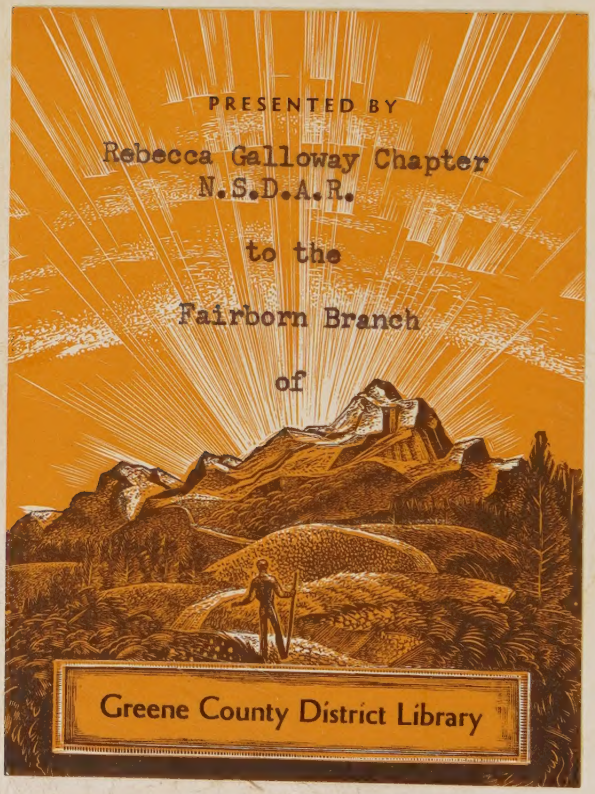
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HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 1

Special Gift
from
Rebecca Galloway Chapter
DAR

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Ref

Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey

Preface

A word of introduction is perhaps necessary.

For a period of some twenty years I have been engaged in research work on the history of the Tilton family in America. Naturally during these years a great amount of data of a very interesting nature has been accumulated. It has always been my desire to put this material into a printed book, but there are two reasons that compelled me to abandon this idea.

In the first place I found as the years went on that I could not find sufficient time to prepare properly a large volume for publication. In the second place the great financial risk involved in a work of this character was more than I cared to assume.

Nevertheless, I felt that to keep these records in a private collection was an injustice to those who are interested in the subject. I have, therefore, decided to do the best thing possible, and that is, to release the material I have accumulated in booklet form from time to time, provided always there is sufficient interest to warrant a continuation of this course. This booklet is the first to be published with this idea in mind.

The series as planned will progress in logical order, generation by generation, and will comprise the history (so far as is known) of both the William and John Tilton lines. When sufficient booklets have been issued to make up a volume an index will be prepared and the series may be bound by those who may desire to do so.

For many years I have been in close touch with the late Frank W. Hine, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a descendant of William Tilton and an authority on the Tilton family history, from whom I received much valuable advice, assistance and material. After giving considerable thought to the matter of publication, both Mr. Hine and I agreed that the plan outlined above was the only

practical and satisfactory course to pursue in publishing this Tilton material. Much of Mr. Hine's valuable data will appear in this series of booklets.

I wish to record at this place my deep sorrow at the passing of that splendid gentleman, Mr. Hine, on July 29th this year. He was unquestionably the best informed man in America on the Tilton family history, and it is indeed a great regret to me that he could not have lived long enough to see this work actually started, for it was his heart's desire to see this material properly and permanently preserved in printed form and made accessible to all Tilton descendants. I am very frank to say that had it not been for the constant and untiring support and encouragement given me by Mr. Hine I would probably never have attempted any printed work on this subject.

It is hoped that with the progress of this series of booklets further interest will be stimulated, with the result that much new data not already accumulated by Mr. Hine or myself may come to hand and find a lodging place in this series before it is completed.

Care has, of course, been used to make these records as authentic and reliable as possible. That errors may creep into a work of this magnitude is self-evident. I would appreciate being advised wherever these are detected in order that they may be properly corrected in subsequent issues.

In conclusion I would say that I sincerely hope this booklet, the first of the series to be published, will meet with general approval. I also hope that those who are interested will take kindly to the proposition as outlined and will give it their support. Without support the undertaking cannot succeed.

FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON.

November 10, 1927.
Clifton, New Jersey.

Tilton

THE name TILTON is Anglo-Saxon. It was the name given to a hill in Leicestershire, England, by the Anglo-Saxons who settled there, because they had found on this hill the remains of the fortifications constructed by the Romans during their invasion of England. It signifies "the place where the soldiers have been," "a place of tournament," or "a village of tents." We believe the first to be preferable from the historical standpoint. As was the custom when people were first designated by surnames, the family that settled there was named from their place of residence. We do not know the original spelling of the name, but among the very earliest forms were Tillintone and Tiletone. In some of the English records of a later period (but before the colonization of America) it was also spelt Tylton, and in this country the first few generations spelt it Tillton.

The town of Tilton in Leicestershire was in existence when William the Conqueror conquered England, and the name of the family and of the town appears in "Domesday Book," which was a census of the inhabitants of Britain and their property, prepared by direction of the new Norman king in the year or years just preceding 1086, and is one of the oldest and most valuable of English historical records.

During the reign of King Henry II (1154-89), Sir John Tilton possessed a fair estate, and it is recorded that he gave certain parcels of land in Billesdon and Kirby, in Leicestershire, to the lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem and the infirm brethren of Burton-Lazars, which gifts were confirmed by the king. (Collin's "Peerage of England," Vol. V, p. 348.)

Honorable records were made in the Crusades by Sir John Tilton, Knight, and other members of the family. This Sir John Tilton was living about 1216, and on his tomb in Tilton Church, founded by the Tilton family, in Tilton, England, are engraved his arms. It is possible that these arms were used by the Tiltons in this country upon their arrival here, for it is said that there is evidence that they were in use in New England around the year 1700. It is also stated that in an ancient document, Peter Tilton, of Hadley, Massachusetts, is styled "Petru Tylton, Armiger,"

The Church, Tilton, England

thereby indicating that he was of an armigerous English family and entitled to armorial bearings.

In 1256, during the reign of Henry III, some of the family removed from Tilton to Digby, in Lincolnshire, and in this way the name of that branch of the family became Tilton de Digby and finally Digby. The Digbys of England, among whom have been some very famous men, are of the Tilton family. (Collin's "Peerage of England," Vol. V, p. 348; also Burke, p. 418.)

Tradition says that the lives of both Edward I (1272-1307) and Edward III (1327-77), were saved by Tiltons, and that on Bosworth Field (1485), during the "War of the Roses," seven of the family held positions under Henry VII in his successful fight against King Richard III, several of them losing their lives that day. (Lewis' "N. H. Gen.," Vol. IV, 1908, p. 1967.)

The first representatives of this family patronymic in this country were William Tilton and John Tilton, believed by some to have been younger members of the Digby branch of the family, who emigrated from England and settled at Saugus (Lynn), Massachusetts, between the years 1630 and 1640, during the great

Puritan emigration to this country and during the troublous times of King Charles I (1625-49).

That the family did not sympathize with King Charles I in his method of ruling England is evidenced by the fact that Peter Tilton, of Hadley, Massachusetts, a son of William Tilton, gave material aid in this country to General Edward Whalley and General William Goffe, two of the judges who sentenced King Charles I to execution (1649) and who later fled to New England. It has long been a tradition (although no documentary evidence has so far been found to substantiate it) that when King Charles II succeeded Oliver and Richard Cromwell (1660), he issued a warrant for the arrest of Peter Tilton because of the aid which he was giving to these two "regicides." At any rate, if there ever was such a warrant the king's deputies were never able to execute it, no doubt because the Puritans of New England, in contradistinction to the Cavaliers of Virginia, never sympathized with the cause of Charles I. It is supposed that General Goffe spent the last days of his life at the home of Peter Tilton, in Hadley, Massachusetts.

William Tilton

William Tilton (the founder of the New England branch of the family and ancestor of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States), seems to have been older than John, and by some it is claimed that John was a son, but it seems more probable that he was a brother. There is, however, little doubt but that they were closely related.

Both John and William Tilton were men of education. William Tilton was a freeman in Lynn and was engaged in the settlement of estates, was allowed his own seal by the court, and seems to have been a professional man. In 1643 he presented the in-

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On May 14, 1861, Kenelm Henry Digby, Esq., of England, in a letter to General William S. Tilton, of Boston, says: "We have a parchment in our family which states that Tilton Church was founded by our family (1190). . . . The Digbies who fell at Towton (1461) were called de Tilton and Sir Everard Digby of Tilton and Drystoke, who died in 1509, is the last who bears the name of Tilton."

The early Norman tower of Tilton Church was built in 1190; the spire in 1380; the south aisle in 1390 and the clerstory in 1490. The church was rebuilt by the family in the sixteenth century. It is now high episcopalian.

ventory of the estate of Abraham Belknap, of Lynn, and in 1646 he was one of those appointed to do the same service for the estate of Francis Lightfoot. In the latter year (1646) we find "William Tilton, of Lynn, freed from training, paying 6s. yearly, but to keep his arms fixed." The next entry is similar: "26; 4; 1649. William Tilton, of Lynn, freed from training by reason of his age." In 1650 he was appointed to take the inventory of the estate of Edmund Lewis, of Lynn.

William Tilton died in Lynn late in 1652, or early in 1653. His will was probated "5 mo. 1653," at Salem. Unfortunately the original document is lost and no copy remains. The will was "brought in by Widow Tilton, of Lin," and was proved by Edward Burcham and John Hud. However, the inventory of the estate survives and is set forth as follows:

"INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM TILTON, OF LINE, TAKEN 16 d. 2 mo. 1653, by Edward Burchum, Henry Collins and Francis Ingalls:

	l.	s.	d.
2 Oxen and five kine	40		
six younge Cattell	14	10	
3 Calves and five swien	5		
in puttor, Ieren pots and ould brase	2	7	4
frynge pan and hooks		5	
his purse and aparill and cloth	7	18	
2 hogsheades, 3 payles and a bottell with other lumber	1	6	
too bikles and a hammer		9	6
3 sheepe and 5 lambs	6	13	4
plow and Ierens and yocks		15	
in Linninge	2		
in beddinge, boulsters and Coverings	6		
a warming pan, Chiste & Churen		12	
in coren, backen & Porke	6	10	
in wheles, sith & yaron grinestone and barley	2	8	8
house & Lande	30		
sword, muskett & bandeleres	1	10	
	128 l.	4 s.	10 d.

The description of the "house & Lande" owned by William Tilton is set forth in the following deed, dated 8th day, 12th month, 1653, from Roger Shaw and wife, Sussana, who married Shaw after the death of her husband, William Tilton:

> "Conveyance by Roger Shaw, Hampton, Norfolk Co. New England, to Thomas Chadwell—Richard Rooten and John Hude: for sum of 30 lbs. the house and housings &c, lately in the occupation of the lately deceased William Tilton and his by reason of purchase from John Wing, and by him left to Susanna, his wife, as sole executrix, and now in the hands of Roger Shaw aforesaid by way of contraction and marriage of ye said executrix, convey to parties as named, same situate in Lynn, viz. two acres, more or less, the house now standeth upon adjoining upon ye town common on ye East, and West upon ye lands of Richard Rooten, South upon ye Sea, and North upon ye lands of Francis Ingalls,* also 3 acres, more or less, lying upon Sagamore Hill, adjoining upon ye land of Mr. Edward Holyoke, on the South, East, West and North upon ye lands of Mr. Daniel King; also 4 acres of Salt Marsh, more or less, in ye town Marsh, adjoining upon ye great river, called Saugus River, upon ye South and East, upon ye lands of Mr. Knowles, and North upon some uplands, and Westerly several other lots, also 12 acres of planting ground, more or less, near to ye planting field of Henry Collins, and adjoining East upon ye rocks, on ye East side of ye town below the lots of Robert Rand and the late Henry Ingalls. In Witness Whereof I Roger Shaw, have set my hand and seale this 8th day of 12th month in ye year 1653.
>
> This deed duly acknowledged by Roger Shaw and Susanna, ye wife of said Roger Shaw this 16-12 mo. 1653." (Essex County Registry Deeds, Vol. 6.)

*This property lies in the very heart of the City of Lynn, Mass., adjoining Lynn Commons. It was for a long time and probably is still known as the Thomas Chadwell place. Richard Rooten in his will (1663) gives a lot to Edward Rooten upon hill that was "Ould Tiltons."

William Tilton named his wife Susannah, who was probably his second wife, executrix of his will, which was probated by her in May, 1653. She married the same year Roger Shaw, of Hampton, in the Province of New Hampshire, a widower with a large family. Roger Shaw held a position under the crown and was a large land owner and an influential man. He had settled in Cambridge as early as 1636.

She did not long survive, dying on January 28, 1665. Roger Shaw died on May 29, 1661, and Joseph Shaw, his son and executor of his estate, paid to Susanna's son, Samuel Tilton, June 12, 1661, thirty pounds, which his father, Roger Shaw, agreed with the boy's mother to do when he came of age. (Old Norfolk Co. records, Essex Antiquarian, Vol. IV, p. 9.)

Joseph Shaw also paid ten pounds to Daniel Tilton, son of William and Susanna Tilton, through his brother, Samuel Tilton, his guardian, in 1663, and on May 13, 1669, he paid to Abraham Tilton twenty pounds—"one-half being given me by late father Wm. Tilton of Lynn & the other half by marriage contract between said Roger & my mother."

Roger Shaw, in his will dated August 25, 1660, provided for these payments to Daniel and Abraham Tilton.

The children of William Tilton, of Lynn, were:

Probably by first wife:

1. Peter Tilton (W2-1) Born in England.
   Mar. (1) Elizabeth ——. May 10, 1641.
   Mar. (2) Mary ——.
   Mar. (3) Sarah Heath, Nov. 3, 1690.
   He died July 11, 1696.

By wife Susannah:

2. Abraham Tilton (W2-2) Born 1638 or 1639.
   Mar. (1) Mary Cram, Jan. 25, 1665-6.
   Mar. (2) Deliverance ——
   He died March 28, 1728.

3. Samuel Tilton (W2-3) Born June 16, 1640, or about.
   Mar. Hannah Moulton, December 17, 1662.
   He died Nov. 29, 1731.

4. Daniel Tilton (W2-4) Born 1646, in Lynn.
   Mar. Mehetable Sanborn, December 23, 1669.
   He died February 10, 1714-15 (or 1716).

Our system of numbering is as follows: "J" stands for descendant of John; "W" for descendant of William. The numeral following represents the generation from John or William and the last number is the individualistic number.

John Tilton

The Puritans of New England were intolerant of those who differed from them in religious belief. In 1635 Roger Williams had been banished from the Massachusetts colony because of his contention for religious freedom or "soul liberty," as he styled it. The Anabaptists were especially obnoxious to the Puritans, who severely punished them for their preaching.

John Tilton's wife, Lady Deborah Moody, and Mrs. King caused the displeasure of the Puritans for their Anabaptist sympathies, as appears from the records of Lynn of the date of December 12: 1642, which, with its quaint wording, is given as follows:

> "The Lady Deborah Moodie, Mrs. King, and the wife of John Tilton were presented for hooldinge that the baptising of infants was noe ordinance of God."

Gerard Spencer appeared as a witness, apparently against these women. They were fined by the Church on "28; 12: 1642."

This religious controversy resulted in John Tilton and his wife leaving the Lynn colony with Lady Deborah Moody and many of their friends and sympathizers, for a residence in some section where they could worship and exercise their religious beliefs according to their own conscience.

Apparently, owing to the reputed leniency of the Dutch in matters of religious toleration, John Tilton and his friends selected the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam for their new home. Whether or not they had in mind a definite place within the Dutch colony when they left New England is problematical. At any rate, we next find them at Flushing and subsequently at Oyster Bay, Long Island. History tells us that the Dutch were not, however, any more tolerant of the Anabaptists than were the Puritans and that several of them were persecuted by the Dutch at Flushing. There is, however, no record of persecution having been inflicted on John Tilton or his wife at this place.

We do not know the reason for John Tilton and his friends leaving Oyster Bay and Flushing, but we next find them, in 1643, at the western end of Long Island, founding the colony of Gravesend, which was the first town founded by the English in what is now King's County, Long Island, then under Dutch rule. The land at Gravesend was purchased by the English from the Carnarsie Indians, these purchases being covered by three deeds, dated 1645,

1650, and 1654, and in each of these deeds the name of John Tilton appears.

John Tilton was granted plantation lot No. 18 in 1646, and in 1665 he bought of Governor Baxter plantation lot No. 19, formerly belonging to Thomas Greedy.

Lot No. 19, with the buildings thereon, were later sold by John Tilton on Aug. 13, 1683, to Marten Pieterse, as per town records. Marten Pieterse probably removed to these premises from Flatlands, for he took the oath of allegiance in Gravesend in 1687 as a native. (Bergen's "King County Settlers," p. 397.)

Governor Baxter also deeded to John Tilton "a piece of land purchased of Robert Penyer (Pennoyer) as also further confirmed unto me (Baxter) by Mon-r Pieter Stuyvesant late Governor," etc. containing 75 Dutch morgens "and of ye wch James Hubbard & my selfe (Baxter) did bestow on ye town of Gravesend & was hired yearly as by these Records bearing date ye 7th December 1653. And the moyitie of ye other third pt. I doe now grant sell & make over by these presents unto ye said John Tilton". (Bergen's "King County Settlers", pp. 24 and 304.)

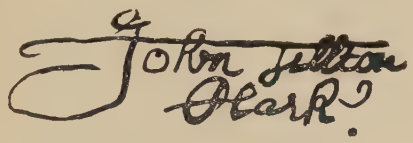
When John Tilton and Lady Deborah Moody first arrived in the New Amsterdam Colony they found, much to their surprise and joy, a number of their countrymen on the eastern shore of Manhattan Island, at the place called "Deutil Bay" by the Dutch and "Hopton" by the English settlers. Here they found Nicholas Stillwell, or "Nicholas, the Tobacco Planter." The "Deutil Bay" settlers and the party from Lynn fused together and they were invited by the Director-General to select from the unappropriated lands of the West Indies Company a location for a new settlement. The site selected for their new home was were Gravesend was founded.

As to the selection of the name *Gravesend,* Stiles says ("History of King's County," Vol. I, p. 158): "With regard to the name, *Gravesend,* given to the town, Thompson, in his *History of Long Island,* states that it was so called, by the early English settlers, from the town of that name in England, from which they sailed on their departure for America.

"This theory is plausible only upon the supposition that Lady Moody and her associates actually made Gravesend their point of departure for New England. Whether this be true or not, since Gravesend was an important commercial town on the river Thames, in the County of Kent, it would not be strange if the early English settlers should be desirous of transmitting the name to the new settlement which they were about to found on this side of the ocean. This seems all the more probable, since they evidently intended to make the modern Gravesend, from its favorable position, a commercial town of no little importance. There is, however, no corrobative evidence of this origin of the name.

"Another supposition, which we believe to be the true one, is that Gov. Kieft, when granting them permission to settle here, or later, when he issued the patent for the land, called the town Gravesend, from the old Dutch town, *Gravensande* (the Count's beach), on the river Maas, in Holland, which may have been dear to the Governor as being the place of his nativity, or from early associations."

John Tilton was prominent and active in the affairs of the Gravesend colony, the government of which was established in 1646, serving as its first "town clark" for about twenty years, this being then the most important office in the colony. For his services he received a salary of one gilder (about forty cents) from every inhabitant of the town. The books of the town of Gravesend kept by John Tilton, which are still in existence, show ability and fine penmanship for those days. He was a magistrate of the town in 1674. (Stiles "History of Kings County," Vol. I, p. 185.)



Facsimile of John Tilton's Signature.

On Feb. 3, 1654, William Bel bought of Robt. Stoll of Boston in New England plantation lot No. 21 in Gravesend through John Tilton, as his agent. (Bergen's "King County Settlers," pp. 26 & 283.)

In 1657 on a "list of what land every man hath in tillage ter yeare in Gravesend" as filed in the town-clerk's office, John Tilton was entered for 14 morgens. (Bergen's "King County Settlers," p. 344.)

For many years John Tilton, in spite of being both an Anabaptist and an Englishman, enjoyed the respect of the Dutch authorities of New Amsterdam until the appearance in 1657 of the Quakers among the Gravesend settlers, when Richard Hodgson and two companions visited the colony. The Dutch were most intolerant of "those abominable impostors, runaways and strolling people called Quakers," and John Tilton and his wife, Mary, greatly incensed the Dutch by sympathizing with and aiding this persecuted sect.

Six months after Hodgson's visit, on January 15, 1658, John Tilton was fined twelve pounds Flemish money for "harboring" a Quaker woman, a female preacher. From that time forward both John Tilton and his wife seem to have strongly sympathized with the Quakers, thereby greatly exciting the ire of the Dutch and es-

In his trial of 1658 for "harboring" a Quaker woman, John Tilton pleaded that she got into his house in his absence, and he was permitted to go with simply a fine of twelve pounds and cost of court. (Stiles "History of Kings County," Vol. I, p. 178.) This was undoubtedly true. We suspect that his wife, Mary, let the Quaker woman into the house while John Tilton was away from home.

pecially of old Governor Peter Stuyvesant. The Dutch viewed with alarm the "raising up and propagating of a new, unheard-of, abominable heresy called Quakers" as a sign of God's judgment. (Brodhead's "History of the State of New York," p. 638.)

On January 8, 1661, John Tilton and Samuel Spicer, his friend, and later his son-in-law, were arrested and conveyed to New Amsterdam. Samuel Spicer was sentenced to be fined and John Tilton to be banished from the colony, but for some unknown reason the sentence on John Tilton was never executed.. (Brodhead's "History of the State of New York," p. 689.)

Again, on the 19th of September, 1662, John Tilton was fined, as the record states, "for permitting Quakers to quake at his house at Gravesend." Many other persons were persecuted at this time by the Dutch on similar charges, among them, as before, being Samuel Spicer. Instead of intimidating him, John Tilton sympathized with the Quakers more strongly than ever, and finally cast his lot altogether with them, becoming a Quaker. Many of his New Jersey descendants retain active membership in the Society of Friends even to the present day.

For the fourth time the records state that the Dutch attempted to suppress John Tilton and his Quakerism. On the 5th of October, 1662, John Tilton and his wife were summoned to New Amsterdam, charged with having entertained Quakers and frequenting their conventicles. They were condemned and ordered to leave the province before the 20th of November following under pain of corporal punishment. It is supposed that through the efforts of Lady Deborah Moody, who had great influence with Governor Stuyvesant, the sentence was either reversed or changed to the payment of a fine. (Brodhead's "History of the State of New York," p. 706.)

The following, derived from the records of their trial, is a curiosity in these days of religious toleration, especially to Jerseymen, whose state has the proud distinction of never having allowed religious persecution within its borders. From the records it appears that "Goody Tilton (Mrs. Tilton) was not so much condemned for assisting at conventicles as for having like a sorceress, gone from door to door to lure and seduce the people yea even young girls to join the Quakers." The records state they "persisted in their heresies" and were peremptorily ordered to quit the province. By what influence or method we do not know, but John Tilton and his wife never left the colony of Gravesend.

While at Gravesend John Tilton explored the central part of the State of New Jersey, coming by way of boat across the bay, and acted as interpreter in the purchase from the Indians of a considerable tract of land, comprising Monmouth and part of Ocean and Middlesex counties, making three purchases from the Indians in 1664 and 1665 on behalf of himself and his eleven associates.

The deeds to these Indian purchases are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, New York (Liber 3, pp. 1, 3 & 5). The first deed was dated January 25, 1664-5, the second deed April 7, 1665, and the third June 5, 1665. (Salter's "History of Monmouth & Ocean Cos.," p. 33 & 34.)

The following copy of an old bill covering expenses connected with one of these purchases of land from the Indians is of interest and shows the leading part that John Tilton took in this enterprise (Salter's "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J." 1890, page 35):

	l.	s.	d.
To John Tilton and Company in peague	24	5	0
In rum at tymes at 7-6 per gallon	23	10	0
45 ——— duffels	25	02	0
To the Sachem of ye gift land and to Randal Huet in rum	1	00	6
To a sloop hire 10 days, with expences in provisions upon a voyage with the Patentees to Pootopeck Neck	4	06	0
To the charge of three men sent from Rhode Island to settle ye, the counterey affairs here	3	08	0
To the use of Derrick Smiths sloope for their transport	4	11	6
To 21 days for myself on ye publique affairs with provisions	3	03	0
To the forbearance of my money	0	00	0
To my expense of new attending the publique service at the making of this account	0	00	0
	89	07	0

The above accompt of disbursements of William Reape, amounting to £89 07s 0d is owned by us, the Patentees and Deputies now present at Portland Point.

Witness our hands this 5th day of July, 1670:

Will Goulding
James Grover
John Bowne
Richard Gibbons
his
Richard X Stout
mark
Patentees

John Hance
Eliakim Wardell
James Bowne
Deputies

Testis: R. Richardson

These purchases from the Indians greatly excited the indignation of the Dutch at New Amsterdam, who laid claim to the land asserting that they had bought the best of it from the Indians ten or twelve years before. The details of the controversy which insued and the arguments advanced by both sides are too lengthy to introduce in this place —suffice it to say that some of the difficulties were ended by the conquest of the Dutch by the English in 1664.

The English governor at New York, Richard Nicholls, in confirmation of these purchases which were attested by the Indian chiefs personally appearing before him with the Patentees, granted April 8th, 1665, what is know in New Jersey history as the "Monmouth Patent," which required the settling of at least one hundred families within a period of three years, hence the settling of Monmouth county and the central part of the State of New Jersey by people from New England and Long Island—friends and acquaintances of the original patentees. The twelve patentees named in this patent were William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, Richard Gibbons, Richard Stout, James Grover, John Bown, John Tilton, Nathaniel Sylvester, William Reape, Walter Clarke, Nicholas Davis and Obadiah Holmes.

According to the records, John Tilton contributed four pounds towards the expenses of these purchases. (Salter's "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties," p. 19.)

John Tilton and his son-in-law, Samuel Spicer, remained active "Pantentees" until 1669, when they asked to be relieved of duty, as is evidenced by the following Monmouth record: "At a court held this day (November 2, 1669) at the house of Randall Huet, on Portland Point, William Bowne and James Bowne off the Town of Middletown on Newasink Neck, are appointed to act as Patentees in the room of John Tilton and Samuel Spicer of Gravesend, according to an order under both their hands, as appears on record, bearing date the 26th day of May last." (Salter's "Old Times in Old Monmouth," p. 201.)

"Free liberty of conscience, without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in their way of worship" was guaranteed under the "Monmouth Patent" to all settlers.

A famous Indian chief, many years later, in commenting on these purchases, stated:

> "Not a drop of our blood have you shed in battle—not an acre of our land have you taken without our consent."

An historian of New Jersey (Salter) in writing on the same subject said:

> "Some seventeen years later, William Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians, and how his praises have been sounded for paying them for their land! Our Monmouth ancestors had done the same thing without boast or assumption of superior justice long before William Penn came to America or had even turned Quaker."

And another authority (Hon. Samuel L. Southard, in Salter's "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J.," 1890, Page 60), has said:

> "It was a proud fact in the history of New Jersey, that every foot of her soil had been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other state of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast."

John Tilton never moved over to Monmouth to live, being content to spend the remainder of his days without molestation in Gravesend under the English rule, but two of his sons, John and Peter, moved over and took up their father's interests as well as interests in their own right as settlers.

John Tilton was not only interested in the purchase of lands from the Indians in New Jersey, but also on Long Island. In 1664

he and Samuel Spicer purchased Barren Island, the most southerly point of Flatlands, Long Island, from the Indians, as appears from the following deed (Stiles "History of Kings County," Vol. I, pp. 77 & 78.):

> "Know all men &c., that we, Wawmatt Tappa and Kack-a-washke, the right and true proprietors of a certain island called by the Indians Equendito, and by the English Broken Lands, lying &c., &c., in consideration of two coats, one kettel, one gun, one new trooper-coat, ten fathoms of wampum prage, three shirts, six pounds of powder, six barrs of lead and a quantity of Brandie wine, already paid unto us by John Tilton, sen., and Samuel Spicer, of Gravesend, L. I., Do &c., sell &c., the said Island called Equendito, &c., with all our right both of upland and marshes, any way belonging thereto, as the Straun Beach or Beaches, as namely that running out more westerly, with the Island adjoinng, and is at the same time by the ocean sea wholly inclosed, called hoopaninak and Shanscomacocke and macutteris, as also all the harbors, &c., to the said John Tilton and Samuel Spicer * * * excepting only to ourselves the one-half of all such whale-fish that shall by wind and storms be cast upon the said Island. In witness whereof we have set our hands this 13 day of the 3 month, called May, Anno, 1664.
>
> mark
> Bambras, *als* Qy Wawamatt Tappa
>
> Kacha-Washke (mark)
>
> Acknowledged and subscribed in presence of Chawmenorke, Orawa-
> his
> se, Anascorah, Poundgar, Mawascorhere, John M. Wilson, Obediah
> mark
> Wilkins, Pieter Tilton.

John Tilton and Samuel Spicer held this land for seventeen years and then disposed of it to Elbert Elbertsonn. The original Indian deed bears an assignment, in evidence of this transfer, dated "the 2d day of the 3d month, called May, 1681, to Elbert Elbertsonn, his heirs," etc.

At a court of Sessions held at Gravesend June 21, 1676, "John Cooke and John Tilton, being Quakers, and refusing to take the oath, were ordered to give their engagement to Mr. Justice Hubbard to perform their office as overseers, under the penalty of perjury." (Thompson's "History of Long Island," 1839, p. 444.)

In October, 1677, Guisbert's Island (now known as Coney Island), was divided into thirty-nine parts, or shares, of about two acres each. Of these parts, John Tilton, Sr., received Lot No. 7, Thomas Tilton, his son, Lot No. 1, and for some reason John Tilton, Jr., received two lots, Nos. 17 and 22. Peter Tilton, the other son, did not participate in this division, probably for the reason that he was by this time located in Monmouth, New Jersey. (Stiles "History of Kings County," p. 191.)

On the 24th day, 4th mo., 1678, John Tilton, of Gravesend, and Thomas Morgan were witnesses to deed given by Mrs. Michael (or Micha) Spicer (mother of Samuel Spicer) for land in Monmouth, to Henry Bowman (John Tilton's son-in-law). (Salter's "His. of Mon. & Ocean Cos." Under Bachan in Gen. Rec.)

On the 28th, 2d mo., 1679, John Tilton, Sr., town clerk, John Emans and Samuel Spicer were witnesses to the will of Samuel Holmes of Gravesend. John Tilton, Sr., and John Emans declined to swear, being Quakers, and their declarations were finally taken by the Governor to whom the matter had been referred by the Court. (Stillwell's "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," Vol. III, p. 309.)

In 1683 there was prepared "An Accot from Grauesend of ye Persons Lands and Cattles Rateables according to Ye Law." In this list appears the name of "Jo: Tilton, senr." and his rateables were set forth as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
5 cowes	0	2	1
1 horse	0	1	0
9 Sheepe	0	0	3
2 hoggs	0	0	3
29 acors land	0	2	5
	0	6	0

Imagine the low assessed value of property in those days—only six shillings for the above! Yet John Tilton, Sr., was one of the prosperous and most enterprising men of his day. He was the leading citizen of the colony by virtue of his office of "Town Clark." In comparing the rateables of his neighbors in the Gravesend Colony, it is interesting to note that he alone possessed any "hoggs" among his stock! (Documentary History of New York, 1849; Vol. II, p. 510.)

On Jan. 6, 1684, Mary Remmerson, residing on N. Y. Island, bought of John Tilton plantation lot No. 30, with the buildings thereon, in Gravesend, as per town records. (Bergen's "King County Settlers," p. 236.)

John Tilton died in Gravesend in 1688. He had lived an active, useful and honorable life and was one of the pioneer developers of the State of New Jersey. A man of strong conviction and personality, he had fought, with other worthy men of his day, for the principle of religious freedom, a principle that has become

firmly woven into the American social fabric. His wife, Mary, died five years before—May 23, 1683. In his will he left a plot of ground at Gravesend to his executors and William Richardson to be used as a burying ground "for them and their successors and all friends in ye everlasting Truth of ye Gospell as occasion serves forever to have and to hold and to make use off to burie their Dead Inn." The remains of this graveyard may yet be seen at Gravesend, and in this graveyard John Tilton and his wife were undoubtedly buried.

His will, dated the 15th day of the 7th month, 1687, recorded by order of the court at Brooklyn, L. I., in Book of Records, Vol I, Page 108, held April 3rd, 1688, was as follows:

"I, JOHN TILTON, of Gravesend, in the Kings County uppon Long Island in Yorkshire, being in Perffect memorie as my last will and testament do hereby make and appoint my louving sonns, John Tilton and Samuel Spicer, my sole and whole executors off all my whole estate both off housing, lands, goods, cattle and chattles, Debts dues and demands off or belonging to mee from any person or persons whatsoever all which I shall be deceased off for them my said executors out of the said estate to paye such legacies as heare affter mentioned. Item. unto John Painttor tenn Pounds and all my wearing cloathes. Item. unto John Tilton, Junior, my dwelling house; and the Remaynder off my estate that then shall bee, when all debts, charges and expenses everie way is ffuly satisfied and Paid I doe give unto my children as hereaffter followeth that is unto John Tilton, Peeter Tilton, Thomas Tilton, Sarah Painttor, Abigail Scott, Ester Spicer, Mary Boman, to bee equally divided amonst them ffuther I do give unto my said executors John Tilton and Samuel Spicer and also unto William Richardson a certain Peece of land lying and being in Gravesend as afforesaid ffor a burriall place which Longe hath, and att present is inclosed and pailed round for that end & so used with a way out off the streets seeven foote broad to go into it as by ye records off the sd Towne Doth and may appeare for them and their successors and all friends in ye everlasting Truth of ye Gospell as occasion serves forever to have and to hold and to make use off to burie their Dead Inn; and this is my will and pleasure soe to Doe. Whereunto I have sett my hand ye fifteenth day of the 7 month in ye Yeare 1687.

JOHN TILTON, Senior".

Witness hereunto
(Names not recorded).

John and Mary Tilton had seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom are named by their father in his will and all of whom survived their parents.

These children were:

1. John Tilton (J2-1) Born 4th mo., 4th day, 1640, in Lynn, Mass.
Mar. (1) Mary Coates, 8th mo., 10th day, 1670.
Mar. (2) Rebekkah Terry, 3rd mo., 12th day, 1674.
Died probably 1704.

2. Peter Tilton (J2-2) Born 11th mo., 16th day, 1642, at Lynn, Mass.
Mar. Rebecca Brazier, April 22, 1663.
He died 10th month, 15th day, 1699-1700.

3. Sarah Tilton (J2-3) Born 3rd mo., 4th day, 1644.
Mar. John Pantter.

4. Esther Tilton (J2-4) Born 3rd mo., 21st day, 1647, at Gravesend, L. I.
Mar. Samuel Spicer, May 21, 1665.
Died 24th day, 7th mo., 1703.

5. Abigail Tilton (J2-5) Born 1650.
Mar. (1) Ralph Warner, May 15, 1679.
Mar. (2) William Scott

6. Thomas Tilton (J2-6) Born 1st mo., 1st day, 1652.
Went to Delaware.

7. Mary Tilton (J2-7) Born 4th mo., 1654.
Mar. Henry Bowman.

Regarding the numerals used by the Quakers to designate the months, it must be noted that March was the first month of their year, a system that was established by the ancient Romans. This is evidenced by the names of some of our months: September (seventh); October (eighth); November (ninth) and December (tenth). If names of the months are used instead of the numerals, then they must be used in accordance with this system; thus the third month is May, etc.

Of the three sons of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, John and Peter Tilton moved to Monmouth, New Jersey, and are the ancestors of the New Jersey branch of the family and of many families that went from that state to the West, and Thomas Tilton went to Delaware and was the founder of the Southern family of this name and ancestor of Dr. James Tilton, who was the first Surgeon-General of the United States Army, serving as such on the staff of General George Washington throughout the War of Independence.

In this sketch of John Tilton of Gravesend we have drawn freely from Edwin Salter's sketch of "The Tilton Family" appearing in "Old Times in Old Monmouth." We did not want to create any more new phraseology than was necessary, for his work is so freely quoted by Tiltons that it has become firmly embedded as part of the history of the family. We did not want to tear down but rather to build up on that which was reliable and well stated.

HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 2

Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey

December 31, 1927.

Second Generation of William Tilton

(W2-1)—Peter Tilton

"Ye Worshipful Peter Tilton, Esq.", renowned in the early history of Hadley, Massachusetts, was the son of William Tilton of Lynn. For a long time it was conjectured that the relationship was that of brothers, but the relationship of father and son was definitely established when the depositions in the case of the apprenticeship of Abraham Tilton (W2-2) were finally brought to light. It is believed that Peter Tilton was a son by a former marriage and not by Susanna, as he was considerably older than the other children: Abraham (W2-2), Samuel (W2-3) and Daniel (W2-4). He was without question born in England.

From what place in England Peter Tilton came to the Massachusetts Colony is as much a mystery as it is in the case of his father. We do not know if he came to this country with his his father, or if he preceded or followed him.

It has been stated that Peter Tilton came from England in 1639 with the Reverend Ephraim Huit and some of his parishioners, among whom were Edward Griswold, John Bissell, Thomas Holcomb and David Clark. It is also stated that Parson Huit came from Wroxhall, Warwickshire, England, and was settled as a colleague with the Reverend John Warham, pastor of the Church at Windsor, in 1639. Whether or not Peter Tilton came over at this time in this company and from the place mentioned is all a matter of conjecture. (Hinman's "Puritan Settlers of Conn.," No. 1, p. 11.)

It has also been stated that Peter Tilton came to Windsor, Connecticut, from Dorchester, Massachusetts, but we have seen no documentary evidence supporting this statement. In 1641 we find that Peter Tilton bought of Anth. Hawkins a lot in Windsor, four rods wide, next south of property owned by one Oldage, and on which he erected a house in which he no doubt lived. Evidently this was the property that he sold in 1654 to John Osborn, son-in-law of Oldage, although it may have been sold previously in 1652

to John Bennett. About 1650 Peter Tilton bought the Buckland home lot in Windsor, about two rods north of the (Rainey) Sandy Hill Road, on which he built another house, to which he undoubtedly removed. Peter Tilton sold this latter property to Samuel Marshall in 1659, at the time of his removal from Windsor to Hadley. (Stile's "Ancient Windsor," pp. 151, 163 and 167.)

While in Windsor Peter Tilton married May 10, 1641, his first wife, Elizabeth, whose last name is lost. It was in Windsor that his three children were born and baptised and that his elder daughter, Elizabeth, died when only thirteen years of age. (Stile's "Ancient Windsor," Vol. I, pp. 879 and 883.) We know little concerning Peter Tilton during the eighteen years or so that he lived in Windsor. Peter Tilton was still in that place when his father, William Tilton, died at Lynn in the latter part of 1652 or early part of 1653.

From the records it appears that some time before November, 1655, young Abraham Tilton (W2-2) was sent by the Hoods of Lynn, who had him under a contract of apprenticeship, to his brother, Peter Tilton, in Connecticut, much against Abraham's will. Elizabeth Hood, wife of John Hood who was then in England, in her deposition of November, 1655, states that her husband had instructed her to turn Abraham over to his mother, Susanna Shaw, but as she had died in January of that year she could not fulfill her husband's instructions and so on the advice of the Elders at Lynn she "had putt him (Abraham) over to Peter Tilton living in Coneticott for thirty Shillings." From another deposition in the case it appears that Elizabeth Hood had done this against the advice of Roger Shaw who wanted his step-son turned over to him and who had obtained a court order for the custody of Abraham. Elizabeth Hood pleaded ignorance of this court order in favor of Roger Shaw. We suspect the thirty shillings from Peter Tilton as probably against nothing from Roger Shaw had determined her action. Young Abraham was not content or happy with his elder and perhaps strict brother, Peter Tilton, and it appears that he was not long with him in Connecticut. He was returned by Peter Tilton to Abraham's step-father, Roger Shaw at Hampton, where the boy probably felt more at home with Roger Shaw's children and his own brothers.

The agitations concerning religious worship and government, ever present in the New England colony, became acute in Connecti-

cut. The Puritan members of the Churches in Hartford and Wethersfield could not agree. The minority in these congregations withdrew and commissioned Major John Pynchon to buy for them a site in the Massachusetts wilderness where they might build a new town and thereby control religious affairs according to their own ideas. The site where Hadley was founded was purchased from the Indians and preparations were made for the exodus from Connecticut to this place. Parson John Russell, Jr., of Wethersfield, was selected as their spiritual leader.

These separatists called themselves "Strict Congregationalists" and they were not in sympathy with anything not orthodox. They were Puritans of the strictest order.

On their journey up the Connecticut Valley in 1659 these separatists were joined by others from Windsor, and in the party from Windsor was Peter Tilton, who heartily sympathized with the purposes of this religious exodus from Connecticut. He had attended the meeting of the "engagers" held earlier in the year (April 18) at Goodman Ward's house in Hartford and had signed his name to the "engagement."

Thus we find Peter Tilton an orthodox Puritan and no doubt very much opposed to the religious views of his kinsman, John Tilton, of Gravesend.

On December 31, 1660, Peter Tilton and Samuel Smith were chosen as "town measurers" of Hadley. They laid out all the land in the new settlement and staked out the property. For their services they received a fee of three pence per acre. (Walker's "Historic Hadley," p. 6; Judd's "History of Hadley," p. 32.)

Peter Tilton, because of his excellent education, attainments and ability, soon became one of the leading citizens, if not the leading citizen, in the new settlement of Hadley and an influential man in the community. Throughout his active and useful life in Hadley his services were in constant demand by the community in which he lived and by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, of which Hadley was a part. His name constantly appears in the records.

Peter Tilton was one of the judges of the county and for ten years was county treasurer. He was the recorder of the town from 1661 to 1693, keeping the records of Hadley for a period of thirty-

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The name *Hadley* was given to the town by the Hartford men who had come from Essex, England, in honor of Hadleigh, in that county. (Walker's "Historic Hadley," p. 8.)

two and one-half years. He was a rate-maker, or what we know as an assessor, of Hadley; he and William Partrigg were the first two "auditors," chosen December 11, 1661, "to audit with its townsmen all rates and accounts." He was a magistrate of the town and a justice of the peace. He was Hadley's Representative in the General Court in 1665 and 1666. In 1667 he was returned a member for Chelmsford and in 1668 was again returned for Hadley. After a lapse of one year he was again sent to the General Court as Hadley's Representative in 1670 and continued as such up to and including the year 1679. For seven years (1681 to 1686) he was one of the "Most Worshipful Assistants" of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, serving up to the time of the "reign of tyranny" of Sir Edmund Andros. Upon the last election under the old charter, among the whole eighteen men, only Phips, Sewall, Russell and Cooke had more votes than he received. Judd says that he wrote "a peculiar but legible hand."

Peter Tilton was ever faithful to his Church and served as one of its deacons. Early in the history of Hadley pews were assigned to the settlers. On January 18, 1659-60 we find Peter Tilton assigned to the "long seats," which held five persons, and cost three shillings a person or six shillings for a man and his wife. We find six shillings entered against Peter Tilton's name in this list. (Judd's "History of Hadley," p. 178.)

On March 30, 1669, Peter Tilton was appointed one of the trustees to administer the fund bequeathed by Governor Edward Hopkins to the town of Hadley "for the breeding up of hopeful youths in a way of learning, both at the Grammar School and College, for the public service of the country in future times." The fund was used to establish a school. In 1682, after having served as a trustee for thirteen years, Peter Tilton resigned, having been actively interested in the management of Hopkins School during the entire period. Even after his resignation the records show that he had considerable to say about school matters in Hadley. (Walker's "Historic Hadley," pp. 78 and 87.)

The evidence of Peter Tilton's education and scholarly attainments is conclusive. The inventory of his estate discloses that he possessed a splendid library for the times. There is no question but that he had received his education in some institution of learning in England. He could not have acquired his education in those days in any other way. We have evidence that a great many of

the men who came to this country at that time and with whom Peter Tilton was associated had been educated in Emanuel College, England, and it is likely that he was educated in this college or in some institution of similar character in England.

The aid which Peter Tilton rendered to General Edward Whalley (cousin to Oliver Cromwell) and General William Goffe, two of the judges who sentenced King Charles I to execution (1649), is a matter of historical interest. He and Parson Russell sheltered these "regicides" secretly for a period of from fourteen to sixteen years, and it is supposed that General Goffe died at the house of Peter Tilton in Hadley and was buried by him.

Nothing is more pathetic than the story of these two "regicides." Brilliant leaders in Cromwell's army and men of position and of influence in their day, they finally had to flee for their lives from England and seek refuge in the new country of America. Even while here they were hounded by the King's deputies and were forced from one place to another, living in cellars and in secrecy, even though the country was a wilderness.

These men had no peace or comfort until Peter Tilton and Parson Russell took them into their own homes. General Whalley's sister was the wife of the Reverend Mr. Hooke of New Haven and even here he could not live.

By what miracle these "regicides" were allowed to live from fourteen to sixteen years in Hadley we do not know, but at any rate they found a safe asylum here and were unmolested. We do not know how it was Peter Tilton and Parson Russell succeeded in their enterprise for so long a period of time. Peter Tilton was an officer in the King's government and in spite of this he defied the King's orders by rendering aid to these worthy but unfortunate men.

Men in those days were not afraid of risking their heads because of their convictions. We do not know if Peter Tilton undertook this risk because of conviction entirely, or because of an old friendship that dated back to Old England. It is not out of the realm of probability that he did so because of both. There were many other men in Massachusetts who were as firm in their convictions and were as unafraid of the King's anger. It seems strange to us that some of them (and they had had the prior opportu-

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Members of the *Society of Colonial Wars* by right of descent from Peter Tilton of Hadley, Massachusetts, are Lauren C. Eastman and Frederick E. Hawks.

nity) had not done what Peter Tilton and Parson Russell did. We are inclined to believe that it was because of friendship more than conviction, although we know that they, like all the Puritans of New England, were not in sympathy with the cause of Charles I and of his son Charles II and politically were sympathetic to the "regicides."

Puritan New England was greatly exercised over the alliance of Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France, made for the purpose of destroying the political liberty and Protestant faith of Holland. While attending the General Court of Massachusetts at Boston Peter Tilton wrote to his wife "18; 3 mo; 1672" (May 18, 1672), expressing the feeling prevailing in New England concerning this European trouble, as follows:

"Dear Wife:

"This opportunity gives occasion of these lines; we have had a quiet and peaceable election; no alteration or addition. O what a price doth Divine Patience yet betrust us with, when he is drawing out the sword and arraying himself with the garments of vengeance as to other kingdoms, and when it is more than probable many garments are tumbling in blood. As to the news from England, all men both wise and others of more ordinary capacities, look on the effect or produce thereof will be as black a day in the world as the world hath known. The late actions in England in commissioning their fleet to seize and fall on the Hollanders, of which I wrote you in my last, breaking their league, joining with the French, assisting them with soldiers out of England, and with their principal harbors to receive a numerous army, and shutting up the exchequer, whereby many are outed of their estates to all law, are things that both in England and here, by men of all sorts, are looked upon as strange, horrid and ominous.

"There is another ship expected, one *Jonas Clarke,* if not stopped by the embargo or otherwise, in which one Dr. Hoare, a minister, is expected. Remember me to mine and thine, with my love to all with you. I cannot forget you before the Father of Spirits night and day. The good will of Him that dwelt in the bush be with you, cause his face to shine upon you all, and give you peace. So prayeth still.

Yours unfeignedly to love

PETER TILLTON"

To this letter was added the following postscript:

> "This day the General Court hath appointed the fourth day of the week ensuing (for themselves) a day of solemn fasting and humiliation to fall down upon the knees before Almighty God, for and in the behalf of his cause, name, people, and interest, that in this day are so deeply designed against by the serpent and the seed, and that by this black cloud of tumult and commotion now amongst the nations the Lord would bring forth the accomplishment of those promises of his, that his people are so earnestly looking after and waiting for.
>
> "My dear ones, forget not him who hath you all on his heart, and whose desire it is to leave himself and his all with that merciful High-Priest who hath the keys of life and death. Farewell. Farewell."
>
> —(Judd's "History of Hadley," p. 215.)

Imagine a man of today writing such a ponderous letter to his wife! The letter shows us something of his literary ability, his deep religious feeling and his love for his family. Peter Tilton's wife must have been a woman of education and in sympathy with his public activities, otherwise he would not have written her such a letter on the political situation of the day in Europe.

The records are so full of references to Peter Tilton's activities that we cannot attempt to give all of them in this booklet.

Peter Tilton married three times. Upon the death of his first wife, Elizabeth, he married Mary, whose last name is also lost. We do not know the date of this marriage. Mary Tilton died April 16, 1689, and in the next year on November 3, 1690, he married Sarah Heath. This was also her third marriage. She had married first John Leonard of Springfield who was killed by the Indians in 1676 and after his death she had married Deacon Benjamin Parsons, also of Springfield, on February 11, 1677. Sarah (Heath) Tilton died November 23, 1711.

The three children of Peter Tilton were all by his first wife, Elizabeth, and were born and baptised in Windsor, Connecticut. They were: (1) ELIZABETH TILTON: baptised June 19, 1642; died July 17, 1655; (2) MARY TILTON (W3-1): baptised February 18 1643; married (1) Joseph Eastman and (2) James Guernsey; and (3) PETER TILTON: baptised December 5, 1647; died in 1707, unmarried. Peter Tilton, Jr., was "infirm in body and mind" and was kept under guards. He was an imbecile.

Peter Tilton, Sr., died at Hadley, July 11, 1696. His will was probated September 10, 1696, and was proved by Samuel Partrigg, Moses Cook and Thomas Goodman. Samuel Partrigg had been associated with Peter Tilton in the management of Hopkins School and apparently these two men had been good friends and in accord on school matters much against the ideas of one John Pynchon, who wrote in October, 1686: "Mr. Tilton fully falling in with him (Partrigg), *is as full and strong in all his notions* as Mr. P. himself." (Walker's "Historic Hadley," p. 87.)

"An inventory of the Estate of ye Worshipful Peter Tilton, Esq." was filed at Northampton July 16, 1696, and shows that he left an estate amounting to £300: 19s; 9d, which was a fortune in those days. There was a law in the colony, enacted in 1651 and rigorously enforced, that persons whose estates did not exceed £200 should not wear gold or silver lace, gold or silver buttons, bone lace above two shillings per yard, or garments of silk. From the amount of this inventory we learn that Peter Tilton and his family

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"When settlements began in New England, the people of Old England below the nobility, baronets and knights, and above the plebeians, were esquires and gentlemen, and they bore the title of Master or Mister or Mr. Lawyers, physicians, educated men, captains in the wars, wealthy merchants and others who could live without manual labor and bear the part of a gentleman, were called Master and taken for gentlemen. Many of these gentlemen, called Master or Mister, came to America. Of 1780 men made freemen of Massachusetts before 1649, about one in fourteen had the title of Mr. before his name. It may have been given to some to whom it would not have been applied in England. There were a few with this title in Hadley among the first planters, as John Russell, the minister, John Webster, William Goodwin, Peter Tilton and Henry Clarke, and it was sometimes given to a few others. For many years, the people of Hadley would have been surprised, if not shocked, if a common farmer or mechanic had been called mister. * * * Magistrates were Misters and Esquires. Worshipful, sometimes applied to them, was in England a less dignified title than that of Honorable." (Judd's "History of Hadley," p. 242.) All the recognized titles of respect and of distinction are applied to Peter Tilton in the records: Mr., Esquire, Worshipful and Honorable.

were rated sufficiently well-to-do to afford these luxuries, with which they no doubt provided themselves during their life-time according to the customs of the time. (Walker's "Historic Hadley," p. 21.) After the death of Peter Tilton, Jr., in 1707, all of Peter Tilton, Senior's estate vested in Joseph Eastman, his grandson.

It was proper and fitting that the memory of Peter Tilton of Hadley should have been honored in later years by a memorial. On August 2, 1910, a memorial was appropriately unveiled to the memory of Peter Tilton and of his son-in-law, Joseph Eastman (ancestor of all of Peter Tilton's descendants), at Hadley, Mass. On this occasion the principal address was delivered by the late Asa A. Spear, Esq., of New York City, a descendant of Peter Tilton through Joseph Eastman. The present sketch of Peter Tilton would not be complete without incorporating this interesting and scholarly address of Mr. Spear. At that time there was also delivered an original poem written by Mr. Clarence E. Hawkes, of Hadley. Clarence Spear, Esq., of New York City, son of the late Asa A. Spear, Esq., has very kindly given us permission to reprint this poem and address which follow:

Today we gather in this valley,
'Neath a smiling Summer sky,
To the name of Tilton rally,
Where our Eastman forebears lie.
Rear to them a granite pillar,
That shall mock the tooth of time,
Through the centuries that billow
'Gainst the Pilgrims' deeds sublime.

But our thoughts are backward turning
To the bright illumined past,
Where their deeds like torchlights burning
'Round their lives a halo cast.
When hath man shown like devotion
In the history of the world,
As when the Pilgrims took the ocean
And the Mayflower's sails unfurled?

Behind was country, home and kindred,
Naught but peril was before,

And their number scarce a hundred
When they landed on this shore.
Such the men who came to Hadley,
Struggled here for truth and God,
Ere their children laid them sadly
In the restful meadow sod.

When we sing our nation's glory,
Do we speak of these brave men?
Rather is it battle's story
That hath claimed the poet's pen.
Deeds like Yorktown, swift and stirring,
Where the patriots' blood was shed,
While the bursting shells were whirring
O'er the living and the dead.

But the man with ax and hammer,
Who hath fought the wilderness,
Is a hero without glamour,
Whom the God of peace will bless.
For the sword he wields the sickle,
Counts his victories in grain,
He hath forged no human shackle,
But a link in freedom's chain.

His the ax that felled the forest,
His the plough that broke the sod,
His the sword that never warest,
His the heart at peace with God.
Now they sleep in God's green acre,
And we reverence their dust,
Gone at last before their Maker,
With the Christian's hope and trust.

Eastmans gathered in this valley,
Meeting Tiltons face to face,
Let us call these acres holy,
Let us consecrate the place.
Let us keep their deeds immortal,
Like a mountain peak sublime,
Till we meet them at the portal
Of the citadel of time.

—*Clarence E. Hawkes.*

TILTON-EASTMAN DEDICATION ADDRESS

OF

THE LATE ASA A. SPEAR, Esq.

Mr. Chairman and Cousins to the Remotest Degree:

We are met here today to do honor to whom honor is due. We are met here upon this spot because we know not where else to meet. More than two hundred and fourteen years have passed since they laid the first of our distinguished ancestors to rest, and still we must say, as did Mary to the Angels, in the story of the resurrection, "I know not where they have laid Him."

We find here the headstones of the second and later generations after him, with vacant places adjoining in the same lot, and so assume that the ashes of Peter Tilton and the first Joseph Eastman lie beneath the spot where we have erected this memorial.

We know not when or where Peter Tilton was born. There is a fairly well authenticated tradition that he came to this country from Leicestershire, England, in 1630. He came to Hadley from Windsor, Connecticut, with the first company of settlers in 1659. I am persuaded that he was the best educated man in the company, excepting John Russell, the pastor. The records which he left behind, the many and varied positions of trust and honor which he filled, the considerable library which he left, as shown by the inventory of his estate, all bear testimony to this fact. Judd, in his "History of Hadley," says: "He was a systematic, well educated man."

We do not find his name among the military leaders of the settlement, nor among the soldiers who went out to the Indian wars; his was not a martial spirit; he was a man well equipped for the affairs of peace, and whenever there was a difficult and complicated situation to be faced, or an important trust to be executed, there you will always find his name. His townsmen honored him, trusted him, and depended upon him as their leader in civil affairs. First and best of all, he was a deacon in the church; he kept the records of the town for more than thirty-two years, from 1661 to 1693; he was many times a member of the General Court; for sev-

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While it is true the Tilton family *originated* in Leicestershire, England, in ancient times, some of the family went at a later date from that county to other counties of England. The Tiltons who came to this country could have come from ony one of the counties of England and still have been connected with the early Tiltons of Leicestershire. F. T. T.

eral years he was an Associate Judge of the County Court; he was County Treasurer for ten years. When in 1661 the General Court authorized the County Courts to appoint judges to try and dispose of petty cases not involving more than forty shillings, he was appointed as a Judge in Hadley; he was always a Justice of the Peace. From time to time he held all the offices which were at the disposal of the town. When grave questions, involving the vital interests of the town came before the General Court, he was sent to Boston to argue the case for the town, and able arguments of his are preserved to this day. In the founding of Hopkins Academy and the shaping of its policy he had a most conspicuous part. His name and influence were known and felt beyond the limits of the town. At times, he was called into the councils of the Colony at Boston, where his clear head and sound judgment were much esteemed. At a late period of his life he was one of the "Most Worshipful Assistants" of the colony.

September and October, 1675, were bloody months in Hampshire County. September 1st came the assault on Hadley; September 18th, Capt. Lothrop's company was massacred at Bloody Brook, followed immediately by the abandonment of Deerfield; October 5th, a large part of Springfield was burned; October 19th, the concentrated forces of the valley towns and their allies from the Bay Colony engaged the Indians at Hatfield and completely routed them. In these months one hundred and fifty-one of the colonists were slain. Judd says: "Men from most of the towns in Massachusetts moistened the soil of Hampshire with their blood."

After the overthrow of the Indians at Hatfield, and after the main body of the troops had been withdrawn from this region and only small garrisons were left, men of nerve and wisdom and judgment were needed to direct and give counsel in public affairs, to restore order, and to inspire hope and courage for the future.

On November 19, 1675, a Council of War, for the security of the towns of Northampton, Hadley and Hatfield, was appointed, and Dea. Peter Tilton was one of its members.

The French and Indian war broke out in 1688, and on August 16 of that year six persons were killed by hostile Indians at Northfield, which had been re-settled about 1685. In June, 1689, the Northfield people petitioned the General Court, asking for advice and help. The General Court appointed three Hadley men to advise the settlers there, one of whom was Peter Tilton.

In 1693 complaints were sent to England by the Governor of

New York that Connecticut was not doing her duty in aiding in the public defence. The Justices of the Peace in Hampshire County, of whom Peter Tilton was one, sent a grateful acknowledgment of the generous aid given by Connecticut to the river towns in the times of their grievous troubles, to aid in Connecticut's defence.

The ancient records establish the fact that as his years increased his influence became greater and the sphere of his public service broadened, and his sturdy character was more and more appreciated. Next after Maj. John Pynchon of Springfield, Peter Tilton was among the very first men of Hampshire County. Whenever any particularly trying and responsible public service was required, we find his name among those appointed to perform it.

The position which he held in the public mind is well illustrated by the description of him contained in the inventory of his estate filed at Northampton July 16, 1696. The inventory begins: "An Inventory of the Estate of ye Worshipful Peter Tilton, Esq." In the decree admitting the will to probate, Maj. John Pynchon certifies that "Samule Partrigg, Moses Cook and Thomas Goodman personally appeared and made oath that they were present and did see the Worshipful Peter Tilton sign and seale this will."

He died July 11, 1696, and his will was probated September 10, 1696. I have not seen the original will myself, but judge from the internal evidence that he drew it himself. He has left us evidence of his deep religious character in the words of the introduction, wherein he declares he makes the will for the purpose of "preventing sin and trouble," and then continues: "Committing my whole self, Soulle and Body into ye hands of my most gracious God and Merciful Father in Jesus Christ, and of Him my dear Redeemer who I trust hath bought me with his most precious blood, and of ye Blessed Comforter, the Holy Ghost, I thereforever most gladly leave myself, hoping and looking for His mercy unto Eternal Life."

Many legends have been handed down through the successive generations, which have added luster to the heroism, courage and fidelity of our hero. Some of these are, doubtless, without foundation, others have grown in the telling, until what was originally a small matter now appears to us a brilliant halo around his memory.

One of the traditions which told us that a warrant for the arrest and trial of Mr. Tilton for his part in sheltering the regicides, had been issued by the English Government, and was to be found

in the public archives at Boston, particularly interested me. It stirred the blood in me which had come down from him. I determined to be the possessor of a copy of that warrant. Accordingly I caused a search to be made among the records of the Colonial period in the office of the Secretary of State at Boston, for such a warrant.

On the fifteenth of last month I received a letter from the Secretary of State, in which he says: "An examination of the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, from 1665 to 1683, and of the index to the manuscript collection for the period 1660 to 1674, failed to reveal any reference to a warrant for the apprehension of the regicides or of any of the persons who had sheltered them. A number of references were found in the Bay Colony records to Peter Tilton, showing that he had served as a deputy and on various committees between 1665 and 1683. The History of Hadley makes no reference to a warrant as having been issued for the arrest of Peter Tilton."

A previous careful search of Judd's History had failed to disclose any reference to such a warrant. The book shows that Mr. Judd had made a most painstaking search for every writing in existence which would throw any light on the history of these early days, and I know of nothing which he did not find.

Great was my disappointment when this halo, which I had hoped to establish around the memory of Mr. Tilton, was dispelled.

The traditions which have come down to us concerning the regicides and the connection of our ancestor with them, are so numerous and so contradictory that one hardly knows what to believe. When you gather them all together and read them carefully, you will find no agreement whatever in the details; they cannot be reconciled. Certain important facts stand out prominently, as the foundation of all of them, but the pictures that are painted around these few facts are drawn from the imaginations of those who wished them to be as stated. I have carefully read all these stories, and have brought to bear upon them the discrimination and skill of a lawyer with forty years' experience in weighing testimony, and I am astonished at the result. The warrant story was one which appealed most strongly to me, but it had to go.

It is not strange that this should be so. Look for a moment at the times in which these men lived, and bring your practical common sense to bear upon each event.. Whalley and Goffe had been Major Generals in Cromwell's army. They had been con-

spicuous for courage, persistence and skill in overthrowing the forces of Charles I, and had been among the judges who had brought him to the block. The restoration of Charles II to the throne forced them to flee to the colonies; a price was set upon their heads; the English Government was repeatedly sending over skilled agents, and many of them, to search New England from end to end for these men, so that they might be executed; it was death to a colonist to be detected in harboring the King's enemies. The regicides were hounded from place to place in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in Connecticut, and finally about 1664 took refuge in Hadley.

Under these circumstances, does not our good sense teach us that not many of the settlers in Hadley would really know anything about the presence of these men in their midst, or about their doings? Public knowledge would have meant capture for the regicides, and severe punishment, perhaps death, for those who aided them. I find no evidence that any others than Parson Russell and Peter Tilton harboured and concealed them in their houses; others contributed to their support. Peter Tilton often went to Boston and secured funds from friends there for the support of these men. They were concealed sometimes in Parson Russell's house, sometimes in Peter Tilton's. One striking fact is that not a single one of the legends about these men has woven into it a single word that either Parson Russell or Peter Tilton said about the regicides. No, these two men who knew did not talk; their heads were too precious to them to be endangered by a gossiping tongue. The stories all come from those who did not know, and who had no risks to run.

Doubtless there was afloat in the town an intangible, undefinable impression that the regicides were concealed somewhere in their midst. Doubtless their houses were searched more than once by English agents, under general search warrants for the apprehension of the regicides, and this impression and this fact were enough to set the good people talking in secret and with a mysterious air. We know that out of such conferences the intangible always comes forth in bodily form and clothed in brilliant apparel. The mass of the good people of Hadley knew absolutely nothing about the regicides; the pictures they had hung up in the halls of their imaginations were all they ever saw of either of them, except on September 1, 1675.

The story of the appearance of General Goffe on that day, I am satisfied, has a foundation in fact, notwithstanding recent attempts

to throw discredit upon it. But the story of his appearing, brandishing a sword and mounted on a white horse, is absurd. I have carefully read all the letters and papers now known to be in existence, which were written at the time. The white horse is not mentioned in one of them. That horse was foaled in later years.

After a discriminating examination of all this material, I have drawn the picture of that day thus: Disturbing reports were everywhere that the Connecticut Valley Indians were about to come down on the scattered settlements and utterly destroy them and slaughter the inhabitants. The people of Hadley appointed a day of fasting and of prayer to Almighty God for help, protection and deliverance. They were not assembled for the regular Sunday service, but on that first of September, 1675, were gathered in the church for prayer. The day was Wednesday. The assault of the Indians was not made upon the Church, but upon the north end of the town near the river. The chamber of the regicides in Parson Russell's house had a window overlooking the east. General Goffe, from this window, saw the Indians coming. The old spirit and daring with which he had led Cromwell's Ironsides against the royal troops of England, stirred his blood, and he became young again. He hastened to the church, not on a white horse, but on his two feet, warned the settlers of their danger, fired them with his own invincible spirit, rallied them for battle, and led them so skilfully and boldly against the Indians that they abandoned the assault against men whom they had not succeeded in surprising, and disappeared. With the Indians also disappeared the masterful leader, the white-haired stranger. None, except the initiated, knew whence he came nor whither he went. He was none the less the "Angel of Hadley," with the white horse omitted from the story. He was indeed an angel sent from God to save this prayerful company, and he succeeded completely. Not a man was killed or wounded.

Those who knew did not tell who this wonderful man was. Their mouths were sealed that they might not put their heads in peril. Those who did not know called him an "angel." How do we know the deliverer was General Goffe? We know this much: General Whalley was much older than General Goffe; his wife was General Whalley's daughter. During the fourteen to sixteen years

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The incident of the saving of Hadley by one of the "regicides" has been used by Sir Walter Scott in his "Peveril of the Peak," by James Fenimore Cooper in his "Wept of Wish-ton-Wish" or "The Borderers" and by Nathaniel Hawthorne in "The Gray Champion." F. T. T.

of his concealment in Hadley, General Goffe kept up a continuous correspondence with his wife in England, he under the name of Walter Goldsmith, and she under the name of Frances Goldsmith.

In a letter written to her from Hadley, in August, 1674, the year before the events just described, he tells her that her father is superannuated, "scarce capable of any rational discourse; his understanding, memory and speech do so much fail him and he seems not to take much notice of anything that is said or done. He has not been able of a long time to dress, undress or feed himself without help."

These facts take the honor of this distinguished achievement from General Whalley and give it to General Goffe.

The traditions, for nothing is surely known, about the death and burial of the regicides are as contradictory and unreliable as any of the others. Some of them say that both men died in Parson Russell's house, and that they were buried on his premises; others say General Goffe only died there, and General Whalley at Peter Tilton's; others still reverse this order; still others say that General Whalley died at Parson Russell's and was buried in his cellar. Again there is no agreement and no reconciliation of the stories. The facts which I have quoted from General Goffe's letter, lend color to the belief that General Whalley died in 1675 or 1676. Other evidence satisfies me that he died in Parson Russell's house and was buried in his cellar. When the south part of this house was pulled down in 1795, in excavating about four feet under the surface of the ground, near the front wall of the cellar, the workmen came upon a place where the earth was loose, and discovered some flat stones. Beneath these stones they found pieces of rotten wood, which may have been what remained of a coffin, and many bones. Nearly all of these bones were in pieces. They found one well preserved thigh bone, which fell to pieces soon after being exposed to the air, and which Dr. Rogers, who was then the local physician, pronounced to be the thigh bone of a large man. We know that General Whalley was a large man, and that General Goffe was under the average size. These circumstances, to my mind, establish the fact that the bones were those of General Whalley.

The last we really know about General Goffe is the fact that he wrote a letter to his wife from Hadley which bears date April 2, 1679. The series of letters shows that the relations between General Goffe and his wife were of the closest and most sacred. It was a real heart union. The date of General Goffe's death is not known,

but the probabilities are that it occurred shortly after the above date, for the correspondence ceases then.

The evidence satisfies me that he never left Hadley after General Whalley's death, and that he died there in Peter Tilton's house and was buried on his premises. Here again the traditions are every way. Of those who knew nothing about it, some say that he was buried in Tilton's cellar; others said he was buried in Tilton's garden; still others said he was buried under the fence between Tilton's house lot and the lot adjoining.

Tradition further says that in the succeeding years, fair maidens who lived upon these two places, as they leaned upon this fence in the witching twilight, spinning the day's gossip, were accustomed to frighten each other by suddenly remarking: "Oh! Perhaps we are standing on the old man's grave."

Each one of you may select the spot that best suits your fancy, for it is certain that nobody knows. Of these good people of the Seventeenth century, those who did not know and wanted to be wise, drew on their imaginations for the place and selected the one which best suited their fancy. Those who did know, never told. Their heads were too precious to them to publicly admit knowledge of the regicides, though dead, in those troublous times.

These good people of Hadley were for the most part thrifty men, hard-working farmers, tilling a soil that yielded them abundant harvests. For those days, many of them became wealthy, and Peter Tilton was amongst the most prosperous. Even after the hardships of King Philip's war, when, during most of three years they had to sustain a considerable garrison of soldiers sent from Connecticut and from the Bay towns, to aid them in their defence, they were not impoverished. Some of them were even able to accumulate money. In his account book under date of November 7, 1678, the year after King Philip's war closed, Major John Pynchon of Springfield, records that he borrowed New England, or Pine Tree money, in Hadley:

From Lieut. Samuel Smith,	50 pounds.
From Lieut. Philip Smith,	25 pounds.
From Mr. Peter Tilton,	12 pounds.
From Capt. Aaron Cooke, Jr.,	10 pounds.

The inventory of Peter Tilton's estate, which was filed in the Probate Court at Northampton on July 16, 1696, shows that he left an estate amounting to £300 19s 9d, which was a fortune in those days.

Turning now to Joseph Eastman, the second name which appears upon our memorial, we find that he was a son of Roger Eastman, the progenitor of all the Eastmans in America, who was born in 1611, came to America in 1638, and settled in Salisbury, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Joseph Eastman, son of Roger, was born at Salisbury, January 8, 1651. We know comparatively little about him. He was a weaver, and removed to Hadley about 1682, when he was more than thirty years of age. He married Mary Tilton, the only daughter of Peter Tilton, shortly after his settlement in Hadley. The date of his marriage I have not found. Their oldest son, Joseph, was born in Hadley on August 2, 1683. Nor have I found the date of her birth. She was baptised February 18, 1643, and was therefore at least eight years older than her husband.

He came to Hadley after King Philip's war was over, and before the French and Indian wars broke out, in a time of comparative peace and security. He did not take a prominent part in the affairs of the town, so far as the records show. It is evident that upon her marriage Peter Tilton settled upon his daughter a substantial portion of his estate, for in his Will he gives "To my loving daughter, Mary Eastman, to whom I have already given a full portion, yet to her I give as an addition, twenty shillings, and to her two sons, Peter Eastman and Joseph Eastman, I give ten shillings apiece." Joseph Eastman died April 4, 1692, only ten years after his settlement in Hadley, and four years before the death of Peter Tilton . An account of his estate was filed in the Probate office at Northampton, January 26, 1693. I doubt the correctness of the statement in Miss Emily Eastman's recent History of the Eastman Family, that his widow married James Guernsey on February 17, 1693. Her father's will is dated April 24, 1694, more than a year after the assigned date of her second marriage, and in it he calls her Mary Eastman. On January 1, 1705, a statement of the apportionment of Joseph Eastman's estate was filed in the Probate office at Northampton, which certifies that on the settlement of the estate Mary Guernsey, wife of James Guernsey, had received her portion, and that a double portion, equaling £50 9s 3d, was given to the eldest son, "now in captivity." This eldest son was Dea. Joseph Eastman, who was then a young man in his twenty-second year.

From this marriage of Mary Tilton with Joseph Eastman, there has descended a long line of worthy progeny. An unusually large

number of their descendants have been educated men and women, broad-minded and leaders of men. Ministers, lawyers and doctors abound. Cool, clear-headed, successful business men and farmers are found everywhere. And in this company I may properly say that the sterling qualities of manhood and womanhood, the unswerving faith in the eternal, which they transmitted, are not yet lost, but characterize and permeate the living generations.

When England drove out the Puritans, she drove out the staunchest, noblest, bravest and most righteous and God-fearing stock she had. She threw out the foundation stones of the nation. What she thus lost the New England gained. Only such stock would ever have endured the hardships, privations, dangers and heroic struggles which these men did.

They conquered the wilderness and made it blossom like the rose; they conquered the wily savage, and strengthened and built up themselves by learning from him lessons in sagacity and patience; they conquered adversity of the weightiest sort and used it to strengthen already heroic characters.

They brought with them to Hadley a grip on God which was firm and unyielding, and day by day strengthened that grip by trusting His promises and proving the certainty of their fulfillment. When danger and adversity came they gripped the harder. Evermore they kept graven on their hearts and blazing before their faces the words, "God and Liberty." Our ancestors were of this stock.

A beautiful story they tell us of these early settlers of Hadley, that when times were strenuous and danger lurked everywhere, and unusual depression and anxiety crowded upon them, as the shadows of the night settled down upon the valley, they would go out into the starlight, and turning their faces toward yonder mountain, would lift up their eyes and repeat the words of the Psalmist: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." That little story lets you into the secret hearts of these men. Nobly they lived; nobly they acted. It is not vain for us gathered here in this sacred place, made sacred by the presence of their ashes, to say that something of this same nobility of spirit, unyielding character, persistency of purpose and unfaltering faith has come down to their children.

The same God they adored, we love and serve; the same love of liberty which inspired them to noble deeds, still urges us, their children, to honorable and patriotic service for our fellow men.

Today we set up in their honor and in perpetuation of their memory this granite block, so typical of the strength and solidity of their characters; this block, cut out of the granite hills which they loved, hills which so typify the far and on-reaching influence of their lives. We sought a memorial which would be enduring, so that our children to remote generations may look upon it, and remember for what it stands, so that they forget not the noble characters and sterling worth of those from whom they have descended.

With gratitude in our hearts for the lessons in heroic daring, unwavering fortitude, persistent endurance and abounding faith which their lives teaches us, we dedicate this monument in their memory, and to those who shall through us hereafter inherit their virtues. We are glad to put into this outward and enduring form the sentiments that we so fondly cherish in our hearts; we are glad thus to publish to the world our appreciation of what they have given to us.

NOTE.—Attention has been called to a document found in Vol. V of the Colonial Records of Massachusetts, and the statement made that it is a warrant or "proclamation" issued by Charles II in 1683 for the arrest of Peter Tilton for harboring the regicides. The paper is written in very poor Latin, and is NOT a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Tilton, and has no relation whatever to his harboring the regicides. It is a summons from the Crown addressed to the Governor, Deputy Governor and the Assistants of Massachusetts Bay Colony, issued in *quo warranto* proceedings commenced in England, for the purpose of abrogating the colonial charter. Peter Tilton was one of the "Worthy Assistants" that year, consequently the summons was directed to him, not as an individual, but as a colonial officer. These public officers are cited in their official capacity to appear in London and show cause why the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony should not be abrogated, because of the dissatisfaction of the Crown with the general course of the colony. The harboring of the regicides is not even mentioned as one of the grounds for the Crown's disfavor. The proceedings were part of the political movement following the restoration of Charles II to the throne, and had no special significance as to Peter Tilton. If he had not been an "Assistant" that year, his name would not have appeared in the summons.

Similar assaults were made by the Crown upon the charters of other colonies, as well as of Massachusetts Bay, but nothing ever came of any of them.

ASA A. SPEAR.

The Second Generation of William Tilton of Lynn will be concluded in the next issue.

F. T. T.

The inscription on the Tilton-Eastman Memorial at Hadley, Mass.:

HON. PETER TILTON

Died July 11, 1696

HE WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF HADLEY
A MAN OF GREAT INFLUENCE
IN CHURCH AND STATE
HE WAS ALSO ONE OF THOSE WHO ASSISTED IN
CONCEALING THE REGICIDES

JOSEPH EASTMAN

Born Jan. 8, 1651

Married Mary Tilton 1682
Died April 4, 1692

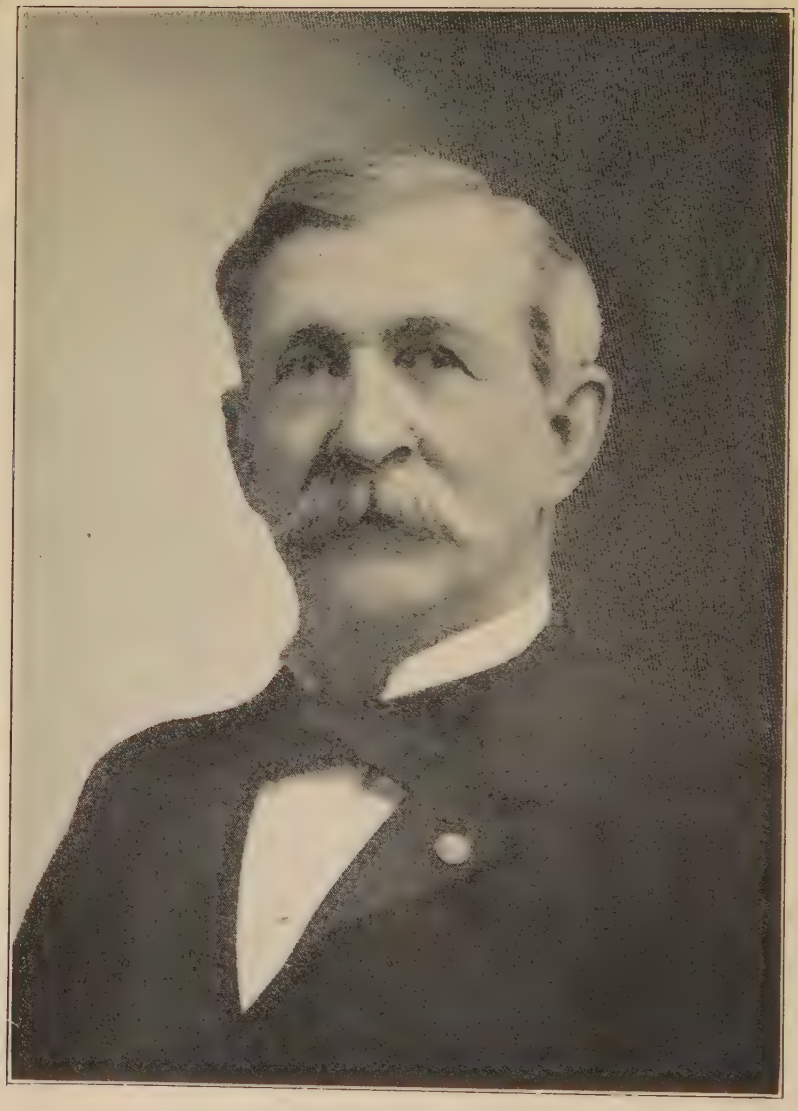
ERECTED BY THEIR DESCENDANTS
Aug. 2, 1910

HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 3
January 31, 1928

Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, N. J.



G. H. Tilton

(George Henry Tilton, of Laconia, N. H.)

Second Generation of William Tilton

(*Continued From Previous Issue*)

(W2-2)—Abraham Tilton

In this booklet we will take up the history of the three sons of William Tilton of Lynn by his wife Susanna (who was evidently his second wife): Abraham (W2-2); Samuel (W2-3) and Daniel (W2-4), the founders of the Tilton family in New England and ancestors of many families that went to the west.

We do not know whether Abraham Tilton was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, or in England *(vide p. 10)*. There is also uncertainty regarding the year in which he was born . His gravestone states that he died March 28, 1728, ninety years of age, which would place the date of his birth in the year 1638 or perhaps 1639. In a deposition dated October 8, 1714, Abraham Tilton gives his age as "70 and two years or thereabouts," which would place the date of his birth about the year 1642. In another deposition, dated June 12, 1661, Samuel Tilton (W2-3), brother of Abraham Tilton, is named as the eldest son of Susanna Tilton and we are also uncertain whether Samuel (W2-3) was born in 1637, 1638 or 1640. We have evidence that Abraham was the son of Susanna Tilton and if we could definitely establish the date of birth of Samuel (W2-3), he being the eldest son of Susanna, there would be more certainty regarding the date of birth of Abraham. The exact date of birth of Abraham Tilton is, therefore, uncertain, but it was between 1638 and 1642.

The first that we learn of Abraham Tilton is that on December 5, 1653, not long after the death of his father, William Tilton of Lynn, he was apprenticed to one of the family's Lynn neighbors John Hood the weaver, according to the customs of the times which required the apprenticing of young boys for their proper education in a useful industry.

This is the same John Hood (sometimes spelled Hude and Hud in the old records) who had with William Burchum proved the will of William Tilton of Lynn "5 mo, 1653" *(vide p. 8)*, and who

with Thomas Chadwell and Richard Rooten purchased the "house & Lande" of William Tilton of Lynn, deceased, by deed dated "16-12 mo, 1653" *(vide p. 9).*

The indenture whereby Abraham Tilton was apprenticed to John Hood is an interesting document and throws some light on the customs of those ancient times. We give it as follows:

This indenture made ye fifth day of December in year 1653 between Abraham Tilton ye sonne of ye Widdow Tilton of Lynn in New England and County of Essex on ye one party and John Hud of ye same town and County, Weaver Witnesseth that Abraham Tilton aforesaid hath, with the consent of his friends put himself apprentice to John Hud Weaver in ye town and County aforesaid after the manner of an apprentice with him to dwell from ye day and date hereof ye full time and term of eight years and during ye said time shall ye said Abraham his said Master faithfully shall serve, his secrets shall keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly shall Doe, taverns shall not frequent, matrimony hee shall not contract, Damage to his said Master hee shall not doe nor suffer others, hee shall not absent himselfe from ye house of his said Master by day nor by night unlawfully, but everywhere behave himselfe as a faithfull servant ought to do. And ye said John Hud to his said servant shall teache and inform, or cause to be taught and informed in ye art craft misterie and occupation of a Weaver as much as thereto belongeth or anywise apperteineth to the uttermost skill that John Hud himselfe hath, finding to his said Servant meat, drink, hoseri, shoes Woolen linnen Clothes Washing and ordering, and att ye end of his time to give him dubble sutes of apparel and also to spare his servant six weeks to learn to write between Yuletide and Januarie the servants friends paying for his writing and ye said John Hud hath liberty in case hee goe to Old England to give his servant his time; the said Abraham is to have double now at his coming to service.

In Witness Whereof Wee Jno Hud and Abraham Tilton hath interchangably sett to oe hands and seales ye day and year above written

His Mark
JOHN HUD
With a Seale

Signed and delivered
in ye Presence
of us Edward Burchum
Ginkin Davis
Garrat Spencer

(Old Norfolk County Records; Vol. 1, Folio 57.)

Between the date of this indenture of apprenticeship (December 5, 1653) and November, 1655, John Hood went to England and while there decided to remain. He had left his wife, Elizabeth Hood, in Lynn with the apprentice boy, Abraham Tilton. John Hood wrote to his wife requesting her to join him in England and instructing her to return Abraham Tilton to his mother, Susanna Shaw, and "gett something of his towards his passage butt how-

ever deliver him to his mother." John Hood wanted to get his business affairs in the colony settled as quickly as possible so that his wife could join him in their home in Old England. The idea of getting "something" for releasing Abraham from his contract of apprenticeship apparently appealed to Goodwife Hood, who no doubt was a very thrifty spouse.

Elizabeth Hood could not, however, return the boy to his mother as instructed by her husband as Susanna Shaw had died January 28, 1655*, while John Hood was in England, so she proceeded to use her own good judgment. No doubt she had consulted with the boy's step-father, Roger Shaw (whom she calls *father in law* in her deposition) and when she found that he would not pay anything for the release of Abraham (because the Hoods were terminating the contract and not Abraham), she began negotiating with the boy's wealthy brother, Peter Tilton (W2-1) of Windsor, who agreed to pay her thirty shillings for Abraham—a very substantial sum in those early days. When Roger Shaw heard that Elizabeth Hood was about to send his step-son, Abraham, to Connecticut, he obtained a court order for the custody of Abraham, but Elizabeth Hood ignored this, later pleading ignorance of the court order, and so carried out her purpose, sending Abraham to Peter Tilton in Connecticut. Elizabeth Hood was too thrifty to allow Peter Tilton's thirty shillings to get away from her.

Young Abraham, however, was unwilling to go to Connecticut, no doubt because the boy wanted to remain with Roger Shaw's children and his own brothers. We are convinced that Peter Tilton was

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*Please correct date of death of Susanna Shaw on Page 9 to read January 28, 1655. Sometimes this date is also given as 1654. There is quite some confusion in the records between the old style and new style of designating the years. We know that John Hood was unaware of the death of Susanna while he was in England. He entered into a contract of apprenticeship with Abraham Tilton on December 5th, 1653, and while at the time he had in mind going to England we do not think he left before January 28, 1654. It was November, 1655, before the controversy over this apprenticeship was finally settled. We do not believe that John Hood had been in England more than a year on that date. We therefore favor January 28, 1655, as the date of death of Susanna Shaw; although it should probably be stated as January 28, 1654-5. We find this same confusion in the date of the will of Roger Shaw. His will is dated August 25, 1660, and the codicil, which was added later, is dated March 20, 1660, whereas it was in March following August 25, 1660, making it March 20, 1661. The confusion between the old style and new style of stating the years is responsible for these apparent discrepancies in the early records.

In regard to designating the months by numerals the note on Page 21 also applies to records in New England.

unaware of Abraham's feelings in the matter, but when he learned of the situation later he was only too willing to send Abraham back to Hampton. In taking Abraham from Elizabeth Hood Peter Tilton no doubt thought that he was doing the right thing, evidently being impressed with Elizabeth Hood's story. Roger Shaw, however, was a splendid step-father to his step-children and apparently sympathized with Abraham in his desire to go to Hampton. We suspect that Abraham was most grateful to his step-father. What eventually happened to the thirty shillings, paid by Peter Tilton to Elizabeth Hood, we do not know, for the records do not state.

Three depositions have been preserved for us in this matter and they are given herewith:

> The Deposition of Garrat Spencer: This Deponent that John Hood late of Lynn sent a letter out of Old England to his Wyfe that then lived in Lynn wherein he gave his order to deliver his apprentice Abraham Tylton to his mother agayne butt gett something of his towards his passage butt however deliver him to his mother further this Deponent Saith not.
>
> This testimony taken upon oathe
> before mee JAMES AXEY
>
> (Norfolk County Records, Folio 57.)

The date of this deposition has been lost. It is interesting to note that this Garrat Spencer is the same Garrat (Gerard) Spencer who had in 1642 testified against Mary Tilton, wife of John Tilton (later of Gravesend, Long Island) in her trouble with the Church at Lynn over the question of infant baptism *(vide p. 11)*. Whenever anybody violated any Puritanic law you generally found Gerard Spencer on hand to testify against them. He seems to have been the professional witness and the possessor of an eagle eye. He rarely overlooked an opportunity of this character. It is, therefore, not surprising to find him testifying in Abraham Tilton's apprenticeship case.

The next two depositions are of particular interest as showing conclusively that Abraham Tilton was a brother of Peter Tilton

(W2-1) of Windsor and thereby proving that Peter Tilton was the son of William Tilton of Lynn *(vide p. 27)*:

The Deposition of Nathaniel. * * * The Deponent saith that going with Goodman Shaw to Goodwyfe Hude She showing of us a letter sent from her husband wherein he gave his order to deliver his prentice Abraham Tilton to his mother farther this deponent saith that goodman Shaw did demand the boy att ye same time but she did not deliver him wch was sometime before she sent him to Conecticott. Farther having some speeche with Abraham Tilton before hee was sent away to Conecticott hee was altogether unwilling to goe to his brother but rather chose to goe to his father, goodman Shaw, farther hee saith not.

This testimony taken upon oathe
before mee JAMES AXEY
Commissioner of Lynn

(Norfolk County Records, Folio 57.)

The deposition of Elizabeth Hood closes this controversy, which after all no doubt ended happily for all concerned.

Know all men to whom it may concern Yt. Whereas I Elizabeth Hood ye wife of John Hood of Lyn; My husband being in England & Wee having a prentice named Abraham Tilton & having order from my husband to put him of my husband sending for mee I not knowing of any Contract obligacon, or covenant that ye Honored Court held at Hampton had made with Rodger Shaw of Hampton hee being father in law* to ye said Abraham, and being ignorant of any such thing had putt him over to Peter Tilton living in Conetticott for thirty Shillings in liue of Wt charges I had been att hee being young & but a little Wth us I do hereby in as much as in mee lies wholly revoke that Contract yielding & submitting to Wt ye Court hath granted to his father in law* Rodger Shaw. In Witness Whereof I Elizabeth Hood have sett to my hand * * * of November, 1655. My husband gave mee order to putt him of to his mother & shee being dead I made this Contract knowing nothing only taking advice of ye Elders att Lyn. Witnesse my hand ye day Wth in written the Court ordering and giving power to Rodger Shaw to putt him out to a trade as is expressed in ye Courts Order:

by mee ELIZABETH HOOD

Witness Edward Burchum
Francis Douse

(Old Norfolk County Records, Folio 57.)

*Elizabeth Hood either could not think of the word **step-father** or else **father in law** was synonymous with **step-father** in those days.

Abraham Tilton's step-father, Roger Shaw, died May 29, 1661, at Hampton. A few years later Abraham Tilton married at Hampton, January 25, 1665-6, Mary Cram, the daughter of John and Esther (White) Cram, of Hampton, parishioners of the Reverend Mr. Wheelwright.

On May 1, 1665, Abraham Tilton and Tho. Philbrick were witnesses to deed given by Jno. Cass of Hampton to Tho. Chase of Hampton, for property in Hampton ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. VI. p. 134).

For a short while Abraham Tilton lived at Kittery and later in 1668 we find him at Wells, in the Province of Maine, not far from the homes of his brothers, Samuel (W2-3) and Daniel Tilton (W2-4) at Hampton, practicing the allied trade of carpenter and millwright, and living with Abraham Conley of Sturgeon Creek, from whom he purchased his timber (York Deeds, III; 64 & 65).

On October 3, 1668, Abraham Tilton bought of Nathan Lord a tract containing 40 acres of uplands, with meadow, at Kittery, which he afterwards, 1672-3, sold, with consent of his wife Mary, to Miles Thomson and Israel Hodgsdon (York Deeds II. 141).

On May 13, 1669, we find the following record:

> Abraham Tilton, Kitterie, resident at Sturgeon's Creek do acquit Joseph Shaw of Hampton, from debt of 20 lbs due unto me from Roger Shaw late of Hampton, deceased, ye one half being given unto me by ye last will of my father, William Tilton of Lynn, and other half due by Contract made by Roger Shaw and my mother upon terms of marriage.

The witnesses were Benjamin Shaw and Hannah Dalton. This receipt was acknowledged by Abraham Tilton before Samll. Dalton.

CRAM: John Cram was originally of Exeter, New Hampshire, and one of the signers of the Combination soon after the settlement of that town. Not long after he removed to Hampton and settled on the south side of Taylor's River (now Hampton Falls), near the site of the Weare Monument. He had married at Bilsby, England, in June, 1624, Esther or Hester White. He was a carpenter. The extract of a conveyance which John Cram made is given in "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. VI, p. 177, as follows: "John Cram (his I mark), of Hampton, with consent of my wife, Hester Cram, convey to my son, Benjamin Cram, my now dwelling house and houselot with ye barn and other buildings standing thereon; also 5 acres of salt marsh which was sometimes Richard Swaine's, bounded by Ben: Swett, Henry Green and Mr. Christopher Hussey; and also one-half of my stock of cattle and implements belonging to husbandry as cart, ploughs, chains, yokes and such like instruments. I convey to my son Tho: Cram 6 acres of salt marsh, bounded by ye fals river, Philip Lewis and John Marian; also 4 acres of meadow, bounded by Anthony Stanian and Robert Tuck; also my grant of 40 acres at ye new plantation and ye other half of my cattle and implements. My said sons are to maintain their father and mother during their lives; and to my daughter Mary £30, to my daughter Lydia Cram £30 at various times specified. 24; 12: 1665. Signed also by Benjamin Cram (with his + mark) and Thomas Cram (with his V mark). Wit: Joseph Dow and Daniell Tilton (W3-4). Ack. by all these parties May 21, 1668, before Samuell Dalton, Commissioner."

In his will he names two sons: Benjamin and Thomas, and two daughters: Mary and Lydia. The children of John and Esther (White) Cram were: (1) Joseph Cram; (2) Benjamin Cram; married November 28, 1662, Argentine Cromwell, possibly wdow of Thomas Cromwell; (3) Thomas Cram; (4) Mary Cram; married January 25, 1665-6, Abraham Tilton (W3-2); (5) Lydia Cram.

Esther (White) Cram died May 16, 1677, at Hampton. John Cram died March 5, 1682. In the record of his death he is styled "good old John Cram, one just in his generation." (Lewis' "N. H. Gen.," 1908, pp. 1390 and 1391.)

Commissioner (Norfolk County Records, Book 2, Folio 515; "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. XII, p. 181).

On December 20, 1669, Abraham Tilton was a witness to a deed given by John Littlefield, Sr., to his brother, Francis Littlefield, Sr., both of Wells, York County (York Deeds, Vol. 2, Folio 153).

On October 20, 1671, Abraham Tilton bought of Francis Backhouse of Wells, York County, a farm on the Ogumquit River in Wells, containing 150 acres, fitted with buildings and fences; also 2 acres of salt marsh and 10 acres of fresh meadow (York Deeds, II, 130).

On April 3, 1672, Abraham Tilton sold to William Gowine, alias Smyth, a carpenter of Kittery, the growing timber which he had bought of Abraham Conley, four years previously, and Charles Frost in his deposition, dated March 24, 1680, deposes that Conley told him that he had sold in 1667-8 Abraham Tilton, then a resident at Sturgeon Creek, the above. There is also a similar deposition of Peter Wittum, Jr. (York Deeds III; 64 & 65).

On February 6, 1674, Abraham Tilton was one of the appraisers of the Estate of Francis Littlefield, Jr., of Wells.

On April 7, 1675, "Abraham Tylton" was an appraiser of the estate of Francis Littlefield, Sr., of Wells.

While in Wells Abraham Tilton took an active part in the Indian Wars and later received the Common Arrears Soldier Charges for such services as follows:

Abraham Tilton of Militia of Wells	£1	07	
Abraham Tilton of Militia of Wells	£4	7	8

After the close of the Indian War, 1678, a grant of land in Wells was made to Abraham Tilton. The date of his departure from Wells is uncertain. His wife, Mary (Cram) Tilton, died leaving him sons: Abraham (W3-2); Isaac (W3-3) and probably Jacob (W3-4), and in 1680 we find him at Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), near Ipswich, in Massachusetts, with his second wife, Deliverance, whose maiden name has not been ascertained. Down to the time the Church was built at Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), he and his family were associated with the Church at Wenham and those that married were married from the Wenham Church and those that died were buried in the old burying ground at this place.

On March 28, 1676-7, Abraham Tilton was an appraiser of the estate of Freegrace Norton of Ipswich. The Ipswich records show

that on February 18, 1678, Abraham Tilton for William Averell had right of Commonage in Ipswich. In 1678 he swore allegiance to the King and on May 11, 1681, he took the freeman's oath. On March 20, 1682-3 James Littlefield, Sr., of Wells, sold to his father, Francis Littlefield, house and land (150 acres) which he had bought of Abraham Tilton in Wells (York Deeds, Vol. 5, Folio 89). On April 12, 1683, Abraham Tilton, carpenter, bought house and land in Ipswich of Sarah Ward (Essex Deeds, Vol. 15, Folio 96). On May 21, 1696, John Cotton of Yarmouth, Clerk, and Sarah, his wife, deeded land in Ipswich for £140 to Abraham Tilton of Ipswich, who is called carpenter. The land had belonged to Cotton's wife's father, Mr. Richard Hubbard, late of Ipswich, deceased.

In 1698, when Abraham Tilton was one of the committee to consider the building of a new meeting house, he was living in Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton). He and his eldest son, Abraham (W3-2), made proposals for the construction of the building, but were underbid by Abraham Perkins. However, they were later associated with Abraham Perkins in the work.

When the Church was completed Abraham Tilton and Abraham Tilton, Jr., (W3-2) were assigned to "Ye 1st Pew on ye east of Ye Pulpit" for their wives and families, while to Mr. Tilton, Senior, was also allowed a place on "ye first of ye short seats," near the pulpit among the most elderly men.

Abraham Tilton's farm was directly opposite the Church at Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton) and the cemetery in which he was eventually buried was originally part of his farm. His farm descended in the family for several generations and is now a beautiful suburban residence of a gentleman from Boston.

Then follows a series of deeds: On October 2, 1699, Mr. John Appleton of Ipswich deeded land in Ipswich to Abraham Tilton, carpenter. On April 20, 1702, Abraham Tilton, carpenter, of Ipswich, deeded to Samuel Tilton (W3-7), his son by wife Deliverance, some land in Ipswich which he had bought of John Hubbard in exchange. The deed provides "if same (Samuel Tilton) shall die, widow to hold and after to Samuel's brothers and sisters if he should have no issue." On April 2, 1708, Abraham Tilton, Sr., carpenter, deeded to Thomas Knowlton lands in exchange. On March 10, 1709, Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2), carpenter, quit claimed to Abraham Tilton, Sr., his father, all his interest in his father's estate as his eldest son. On February 11, 1711-2, Samuel Appleton, of

Ipswich, Gentleman, and wife, Elizabeth, deeded lands in Ipswich to Abraham Tilton, Sr. The deed was witnessed by Samuel Tilton (W3-7) and Isaac Tilton (W3-10), another son by wife Deliverance.

On October 8, 1714, Abraham Tilton, of Ipswich, made a deposition that he "aged 70 and two years or thereabouts" did 40 years ago or about hire a farm of Mr. Samuel Wheelwright, in Wells (eastern end of the town) for about two years, during which time said Tilton built a house and a saw mill and after the time expired surrendered the same to Mr. Wheelwright. *(Vide p. 51.)* (York County Deeds, Vol. 8, Folio 247.)

On June 19, 1718, Abraham Tilton, Sr., deeded to Isaac Tilton (W3-10), his son by wife Deliverance, 12 acres adjoining the homestead, bounded easterly by land of Isaac Tilton (W3-10), southerly by Thompson Brook, westerly by Mile Brook River and northerly by land of Samuel Tilton (W3-7), and common land of Ipswich. The transfer was to take effect after the death of Abraham Tilton, Sr., and his wife, Deliverance.

All the records available concerning Abraham Tilton, Sr., show that he was an upright, honorable and substantial citizen of the communities in which he lived. He was the father of thirteen children by his two wives.

Abraham and Mary (Cram) Tilton were the parents of: (1) Abraham Tilton (W3-2): born about 1666; married Mary Jacobs, daughter of Thomas Jacobs, December 11, 1693; he died January 7, 1756. (2) Isaac Tilton (W3-3); drowned at Pemaquid, Maine, March 28, 1695; unmarried. (3) Jacob Tilton (W3-4); died prior to 1695; probably unmarried. It is not definitely proven that Jacob was the son of Mary (Cram) Tilton, but he was the son of either Mary or Deliverance Tilton.

Abraham and Deliverance Tilton were the parents of: (4) Sarah Tilton (W3-5): married ——— Martin. (5) Abigail

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The Puritans of New England had inherited from Old England the English ideas concerning rank, title, etc., and they were most observant of these forms. When it came to assigning seats in the meeting-house it was necessary to give careful consideration to estate, age and many other qualifications, and a seat was assigned only after very careful deliberation. A heated argument had taken place in Hadley, Massachusetts, over this matter and it was not settled until it had been voted that "Ye first seat in ye front gallerye is look to be eaquall with ye second seat in the body of ye meeting-house, and that ye west end of ye side gallerye to be eaquall with ye third seat in ye body of ye meeting house." Seating Abraham Tilton, Sr., and his son in the first seats in the meeting house at Ipswich Hamlet was an honor no doubt coveted by many in the congregation.

Tilton (W3-6): born April 1, 1679; married (1) June 19, 1704, John Philmore, ancestor of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States; married (2) Robert Bell, November 7, 1717; she died November 13, 1727. (6) Samuel Tilton (W3-7): born April 14, 1680-1; married Sarah Batchelder, May 7, 1704. (7) Ebenezer Tilton: born August 8, 1683; twin of Mary Tilton (No. 8); died young. (8) Mary Tilton (W3-8): born August 8, 1683; twin of Ebenezer Tilton (No. 7); married Tristram Brown. (9) Joseph Tilton: baptised September, 1685, at Wenham; twin of Benjamin Tilton (No. 10); died young. (10) Benjamin Tilton, baptised September, 1685, at Wenham, twin of Joseph Tilton (No. 9); died young. (11) Daniel Tilton: baptised November 8, 1687-8; died young. (12) Rebecca Tilton (W3-9): born March 8, 1692-3; married (1) John Lamb, April 6, 1717; married (2) Thomas Durges. (13) Isaac Tilton (W3-10): born May 2, 1695; baptised 1695 at Wenham; married (1) Mary Appleton; married (2) Mrs. Elizabeth (Goodhue) Dodge, widow; he died February 1, 1764.

Abraham Tilton, Sr., died in Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), March 28, 1728, aged 90 years according to his gravestone, which is still standing in Ipswich Hamlet Cemetery *(vide p. 51)*. It bears this epitaph:

> "Here lyeth ye body of Abraham Tilton, who died March ye 28, 1728, 90 years of age."

Whipple's Account Book states that "old Mr. Tilton" was buried in March, 1728. Another entry in this book of the burial of "Old Master Tilton" in May, 1732, is mysterious. It cannot apply to any son of Abraham Tilton, Sr., all of whom to whom the term "old" could be applied being fully accounted for at that date. Abraham Tilton, Sr., may of course have been buried first at Wenham and later removed to the Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton) cemetery, and this entry may apply to a reburial.

Abraham Tilton's widow, Deliverance Tilton, survived him. She made her will on November 9, 1730, and in it she named her step-son Abraham (W3-2) and her two sons, Samuel (W3-7) and Isaac (W3-10); her daughters, Sarah Martin (W3-5); Mary Brown (W3-8); Rebecca Durgess (W3-9) and Abigail Bell, deceased, (W3-6); her sons-in-law, Tristram Brown (W3-8) and Thomas Durgess (W3-9); the three sons of her son-in-law, Robert Bell, deceased (W3-6) and the three children of her daughter, Rebecca (W3-9) by her former husband, John Lamb, without giving their

names; and John Philmore, Ebenezer Philmore and Ruth Kenison, children of her daughter, Abigail (W3-6). Deliverance Tilton named her sons, Samuel (W3-7) and Isaac Tilton (W3-10) as executors. The will was probated July 2, 1733. No record of the date of her death has been found.

(W2-3)—Samuel Tilton

We do not know if Samuel Tilton was born in England or in Lynn. There is also the same uncertainty regarding the date of birth of Samuel Tilton, son of William and Susanna Tilton, as there is concerning the date of birth of his brother, Abraham Tilton (W2-2). On June 12, 1661, he acknowledged the receipt of certain money paid him, due him on his arriving at the age of 21 years. It has been stated that he was born about June 16, 1640. No doubt this date was arrived at on the assumption that at the time of receipting for this money he was 21 years of age. He died on November 29, 1731, "in the ninety-fourth year of his age," apparently from his gravestone, and this would bring the date of his birth in the year 1637 or perhaps 1638. We can, therefore, only say that he was born 1637, 1638 or 1640, the evidence favoring the earlier dates.

After the death of his father, William Tilton of Lynn (1652-3), his mother, Susanna, married (1653) Roger Shaw and she took him and his brother, Daniel (W2-4) with her from Lynn to Roger Shaw's home in Hampton, Massachusetts.

On April 6, 1660, Roger Shaw of Hampton, yeoman, conveyed to Samuel Tilton, "ye son of Susana, my late wife, now deceased," 15 acres of land in Hampton, bounded by Robert Tuck, Jno. Cliford and country highway, and 5 acres of salt marsh, bounded by Willi: Swain and Joseph Shaw. The witnesses were Sam: Dalton and Tho. Ward. The deed was acknowledged October, 1662. ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. III, p. 45.)

We must assume that Samuel Tilton was of age at this time (April 6, 1660), which would place the date of his birth in the year 1639, or prior thereto.

On June 12, 1661, Samuel Tilton acknowledged the receipt of £30, which he had received from Joseph Shaw, executor of Roger

Shaw's estate, according to the agreement Roger Shaw had made with his mother, when he came of age. This document is set forth as follows:

> Whereas there was certain articles of agreemt between Rodger Shaw late of Hampton & Susanna his last wyfe concerning hir children wch she had by hir last husband in wch it was concluded yt ye said Rodger Shaw should pay unto Sam; ye eldest son of ye sd Susan; ye sum of thirty pounds at ye age of (21) years: These presents may certifie all men yt I ye sd Samuel Tilton do by these presents acknowledge yt I have received full satisfaccon for ye sd 30£ due unto mee by portion & for all other claymes, or demands wt soever wch are due unto mee from ye said Rodger Shaw, either by prmises covenant or ingagemt & I doe fully & finally acquitt release & discharge ye said Rodger Shaw his heires & Executoes of all debts due & demands from ye beginning of ye World unto ye date herof & for ye confirmacon herof I doe seal this acquittance unto Joseph Shaw ye sole Executoe to ye last will & testament of ye sd Rodger Shaw late of Hampton deceased to all wch above and I ye sd Sam: Tilton have hereunto sett my hand & seale 12th of June 1661.
>
> SAM: TILTON with a Seale to it
>
> Signed Sealed & dd in ye
> presence of us Sam: Dalton;
> Wm. Moulton.
>
> This was acknowledged by Sam: Tilton
> this 16th day of April 1663, before mee
> THO: WIGGIN

(Norfolk Records, Book I, Folio 265; "Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IV, pp. 9 and 10.)

On October 5, 1661, Robert Tuck of Hampton, vintner, for £10 conveyed to Samuel Tilton, of Hampton, 20 acres of uplands in Hampton, bounded by Anthony Stanian, William Swain or his heirs, common and common way, etc. The witnesses were Sam: Dalton and Willi ffifeild. It was acknowledged and Joanna Tuck released her dower before Tho. Wiggin, 12: 8 mo; 1662 ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. III, pp. 140 and 141).

On October 30, 1661, Samuel Tilton (his T mark), of Hampton conveyed to John Clifford of Hampton 15 acres of uplands in Hampton bounded by Robert Tuck, country highway, etc., and 5 acres of salt marsh at the west corner of what was sometime Joseph Shaw's marsh, measuring 50 x 16 rods, and bounded by Will: Swaine and Joseph Shaw. The witnesses were Jno. Bursha and Abraha: Drake. Acknowledged before Thos: Wiggin, April 7, 1662 ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. III, p. 108).

After the death of Roger Shaw (May 29, 1661), Daniel Tilton (W2-4) chose his brother, Samuel Tilton, as his guardian on April 18, 1662, and on April 13, 1663, Samuel Tilton signed as guardian

for Daniel Tilton (W2-4) a receipt for money from Joseph Shaw, executor of the estate of Roger Shaw.

On July 4, 1662, Nathanell Batcheller of Hampton conveyed to Samuel Tilton, of Hampton, 3 acres of salt marsh in Hampton, bounded by Henry Moulton (now in the hands of William Swayn or his heirs) "fals river," Mr. Hussey and river. Acknowledged in court at Hampton 14: 8: 1662 ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. III, p. 140).

Lt. Benjamin Swett of Hampton, yeoman, conveyed to Samuel Tilton of Hampton, carpenter, one share of "ye cows common" in Hampton, being one of the shares he purchased of Richard Swaine, who was granted it by Hampton, February 8, 1669, "with this pviso yt if ye common in ye ring be divided yt this sale shall not cut" off "my interest in ye town Ring for two shares of commonage" ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. XII, p. 180).

On April 1, 1670, Ens. John Sanborn of Hampton, yeoman, for £26, conveyed to Samuel Tilton of Hampton, carpenter, 5 acres of salt marsh in Hampton on the south side of "falls river in an elbow of the mayne river near ye clam banks," bounded by grantor, near "ye mouth of ye falls river" ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. VII, p. 128).

While at Hampton, Samuel Tilton married "17: 10: 1662", Hannah Moulton ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. V, p. 133) and three of his children: Hannah, William and John were born there.

About the year 1673 a small company of Hampton men, including Samuel Tilton, moved with their families to Martha's Vineyard. He was granted 22 acres of land in what is now West Tisbury, February 5, 1674, on the east side of Old Mill Brook, and four years later, in partnership with Isaac Chase and Jacob Perkins, originally from Hampton, he bought one-sixth of Homes Hole Neck (Tisbury Records 7, comp. Deeds I, 283).

On August 31, 1674, Samuel Tilton (who is designated as of Hampton), a carpenter, deeded to his brother Daniel Tilton (W2-4) of Hampton for £3, 24 acres of land in the Northern Division (Norfolk Deeds, III; 82).

Samuel Tilton sold his home lot in Tisbury before 1678 and took up his residence in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where by various purchases he acquired a large tract in the Kephigon district, bordering on the sound and extending to the middle line.

Here he lived an uneventful life, without known public service, for approximately fifty-three years.

In 1694, Samuel Tilton of Martha's Vineyard, conveyed to Benjamin Swett of Hampton, house and land in Hampton, formerly occupied by Mr. Tilton.

Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton were the parents of (1) HANNAH TILTON (W3-11): born September 15, 1663, at Hampton; married Thomas Mayhew. (2) WILLIAM TILTON (W3-12): born November 11, 1668, at Hampton; married March, 1696, Abiah Mayhew; he died June, 1739. (3) JOHN TILTON (W3-13): born October 23, 1670, at Hampton; married Sarah Mayhew. (4) JOSIAH TILTON (W3-14): born 1675 at Chilmark; married Bathsheba Mayhew. (5) MARY TILTON (W3-15): born 1680; married Samuel Allen, 1703. (6) RACHEL TILTON (W3-16): born 1683; married Jonathan Lumbert, 1707.

His wife, Hannah (Moulton) Tilton, died April 11, 1720. He died November 29, 1731, "in the ninety-fourth year of his age," apparently according to his gravestone. Parson Homes thus characterised him: "He was a man of good understanding, was an anti-pedo-baptist in his judgment, but pious and regular in his conversation. He was against swearing and usury."

Samuel Tilton's will is dated June 15, 1718, and in it he named his sons: William (W3-12) and John Tilton (W3-13), as executors, and left his property to his children. It was witnessed by Josiah Torrey, Sarah Torrey and Edward Hilton. It was probated March 7, 1732.

(W2-4)—Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, the son of William and Susanna Tilton of Lynn, was born 1615 or 1616 at Lynn, Massachusetts. He and his brother Samuel Tilton (W2-3) went with his mother, who married Roger Shaw after the death of his father (1652-3), to Hampton, Massachusetts.

Daniel Tilton was remembered in the will of his step-father, Roger Shaw, dated August 25th, 1660. In this will Roger Shaw bequeathed "to my son Daniell Tilton five pounds." He followed this item up further on in the will: "My Will is that hee (Benjamin

Shaw, his son) shall pay unto Danile Tilton ye sum of Twenty five pounds when hee comes to the age of 21 years the wch sum is ppt pt of itt wch I was to pay by Covt & 5£ I give him as is above expressed in my Will. As for want of paymt of this 25£ I do bind over my Sons Benjamin's Lands for the security of itt to be paid out of the rents of the Lands untill all be fully paid." And then again in the Codicil to this will, dated March 20, 1660, Roger Shaw said: "and whereat I did appoint Benjamin (Shaw) to pay his brother Daniell Tilton twenty-five pound when hee come to age I doe now appoint Him to pay his sister Mary (Shaw) twenty pounds att the time appointed & to pay Five pound to his brother Joseph (Shaw) when Daniell (Tilton) comes to Age & I doe appoint my son Joseph (Shaw) to pay Abraham & Daniell Tilton their portions according Covenant when they shall come to age."

After the death of his step-father, Roger Shaw, on May 29, 1661, Daniel Tilton chose on April 18th, 1662, his brother, Samuel Tilton (W2-3), as his guardian, and on April 13, 1663, Joseph Shaw delivered to Samuel Tilton, guardian, for Daniel's use ten pounds, in compliance with the marriage contract made in 1653 between Roger Shaw and Susanna Tilton:

> Whereas Rodger Shaw of Hampton deceased was to pay to Daniell Tilton ye son of William Tilton of Lyn deceased ye sum of ten pounds & ye use thereof from ye time yt he took it into his hands till ye Court tooke him away & ye said Rodger Shaw did by his last Will leave ye same unto Joseph Shaw his Executoe to pay These pesants may certifie all men who shall have ye sight hereof, that I Sam: Tilton constituted & confirmed guardian by ye Court for ye aforesd Daniell Tilton do by these pesants acknowlega receipt of ye foresaid portion & ye use wch ye said Joseph Shaw was to pay according to ye said Will; and I doe by these pesents acquitt & discharge ye said Joseph Shaw his heires Executoes & Administratoes of ye said portion & as he was to pay according to ye Will to ye wch pemises I have hereunto sett my hand & seale
>
> SAMUELL TILTON
>
> Jno Stanien
> Jno Cliford
>
> With a Seale to it
> This acquittance was acknowledged
> By Sam: Tilton as his act & died
> ye 13th of April 1663 before
> mee
>
> THO: WIGGIN
>
> Entered & recorded
> the 3d of March 1663 or 64

(Norfolk Records, Book I. Folio 265; "Essex Antiquarian," No. IV, p. 10.)

The Salisbury Records of April 8, 1662, disclose the following:

> "It is ordered by the Court that Joseph Shaw shall allow unto Daniel Tilton forty shillings in consideration of wt services he hath done for him since he was 14 years old, unto the day, and is in full satisfaction for the same."

On April 13, 1663, Daniel Tilton and Willi: Ffifeild were witnesses to release given by Samuel Fogg of Hampton to Joseph Shaw from all demands. Acknowledged April 13, 1663, before Tho. Wiggin ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. 1, p. 10).

Hampton being in need of a blacksmith Daniel Tilton learned the trade and in 1667 he was allowed "to Sitt down as a smith," promising to do the town's work upon as "good terms as any other man that doth use that trade in these parts," upon which the town granted him four acres on Hampton Hill, now known as the "Ackerman Place" (where the late John C. Ackerman house now stands), and then adjoining the farm of Joseph Shaw (his step-brother). This lot was situated where the Baptist Church and the cemetery are now located and was where the blacksmithing business was carried on. There is no knowledge how long the blacksmithing business was carried on here, but the debris resulting therefrom is said to be still visible. He and some of his descendants named Tilton carried on the business in town continuously for more than one hundred and fifty years, from Daniel Tilton (W2-4), 1667, until the death of Captain Stephen Tilton, in 1821.

The Tiltons became numerous and were very influential in town matters. They owned much land on the Exeter Road and were influential in getting the road built from Hampton Falls to Exeter in 1700. The town voted the "surveyor should take care to make a good cart bridge over Taylor's River but from the bridge to the Highland Ensign Tilton doth engage to make it good & maintain it for which the said Daniel Tilton (W2-4) and his sons are to be freed from all other highway work in the town so long as he or they shall maintain the same. The town do also agree with said Tilton that he shall have ten able men one day to help him now at the first to make it good."

Daniel Tilton (W2-4) was personally interested to have the road built as he owned a large tract of land along the proposed highway where a number of his sons had already settled. We know that all the land on the south side of the road from Godfrey's cor-

ner to Porter (?) Cram's was originally owned by the Tiltons as well as some other land on the other side of the road.

The bridge over the river was rebuilt in 1796 and once or twice since.

The premises where Daniel Tilton (W2-4) lived were conveyed by Jethro Tilton (W3-23), his son, in 1719, to Zachariah Philbrick.

Daniel Tilton married at Hampton "23: 10: 1669," (December 23, 1669), Mehetable Sanborn, a daughter of William and Mary Sanborn ,of Hampton, and from this union originate very nearly all the Tiltons of New Hampshire and many of Maine and Vermont ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. V, p. 134).

On October 20, 1671, Corp. Christopher Palmer of Hampton, planter, for £50 conveyed to Daniel Tilton of Hampton, blacksmith, a parcel of uplands and meadow in Hampton up Taylor's River near "ye Indian graves," the upland being the south half of 100 acres which Nathll. Boulter bought of John Barat, the other half now in "ye possession of John Huggins; ye meadow containing yt one one half of ye meadow which Jno. Barratt sold to Nathll Boulter, joining to said upland, according to ye grant in Exeter town book," which was sometimes John Laggats and half of it lately sold to Christopher Palmer by Nathll. Boulter ("Essex Antiquarian," Vol. IX, p. 140).

Benjamin Shaw receipted for one-half of the carpenter's tools, pewter platters, sword, colt, housing, land, etc., given to him in the will of his father, 20: 11: 1661. The witnesses were Samuell Ffoge, Joseph Shaw and Daniel Tilton. Acknowledged in court at Hampton, 14: 8: 1673 ("Essex Antiquarian, Vol. II, p. 177).

On August 31, 1674, Samuel Tilton (who is designated as of Hampton), a carpenter, deeded to his brother Daniel Tilton of Hampton for £3, 24 acres of land in the Northern Division (Norfolk Deeds, III;82).

On March 12, 1678, Thomas Thurton of London, heir of Giles Fuller, deceased, deeded to Daniel Tilton, blacksmith, of Hampton, land in Hampton (Norfolk Deeds, III, 81).

Daniel Tilton was a strong man in town matters and government. He built a block house on his property to protect his family and other settlers from the Indians. In New Hampshire Town

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Members of the *Society of Colonial Wars* by right of descent from Daniel Tilton are George Henry Tilton and Charles Albert Busiel.

Papers, Vol. 12, mention is made of Daniel Tilton's garrison at Hampton, April to September, 1696. This was the only stronghold between Exeter and Hampton. History says that having a large family of stalwart sons they successfully defended themselves when necessary to do so.

Daniel Tilton was an Ensign in early history, taking an active part in King William's War. In 1696 he was allowed £9; 14s; 3d for some public service. There is a deed dated 1714 which starts with the words "I, Ensign Daniel Tilton. He represented Hampton in the Colonial Assembly in 1693-95 and again in 1702, at which time he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was again elected a member of the General Assembly in 1709 and 1711-1714. Finally being very infirm he asked and was excused by the House from further duty (1714). He died February 10, 1714-5 (or perhaps 1716), in Hampton, where he was buried.

His sons settled in Hampton and adjoining towns. Their descendants moving to towns further west, spreading through New Hampshire to Vermont and Maine, were among the earliest settlers. We find them honorable and upright citizens in the new sections.

Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton were the parents of: (1) Abigail Tilton (W3-17): born October 28, 1670, at Hampton; married Christopher Page, November 14, 1689; she died October 4, 1759. (2) Mary Tilton: born March 9, 1672-3; died young. (3) Samuel Tilton (W3-18): born February 14, 1674-5; married Mrs. Meribah (Page) Shaw, widow of Josiah Shaw, January 7, 1703. (4) Joseph Tilton (W3-19): born March 19, 1677; married (1) Margaret Sherburne, December 26, 1698; married (2) Mrs. Elizabeth (Hilliard) Shaw, December 5, 1717; married (3) Mrs. Elizabeth (Chase) Hilliard, June 17, 1725; he died October 24, 1744. (5) Mary or Mercy Tilton (W3-20); born May 25, 1679; married Samuel Elkins, February 5, 1706. (6) Daniel Tilton (W3-21): born October 28, 1680; married Elizabeth Hill. (7) David Tilton (W3-22): born October 30, 1682; married Deborah Batchelder, January 8, 1708. (8) Jethro Tilton (W3-23): born about 1684; married Mary Smith, November 4, 1712. (9) Mehitable Tilton (W3-24): born October 2, 1687; married Joseph Lawrence, May 14, 1708; (10) Hannah Tilton (W3-25): born April 27, 1689; married Nathaniel Healey, December 12, 1712; she died before 1722. (11) Josiah Tilton (W3-26).

Through the generosity of Mr. George Henry Tilton, of Laco-

nia, New Hampshire, (a descendant of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton) a stone marker and tablet to the memory of Daniel Tilton was placed in the cemetery at Hampton. The grave is close to the monument erected to the memory of the Reverend Stephen Bachilder (Batchelder), "the father and founder of the Congregational Church and the town of Hampton, Oct. 14, 1638."

Roger Shaw's Will

In the name of God—Amen The 25th day of August 1660 I Roger Shawe of Hampton in the County of Norfolk being sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect memory, praise bee unto God for the same, and knowing the uncertainty of this life on earth, and being desirous to settle things in order, I make this my last Will & Testament in manor and forme following: that is to say, first and principally I commend my soul to All mighty God my Creator assuredly believing that I shall receive full p d o and free remission of all my sins and bee saved by the precious death and merit of my blessed Saviour and redemer Christ Jesus—and my body to the earth from whence itt was taken to be buried in such decent & Christian manor as to my Executor hereafter named shal bee thought meete and convenient—And as touching such worldly estate as the Lord in mercy hath sent mee, my Will and meaning is. The same shal bee employed and bestowed, as hereafter by this my Will expressed. And first I do revoke, renounce, frustrate and make void all Wills by mee formerly made and declare & appoint this my last Will and Testament

First I give unto my son Joseph Shawe my farme, that is to say one hundred ackers of upland bounded as followeth, from the Town bridge & goodman Levitt in pt, and Comon Country Way in pt. & the Comon in pt on the South East; fifteene ackers of Lands of my own on the South West, and Mr. Dalton's farme North West medow belonging to the farme North East and five and Twenty ackers of fresh medow surrounded Wth ye Taylor's River and the uplans of the farme, the medow lying North East and all my Salt Marsh (excepting) five ackers of that marsh to lye adjoining to Thomas Wards Marsh on ye South side of Taylors River with all privileges belonging to ye farme.

SHAW: Roger Shaw was born in England. He was of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636, where he was made a freeman, March 14, 1639. He went to Hampton about 1647, where he bought the right of John Cross to certain tracts of land and also received some grants from the town He soon became a large landowner and an influential man. He was a commissioner for small cases in 1651; he represented the town in the general court of Massachusetts in 1651-52-53; and he was a selectman and constable in 1654. He married (1) Anne ——— and (2) in 1653 Susanna, widow of William Tilton of Lynn. Susanna Shaw died January 28, 1655. He died May 29, 1661. He had seven children by his first wife; none by his second wife. They were (1) Margaret Shaw, married Thomas Ward; (2) Joseph Shaw; (4) Mary Shaw, the first; died young; (6) Mary Shaw, the second; (6) Benjamin Shaw; born about 1641; married May 25, 1663, Esther Richardson, who died May 16, 1736; he died December 31, 1717; and (7) Ann Shaw; married Samuel Fogg (Lewis' "N. H. Gen.," 1908, p. 40).

Item I give unto my son Benjamin Shawe my dwelling house houses orchards Garden and all the lands I have on the North side Taylor's River, medow uplands or swamp wth all Comonages and privileges thereunto belonging with fifteen ackers of upland or swamp lying att ye South West end of the farme, with five ackers of Salt Marsh on that side my marsh towards Taylor's River adjoining to Thomas Ward.

Item I give to Margarett Ward my Daughter five shillings.

Item I give to my Daughter Ann Fogg Thirteen Pounds.

Item I give to my Daughter Hester Thirteen pounds.

Item I give to my Daughter Marie Twenty pounds.

Item I give to my Son Daniell Tilton five pounds.

Item I give to my Son Benjamin one horse Coult, three yearlings * * * one Ewe Lamb the bed he lyeth on two puter dishes one of every Iron thing in the house if there bee two (o wise not) a third part of all husbandry ware half of all Carpenter's Tools I have six bushels of Wheat and fourteen of Indian Corn butt hee must bee att cost of all labor to itt: Also I appoint Benjamin to have for his use my house and Lands on the South east side the Contry highway now for his use excepting half of the Orchard Wch I give to my Son Joseph * * * And the * * * of Medow on this side the Town Bridge. And for all these goods I give unto Benjamin. My Will is that hee shall pay unto Danile Tilton ye sum of Twenty-five pounds when hee comes to the age of 21 years the wch sum is ppt pt of itt wch I was to pay by Covt & 5£ I give him as is above expressed in my Will. And for want of paymt of this 25£ I do bind over my Sons Benjamin's Lands for the security of itt to be paid out of the rents of the Lands untill all be fully paid. Also I do appoint Samuel Fogg & my Son Joseph as trustees to order and direct my Son Benjamin untill hee come to ye age of 21 years according to law in all things

Item——I give all the rest of my goods both moveable and unmoveable with the use of all the fields on the other side on the high way—(but two ackers on the riverside one yeare) I give unto my Son Joseph. And my Will is that hee is sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and I appoint him to pay all my debts legacys that are or shall appear to be due according to Law Excepting what is appointed to be paid otherways. And if Executor fails to make paymt I appoint his Lands shall pay them (not by saile) but by ye rent of itt untill they be paid or any part thereof And my Will further is that if my Son Joseph and Benjamin dye without issue then the Lands to goe my other daughters—Ann Hester & Marye and to their Heirs forever. considering a competency for their Wife's at the division of my survivors John Leverett and Samuel Fogg whom I appoint as trustees to see this my Will performed and renouncing all other former Wills either by word or writing I make this my last Will & Testament—
In Witness Whereof I have here unto sett my hand & seale the day and yeare above written.

ROGER O SHAWE

Signed Sealed in the presence of us
John Stoford
Samuel Hall, Sr

Testified on Oathe by Jno Clifford & Samuel Hall } for my Court held at Hampton ye 10th 8 mo 1661

To this will Roger Shaw added the following Codicil:

This twentieth of March one thousand six hundred and sixty I Roger Shawe being yett in the Land of the Living & in sound memory * * *

* * * Doe thinke meet * * * this my last Will as followeth viz. that whereas there were two of the children which * * * thirteen pounds apeese given them I Doe appoint that they shall have but five pounds: and whereas I have given one Child five shillings I Doe appoint that itt shall have five pound, all which pounds are to be paid within a yeare after my decease * * * I did bequeathe fourteen bushels of indian Corne * * * My Son Benjamin & Six bushels of Wheat I doe now appoint that Hee shall have none: & Whereas I did appoint * * * Benjamin should sow two * * * of J lott on the other side of the way the next yeare. I doe now appoint that Joseph shall have the profit thereof the next yeare and whereat I did appoint Benjamin to pay his brother Daniell Tilton twenty-five pound when hee come to age I doe now appoint Him to pay his sister Mary twenty pounds att the time appointed & to pay Five pound to his brother Joseph when Daniell comes to Age & I doe appoint my son Joseph to pay Abraham & Daniell Tilton their portions according Covenant when they shall come to age and to this my last addition I doe sett my hand & Seale the day & yeare above written.

ROGER O SHAWE

(The will is on file at the Probate Office, Salem, Mass.)

IPSWICH HAMLET RECORDS

"Hamilton, May 6th, 1861.

"I find by the record the following, viz.: Mr. Abraham Tilton and others were dismissed from their respective churches for the purpose of laying the foundation of the Third Church in Ipswich (now Pt. (?) Cong. Church in Hamilton). They subscribed the Covenant, October 12th, 1714, and on the 27th day of the same month were formed into a church and a pastor ordained.

Names of those who united with this church and dates:

Abraham Tilton	Oct. 12th, 1714
Abraham Tilton, Jr.	Dec. 7th, 1725
Sarah, wife of Saml. Tilton communed with this Church but not yet dismissed from the Church to which she belonged	1725
Samuel Tilton, Jr.	Nov. 1726
John Tilton	April 9th, 1727
Saml. Tilton, Sen	Nov. 12th, 1727
Isaac Tilton and Mary, his Wife	Dec. 24th, 1727
Joseph Tilton	Dec. 24th, 1727
Sarah Tilton	Sept. 28th, 1735
Josiah Tilton	Sept. 12th, 1736
Abigail (wife of Jos. Tilton)	Sept. 12, 1741
Sarah, wife of John Tilton	Nov. 22, 1741
Josiah Tilton	Feby. 18th, 1727/8
Sarah Tilton, Jr.	Jany. 1734/5
Joseph Tilton	Oct. 11, 1778
Phebe Tilton, wife of Joseph Tilton, deceased	June 20th, 1779
Joseph Tilton and Elizabeth, his wife	Jany. 6, 1782

MARRIAGES

Josiah Tilton and Lucy Low	Dec. 6, 1737
Caleb Moulton and Sarah Tilton	March 1st, 1738/9
Samuel Poland, Jr. and Hannah Tilton	Dec. 21st, 1742
Wm. Warner of Darwen, and Lucy Tilton of Ipswich	April 8th, 1773
Benjamin Appleton of Ipswich town and Molley Tilton of Ipswich Hamlet	Nov. 25th, 1773
Nehemiah Knowlton and Martha Tilton, (both) of Ipswich Hamlet	Nov. 22nd, 1774
Lieut. Jacob Brown and Phebe Tilton, both of Ipswich Hamlet	Nov. 14th, 1782

DEATHS

Joseph Tilton A(g)e 69	Jany. 24th, 1779
A child of Joseph Tilton, A(g)e 3 mo.	March 2, 1784

BAPTISMS

Hannah Tilton, daughter of Saml Tilton	May 22nd, 1715
Sarah Tilton, " " Saml. Tilton	May 12th, 1717
Israel Tilton, son of Saml. Tilton	June 7th, 1719
David Tilton, son of Isaac Tilton	May 8th, 1720
Jemima Tilton, daughter of Isaac Tilton	Dec. 3rd, 1721
Mary Tilton, " "	Sept. 1723
Jemima Tilton " "	May 14th, 1727
Abigail Tilton, " "	April 13th, 1729
Lucy Tilton, daugh. of Josiah Tilton	Dec. 10th, 1738
Samuel, son of Josiah Tilton	Jany. 11th, 1740/1
Joseph, son of Joseph Tilton	Feby. 18th, 1741/2
Josiah, " " Joseph Tilton	Nov. 17th, 1745
Fanny, daughter of Joseph Tilton	Jany. 20th, 1782
Nathaniel Russel, son of Joseph Tilton	Sept. 14th, 1783
Joseph, son of Joseph Tilton	July 17th, 1785
Oliver, son of Joseph Tilton	Oct. 19th, 1783

There is no further record found on any Church or town books in my care. The above is a true Copy.

Attest:

Joseph P. Lovering, Town Clerk of Hamilton

The next issue will contain the Second Generation of John Tilton of Gravesend.

HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 4

Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, N. J.

April 16, 1928

Second Generation of John Tilton

We now turn the pages of our history from New England to New Jersey and Delaware and take up the history of the children of John and Mary Tilton of Gravesend. Five of these children settled in Old Monmouth and two of them in Delaware.

Here in the Jersies they found a readily tillable soil, a land that yielded an abundant harvest, a more moderate climate than in New England, plenty of game in the forest, plenty of sea food and plenty of timber. Here was everything necessary to supply their material needs. Last but not least they found in New Jersey *religious toleration.*

These Englishmen who settled Old Monmouth had a desire to establish large landed estates after the manner of English country gentlemen. Peter Tilton, of Monmouth, one of the largest landowners in Old Monmouth, had no less than 1,070 acres of land.

You will not find the New Jersey Tiltons of this period bearing military titles as did their kinsmen in New England. Military companies were organized in Old Monmouth only because of an inherited idea and a matter of form; there was no real need of them. There was no need of block houses to protect the settlers. There was no need of carrying muskets on the way to and from the meeting house to guard against a surprise Indian attack. There was no trouble with the Indians.

Here in New Jersey was peace and contentment, except for an occasional disagreement with the ruling body over some political question. What a contrast to the life in more thickly settled New England! These men of New Jersey prospered and accumulated fortunes for those days. Wisely they had chosen!

These Englishmen in New Jersey were Puritans, but they were *liberal minded Puritans;* they were "unorthodox." They contributed substantially to the cause of religious freedom in America. The "Strict Congregational" Puritans of New England never gave

religious freedom to America. It was given to America by men like John Tilton of Gravesend, Puritans in every sense of the word, *but liberal minded and far-sighted men.* John Tilton of Gravesend was a "modernist" of his day, a man abreast of the times and *progressive* in thought and industry. It was his sense of the injustice inflicted upon the persecuted Quakers, not only by the Dutch of New Amsterdam but by the Puritans of New England, that made him champion their cause and become a Quaker.

No wonder there sprang up a new sect, called Quakers in derision but Friends among themselves, that preached a kindlier and more charitable religion than the Puritans of New England or the Dutch of New Amsterdam, *a religion of brotherly love.* These Puritan Quakers made religion more human and kindlier, and the Protestant religions of today owe much to the influence of the early Quakers of America. Our indebtedness to them in this matter is far greater than is generally acknowledged or popularly known.

The children of John Tilton of Gravesend followed in the footsteps of their distinguished father. They were among the worthy founders of the States of New Jersey and Delaware and of the American nation.

(J2-1)—John Tilton

John Tilton, eldest son of John and Mary Tilton of Gravesend, was born 4th mo., 4th day, 1640 (June 4, 1640), at Lynn, Massachusetts *(vide p. 21).*

In the will of Thomas Greedy of Gravesend, dated October 10, 1658, John Tilton, Jr. then a little over eighteen years of age, was bequeathed "one small Gunn" (Grav. Rec. II, p. 120).

The first record of John Tilton's activities to appear on the Old Gravesend records is under date of April 2, 1660, when he and his father were witnesses to deed given by Nicholas Stillwell to Richard Aste for property in that colony. At that time John Tilton, Jr., was under age. From then on the name of John Tilton, Jr., appears many times on these records (Grav. Rec. II, p. 67). He and his father were also witnesses to deed given by Edward Griffinn to Richard Stoute, dated April 5, 1661 (Grav. Rec. II, p. 72), and again father and son and William Wilkins were witnesses to deed, dated February 20, 1662, given by John Bowne to Samuel Spicer for property in Gravesend (Grav. Rec. II, p. 74).

On the 10th day, 8th mo., 1670 (October 10, 1670), when he was a little over thirty years of age, John Tilton married at Oyster Bay, Long Island, Mary Coats, his first wife. We know little concerning this marriage. We believe the Coats family originated in Lynn, Massachusetts, for we find that on the 27th, 10th month, 1649, Thomas Coats conveyed land in Lynn, bounded by land of William Tilton, and again in 1657 we find a similar transfer. We have found no record of any children of this union and feel certain there were none, nor have we found the date of death of Mary (Coats) Tilton, but it was probably in 1673, or earlier.

By deed dated April 26, 1672, Thomas Applegate of Gravesend conveyed to John Tilton, Jr., "a certaine percell of land lying and being in gravesend aforesd with the housing garding and orchard and all priviledges and appurtynances there unto belonging and knowne by the name of nomber 38"; "6 acors in the seller necke wase excepted." The witnesses were Samuel Spicer, Richard Stillwell and Will Goulding, "Clark" (Grav. Rec. V, p. 2).

In 1672, George Fox, the celebrated English Quaker, on his first visit to the American colonies, visited the Gravesend Colony, having been brought there by boat from Monmouth by Richard Hartshorne. George Fox has left us this record: "That night we got to friends at Gravesend, with whom we tarried that night, and then, with some friends from Gravesend, started next day for half-year's meeting at Oyster Bay." After a short visit to Rhode Island, George Fox again returned to Long Island, and as he states: "We passed from Flushing to Gravesend, *where we had three precious meetings.*" This was in the latter part of July, 1672. We have no doubt but that this visit of the esteemed George Fox was one that thoroughly pleased both John Tilton, Senior and Junior, and added materially to their adherance to the Quaker religion (Stiles' "History of King's County," pp. 178 and 179).

In a Gravesend record under the year 1672, it is recorded that John Tilton, Jr., owned lots Nos. 6 and 36 "in the west meddow" (Grav. Rec. III, p. 35). On the 6th, 12th mo., 1674, John Tilton, Jr., had lots Nos. 28 and 29 in the third division at Gravesend, being 15 acre lots, "within the Gennerall ffence wch Runns Eastward to ye fflattland" (Grav. Rec. III, p. 38).

On the 12th day, 3d mo., 1674 (May 12, 1674), John Tilton, Jr., married at Flushing, Long Island, Rebekkah Terry, his second wife.

In the next year, John Tilton, his father and mother appeared as witnesses in "The Testimony of Friends in Truth against Thomas Case & his companions ye 30th of 6th mo.. 1675," signed and dated at Flushing, Long Island.

At the Court of Sessions held at Gravesend, June 21, 1676, Jno. Cooke and John Tilton, Junior, were sworn as "new overseers for Gravesend" (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 64).

Following this record it is recorded:

> Jno Cooke & Jno Tilton being Quakers & refusing to take the oath are ordred to give their Engagemt to Mr. Justice Hubbard to pforme their trust & office as Overseers undr the penalty of Perjury*
>
> (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 65.)

At that time John Tilton, Jr., was also interested in lands in Monmouth, with which his father had so much to do in the purchase from the Indians. In the year 1677 240 acres of land in Monmouth were allotted to John Tilton. Jr.. being assigned to his brother, Peter Tilton, who was then living there, "in right of his brother John and wife." John Tilton, however, did not remove to Monmouth until the latter part of 1692 or 1693 (Salter's "Hist. of Mon. and Ocean Cos., N. J.," p. 31).

On the 19th of 10th mo., 1677, when "ye Island adjacent to ye Towne," called Guisbert's Island (now known as Coney Island) was divided into thirty-nine parts of about two acres each, John Tilton received Lots Nos. 7 and 22. He was one of the four patentees named by Governor Thomas Dongan in the patent to this land, dated September 10, 1686 (Thompson's "Long Island," 1839, p. 444; Grav. Rec. III, p. 45).

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* This reference is given on Page 18 as applying to John Tilton, Sr., in error. An examination of the original Gravesend records shows that it applies to John Tilton, Jr.

Terry: The Terry family was numerous at this time at Southold, Long Island. There is a MS. Record of the Terry Family by Stuart T. Terry owned by the Suffolk Historical Society of Riverhead, Long Island. We endeavored to consult this record before going to press with this issue, but were informed by the President of the Society under date of March 8, 1928, that the "records are packed and stored owing to sale of property and pending the working out of plans for a new building."

Among "Officers Chosen by ye Inhabittants of ye Towne (of Gravesend) for ye yeare 1678," we find the following entry:

> ffence veiwers for ys yeare 1678 chosen
> The Inhabittants made Choice of John Tilton Jur and John Poland whoe pmised to doe it
>
> (Grav. Rec. III, p. 46.)

It was the duty of the fence viewers to go their rounds of the settlement once every fortnight and compel all owners of land to keep their fences in order under a penalty of 20 gilders. The office of fence viewer was a most important office in Old Gravesend, and no doubt many an inhabitant looked with dread to the periodical visit of this official!

On the "15th daye of ye 1 month 1681" (March 15, 1681), John Tilton, Junior, gave a lease to John Carson, which read as follows:

> John Tilton Junior of Gravesend in ye West Rydeing of Yorkshier hyred and lett onto John Carson three fowre Acor lotts for and Dureing ye full tearme of fowre yeares next after ye Date heareof itt beeing agreed unto betwixt them yt ye said John Tilton shall maintaine & keepe Sufficient dureing ye sd time ye meadowe fence att ye End of ye sd lotts yt doth belonge unto ye 3 above named And in Considderation for ye Same ye sd John Carsonson is to paye Annuallie for ye sd land as followeth yt is for this next Insueing yeare fortie and five gillders & for ye last three yeares fiftie gillders yearelie ye sd payements are to bee made in wheate and Indian Corne, for ye first yeare ye paye is to bee made in wheate att or before ye 15th Daye of March in ye yeare 1682; ye other 3 payements in Indian Corne att fowre gillders ye Skipple yearelie att ye Same times It is Allsoe further agreed unto yt ye sd John Carsons shall have full libbertie to Cleare & breake up fowre Acors of ye new land And to make use of yt lott wch is allreaddie Cleared for Corne for & dureing twoe Cropps; it is likewise agreed yt ye sd payements are to bee made & Delivered in Gravesend to ye sd John Tilton or his Order & in Confirmation heareof both parties have heareunto sett their hands ye Daye & yeare above named.
>
> John Tilton, Juener
> Signum
> John (Mark) Carsonson
>
> Wittness heareunto
> mee
> John Tilton, senr
>
> (Grav. Rec., V, p. 67)

By deed dated April 15, 1681, John Tilton, Junior, conveyed to John Carsonsonn of Gravesend "a Certaine peece of land to ye quantitie of twoe Acors of land more or lesse with ye previllidges thereunto belonging of ffeedeing and Meadow Ground (ye sd land lyeing and being uppon a Certaine Iseland adjacent to ye Towne commonly knowne by ye name of Gisberts Island;) & going by ye

name of number Seaven; with ye previllidges of one other share more of land likewise; onelie for feedeing ground & meadow all which to extend noe further then ye sd Iseland is now fenced In." The consideration was "twoe hundred and thirtie gillders in good mrchantable wheate att ye price Current." This deed was witnessed by John Tilton, Senior, and Samuel Spicer. Following the record of this conveyance it is recorded: "the above sd Debte from John Carssonson unto mee ye sd John Tilton is fullie payed & Discharged wittness my hand ys 25th of ye 3: monthe 1685. John Tilton, Juner" (Grav. Rec. V, pp. 56 & 57).

Obadiah Wilkins, in his will dated "25 of first month called March, 1682," said: "I appoint my friends, in whom I repose confidence, Samuel Spicer. Wm. Williamson. Wm. Goulding and John Tilton, Jr. to assist my wife in the care of my children"; also "I *******exchanged my 4 acre lot near the meadow gate with John Tilton, Jr. for his land in the Seller neck" (Coll. of N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstract of Wills in the Sur's. Off., C. of N. Y., Vol. I, p. 299).

On March 20, 1683, John Tilton, Senior, deeded to his son, John Tilton, Jr., "a Certaine pcell of land lyeing & being in Gravesend as above sd goeing by ye name of a fifteene acor Lott, and of ye number thirtie with ye prvillidges to it belongeing; unto my sonn John Tilton**********ye sd land adjoyneing to his land one ye East Side; and one ye west to ye Land of Danniell Lake **********And in Considderation for ye said Land ye said John Tilton is to paye unto mee ye Summe of fourteene hundred gillders; that is Annuallie. thirtie Skipples of good mercantable winter wheate at comon price. and allsoe Soe much fatted beife as I

From an old letter from Mellis S. Tilton, of Oceanport, N. J., to Dr. Henry Remsen Tilton, we quote the following:

"I have in my possession at present a very interesting old document, borrowed from one of our Friends, styled:

"'The Testimony of Friends in Truth against Thomas Case & his companions ye 30th of 6th mo., 1675.' It is dated from Flushing, L. I., and the testimony is quite lengthy and signed by 33 men Friends and 24 women, 12 of the Friends signing I think lived at the time in Shrewsbury. Many of the names were ancestors of some of our most respectable families of Friends of the present day, at Flushing & elsewhere. This list of names on the men's side is headed by John Tilton, Sen. and the women's column by Mary Tilton, and the name of John Tilton (I presume a son of John, Senr.) is also in the list; also Saml. Spicer & Esther Spicer, also William Noble and Chatterton, who are mentioned with John Tilton in Saml. Jennings' 'History of Friends.' Flushing was where the General Meeting of Friends in New York was held for many years."

shall have occasion for, for my necessarie provissions in my house." This conveyance was witnessed by Samuel Spicer and William Goulding (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 72 and 73).

Following this record appears this memorandum:

Memorandum yt I have Received of my sonn John for this present yeare 1683 wherein hee hath held ye above saide land in pocession		
thirtie Skipples of winter wheate at six gillders ye skipple	180: gilds	
more Received by mee John Tilton 187 lb beife	062: gil	2 st
more Received 20 skipples wheate	120: gill	
more Received in moneye by Corne hee carried for me	136:	5 st
more Received by five skipples wheate	030	00

(Grav. Rec., V, pp. 72 and 73.)

The name of "John Tilton, Jur" appears on the assessment record of the town of Gravesend in 1683, and his rateables were set forth as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
7 cowes	0	2	11
3 " 3 years	0	1	0
3 " 1 yeare	0	0	4-½
3 horses	0	3	0
1 " 3 yeares	0	0	8
1 " 2 yeares	0	0	5
2 " 1 yeare	0	0	6
60 acors land	0	5	0
1 heade	0	1	6
	0	15	4-½

(Doc. Hist. of N. Y., Vol. II, p. 510.)

On February 18, 1684, John Tilton, Senior, and John Tilton, Junior, were witnesses to lease of property in Gravesend, given by Daniel Lake to John Barnes (Grav. Rec. V, p. 82).

On May 15, 1684, John Tilton, Sr., and John Tilton, Jr., signed with others as "freehoulders & inhabittans of gravesend"

and authorizing "Nicles Stillwill, John Emans" and "Samuell Spicer" "to agree & make an End of that differance that is betweene us & Elbertt Elberttsen: And the inhabittans off flattlands Towching the Lines of our pattentt" (Grav. Rec. III p. 60).

On October 14, 1685, Samuel Spicer deeded to John Tilton, Jun. of Gravesend "eight akers of ground in the seller nicke more or less Being the Complement of the two lottments I now Dwell upon**********And in Consideration of the above said land the said John Tilton is to make & maintaine and to keep in suffitiant Repayer that fouerty Rod of fence in the Est lane Belongeing unto the said lottments and to Cleere & to save harmless the sd Samuell his heires and successiours for Ever." John Tilton. Jr., also signed this deed as "John Tilton ner." The witnesses were John Emans and Carsten Jansen (Grav. Rec. V, p. 102).

On the same date (October 14, 1685), John Tilton, Junior, and Samuel Spicer exchanged lands in Gravesend. Samuel Spicer received "that part of lott number thirty eight that I (John Tilton) bought of Thomas Appellgat: as by the Records of the Towne may appeare Containeing about thirten akers more or less as also unto a lott of Land upon Gisbarts Island knowne by the name of number twentie two"; also "two Lottments of Land lying And being within the Generall Corne feild and knowen by the name of the two Aker lotts." John Tilton. Jr., received in exchange "a parsell of Land Knowne by the name of fifeten Aker lott number twentie seven." The witnesses to this deed of exchange were John Emans and Carsten Jansen (Grav. Rec. V, pp. 103 and 104).

John Tilton, Jr., and his father, John Tilton, Sr., were witnesses to deed given by Samuel Spicer to John Korse of Uterick for property in Gravesend, dated March 30, 1687 (Grav. Rec., V, p. 70).

At a Court of Sessions of King's County, held April 5, 1687, at Flatlands "The Commissaris Sworne" were "Thomas Bayly, Jan Tilton Junior" and "Marten Pieter B" (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 219).

On April 7, 1687, John Tilton, Senior, and John Tilton, Junior, were witnesses to receipt given by Samuel Spicer to Symon

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Gravesend Records: The original Gravesend records are kept in the Hall of Records, Room 44, Fulton Street and Court Square, Brooklyn. We wish to acknowledge our appreciation of the many courtesies shown us by Dr. Frank L. Van Cleef, Chief of Town Records, in our examination of these records and in the preparation of this issue.

Johnson for money paid on sale of land in "little fflatts in Kings Co." (Grav. Rec. VI, p. 100) ; and on May 2, 1687, "stoffel Jansen, adam mesker, John Tilton, Senir" and "John Tilton, Jur" were witnesses to building contract signed by "Peeter Symson, grietye simsen" and "Reinier van cicklen" (Grav. Rec. VI, p. 32).

John Tilton, Jr., and his brother-in-law, Samuel Spicer, were named in the will of his father, John Tilton, dated "ye fifteenth day of the 7 month in ye Yeare 1687" as "louving sonns" and executors, and John Tilton, Jr., was specifically bequeathed his father's dwelling house in Gravesend, no doubt because he was the eldest son. In the following year (1688) his honored and respected father died at Gravesend *(vide. pp. 19 and 20).*

On May 22, 1688, Philip Hayes, Rebecah Tilton, John Tilton and William Leeds were witnesses to the release of Daniel Applegate, executor of the estate of John Applegate, of Oyster Bay. The name of Rebecah Tilton has been transcribed as "Deborah," but this is without question an error and should be "Rebecah" (Queens County Records; Stillwell: III, p. 6).

Under date of March 1, 1688-9 it is recorded that John Tilton had Lots Nos. 2 and 31 "Eastward of our Towne in the Neks" (Grav. Rec. III, p. 57).

On March 28, 1689, John Tilton and John Griggs, Junior, exchanged "owr Lotts both of them lyeing an beeing Eastward of our Towne" of Gravesend. John Tilton received "a Lott of Land Lyeing and beeing neare John Tiltons ground known by ye name of ye N: 7:" and John Griggs, Jr., received "a Lott of Land lyeing and being in the same Necke of ground aforesaid knowne by ye name of the number: 31." The deed of exchange was witnessed by Abraham Emans and John Emans, "Clerke" (Grav. Rec. VI, p. 45).

There is another deed of exchange between John Tilton and John Griggs, Jr., dated the same date (March 28, 1689), whereby they exchanged "our four Accor Lotts lyeing an beeing within ye East meddow fence." By this deed John Griggs, Jr., received a "four Accor lott lyeing an being upon hogg penn Neke so called **********between barentt Juriansen & Anna Lake." John Tilton, Jr., received a "four accor lott lyeing and being neare ye gread poontt betweene petter Carsten & John Tilton." This deed of exchange was witnessed by Abram Emans and John Emans, "Clercke" (Grav. Rec. VI, p. 46).

By deed dated May 12, 1690, Nicholas Stillwell, Jr., and Daniel Lake "by virtue of a power granted unto us of obidaya hollmes one of ye Trusties Living att staton Island for ye Children of Samuell Holmes" conveyed to John Tilton Lot No. 8 "leying Eastward of our Towne in the Neks so called" and John Tilton deeded to them in exchange Lot No. 2 "leing & being in ye same Neks abovesd." This deed of exchange was witnessed by William Goulding and John Poling (Grav. Rec. VI, pp. 63 and 64).

Under date of May 12, 1690, there was recorded a deed of exchange between Thomas Baylies and John Tilton, Jr., covering "Certaine Lotts of land lieing Eastward of our Towne in ye Necks so called." John Tilton received Lot No. 8 and Thomas Baylies received Lot No. 2. The latter part of the conveyance reads: "This doth signifie thatt I Nicles stillwell senr: was my self present when this Exangment was made and done and seen also a Cow given for Consideration from John Tilton to Thomas baylies upon the Exanhangnett which Exangment was made and done the same date when Thomas baylies made ye Exangment with samuell holms his Children which was the 12th of may 1690 being by the provindence of god Thomas baylies was taken by sikness and so dyed thatt he could signe not this Exangment Requested me Isaac hasselbery to signe being ye successor of Baylies and I approve of this Exangment as wittness my hand before nicles stillwell Justice of ye peace." "Isaac Haslbery" and "John Tilton" both signed the deed, which was witnessed by "nicho stilwell Justes" and "John Emans, Clerke" (Grav. Rec. VI, pp. 154 and 155).

On April 1, 1692, John Leonard of Monmouth County, N. J., deeded to John Tilton a tract of land in that county at Colt's Neck, bounded on the south and south-east by property of Thomas Gordon " as per patent of Nov. 4, 1687," and on May 16, 1692, Nathaniel Leonard, brother of John Leonard, quit-claimed to John Tilton his right, title, etc., in and to this property, which was surveyed to contain 180 acres. In the first deed referred to John Tilton is designated as of Gravesend (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 191).

In anticipation of his removing to Monmouth, John Tilton, "Living att Gravesend," deeded to Coert Stefense (Voorhees), of Flatlands, on March 8, 1691-2, all his remaining real estate in Gravesend for £295. The deed reads in part: "All my Right and Tittle Interrest and Claime of all my Lands with the housing baeren guaerden orchard with all previliges and Every partt or parcell

thereof whatsoever thereunto belonging or appertaining. Unto Courtte steffens of fflattlands or Ammersford**********Allways provided this Exception, thatt John Tilton hath reserved to himself the housing baren orchard guarden pasture and all what in thatt same fence is included until next may Come twelf mounths after the date hereof in case he can remove nott sooner and also ye previligs in the nexs before the housing aforesd with all the meddows appertaining to ye Land to himself untill the next may Come twelf mounths which will be in ye yeare 1693: And until thatt time John Tilton is to keep the fences in good repaire that belonges to the Lands att the south side of the fiftenne accor Lotts; and pay all taxes and rates Coming upon the Land duering ye aforesaid Excepted time: Moreover the aforesaid Court Stevens is to take possession of ye aforesaid Lands without ye pasture fence this summer, where and when he sees most best & Convenient to himself, and also to take possession of the prportions of fences att the northside of the fiftenne accor Lotts belonging to the aforesaid Lands: And for and in Consideration of the above said Bargaine or saile, the above said Courtt Stevens obliges him self or his heyres to pay or cause to be payed unto John tilton or his ordere, the inst and ffull sum of two hundred ninthy and five pounds in good Currant silver moneys in severall payments of which said sum I: John tilton doe owne & Acknowledge to have allready in hands received one hundred pounds; for which said hundred pounds I absolutly discharge and acquitt Court Stevens of: the next payment which is to be made is fifty pounds in good Currant silver money of this province and is to be paid the next may come twelf mounths, which will be in the yeare: 1693: And seaventy and five pounds more due to be paid the next may following which will be in the yeare: 1694: And the next may after thatt seaventy pounds due to be paid which is the full Complementt of the abovesd sum of: 295 pounds and is to be paid in the year: 1695: And this is to be understood hereby, before any signing and before the wittnesses here owned & Acknowledged Thatt it is the desire and pleasure of Courtt stevenss, Thatt his son Albertt Courteen is and shall be the ffull owner possessor and propriator of the above said bargain or saile of Land." The witnesses were "nicho stilwell, Justes, Barendt yuriansen, John Emans. Clerke" (Grav. Rec. VI, pp. 85 and 86). Following this record under date of September 20. 1692, John Til-

ton, Jr., receipted for 10 pounds on account of the above sale, and on May 16, 1693:

> received by me ye next payment which is fiftie pounds
> I say received fiftie pounds: And twentie and five pounds
> I say received more upon ye third payment as wittness my hand
>
> John Tilton
>
> Wittness
> John Emans, Clerke
>
> (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 87.)

It is interesting to note the difference in the assessed value of 1683 and the sale value of John Tilton, Jr.'s, real estate in 1691-2. In 1683 his 60 acres were assessed at 5 shillings! Either he had accumulated a vast amount of property in the meantime or else the assessed value in 1683 was only a small fraction of its real value. Probably part of the increase was due to his inheritance from his father's estate. No doubt, however, taxpayers of today would appreciate the assessments of 1683!

On September 23, 1692, there seems to have been some differences between John Tilton and "ye Trusties of Obidyah willkings children" concerning the matter of fences, which was one of the most important matters of dispute and trouble in the Gravesend colony. All the records of the town abound in trouble of some kind over the question of fences. The matter was submitted to arbitration by John Tilton and Will Williamson and Will Goulding, trustees for the children. It was accordingly settled and all parties agreed "Thatt John Tilton and his heyres successors, etc: are to maintaine twenty rodd of fences in ye East Lane of gravesend and tenn rodd in ye meddows for ye children for Ever, where ye Trusties of ye aforesd Children sees most best & Convenient; both parties willingly & Consented unto it as wittness theire hands this date abovesd." John Tilton and the two trustees signed (Grav. Rec. VI, pp. 82 and 83).

The liability incurred by John Tilton in the above agreement was assumed by Albert Courtten, the purchaser of all John Tilton's remaining property in Gravesend, in consideration of which John Tilton "doe allowe in my third payment tenn pounds which payment is seaventy five pounds, and I John Tilton this present time acquitt him of ye sd tenn pounds." This was done under date of September 27, 1692. The witnesses to this were Andries Emans and John Emans, "Town Clerke" (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 83).

John Tilton had nine children by his second wife, Rebeccah (Terry) Tilton, all born in Gravesend, Long Island, and they were (1) JOHN TILTON (J3-1): born April 14, 1675; married Margaret Lippincott, daughter of John and Ann (Barber) Lippincott, 29th, 5th mo., 1703 (in margin 29th, 2nd mo., 1704); he died 1731. (2) ABRAHAM TILTON: born January 14, 1676; died prior to 1700. (3) SAMUEL TILTON (J3-2): born March 1, 1678; married Patience Allen, daughter of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Howland) Allen, 5th, 4th mo., 1705 (marginal record, 1705, 10th, 1st mo.); he died about 1745. (4) SARAH TILTON (J3-3): born November 14, 1680; married Walter Harbart, 4th mo., 2nd day, 1704. (5) DANIEL TILTON (J3-4): born December 27, 1682; married Elizabeth Powell, 6th, 9th mo., 1717; he died Oct. or Nov., 1749. (6) THOMAS TILTON (J3-5): born 10th mo., 20th, 1684; married Faith Lawrence, daughter of Joseph Lawrence; intentions 8th mo., 7th day, 1717; he died January 4, 1763. (7) MARY TILTON (J3-6): born 8th mo., 21st, 1686; married James Grover, 1717, or earlier. (8) ESTHER TILTON (J3-7): born April 17, 1689; married William Lawrence, son of William and Elizabeth Lawrence, 15th, 8th mo., 1719 (marginal record 1719, 2nd; 9th mo.). (9) PETER TILTON (J3-8): born about 1690; married Lydia Bills.

In 1693 (28th of 7th mo., in margin 1st of 8th mo., 1693), John Tilton was living in Middletown Township, Monmouth, for he was a witness at the marriage of Thomas Garwood, of Burlington, in West Jersey, to Jane White, of Shrewsbury, at Friends Meeting House in Shrewsbury (Stillwell, Vol. I, p. 246). After the death of his father in 1688, John Tilton, Jr., dropped the "Junior" from his name. After his removal to Monmouth he added "Senior" to his name in order to distinguish himself from his son.

At a Court of Sessions held at Middletown, 25th, 26th and 27th of September, 1694, John Tilton, Sr., was one of the Grand Jurymen (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 256). At the next Court held in Shrewsbury, December 25th, 1694, he was again a Grand Juryman (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 256).

In 1695, John Tilton was a witness at the marriage of James Adams of Burlington County, to Esther Allen, of Shrewsbury, at the Friends Meeting House in Shrewsbury. The name "Roberta Tillton" as transcribed from the record appearing immediately below his name is undoubtedly intended for his wife "Rebecka," as there was no one by the name of "Roberta Tillton" in Monmouth

at that time (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 247). In 1697 he was a witness at the marriage of Thomas Hooton, living in West Jersey, near Burlington, to Mary Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, at Friends Meeting House in Shrewsbury (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 249).

On January 10, 1698-9, William Woolley, John Tilton, Johanna Grant (Gaunt?) and Abiah Edwards were witnesses to the will of Thomas Webley of Shrewsbury (Stillwell: Vol IV, p. 22).

In 1699 John Tilton was a witness at the marriage of George Corleis of Shrewsbury to Jeborah (Deborah?) Hance of Shrewsbury at Friends Meeting House at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 250).

(Facsimile Signature of John Tilton, Jr.)

On "August ye 9th, 1699," John Tilton was a member of a Coroner's Jury that "met the Coroner of Monmouth upon Sandy Hook, ye day abovesaid, and went to ye body of a deadman, which we judged had died aboard of ship and shoved overboard" (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 259).

In 1700, John Tilton, Sr., was a witness at the marriage of Samuel Lippincott, living near Burlington, West Jersey, to Ann Hulett, at Friends Meeting House at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 250).

At a Court of Sessions, held at Shrewsbury, the third Tuesday of October, 1700, "John Tilton was called, and committed to the Sheriff's custody for *subscribing a seditious paper.*" The Justices were Lewis Morris, President, Samuel Leonard, Jedediah Allen, Samuel Dennis and Anthonie Pintard. There had been much dissatisfaction with the control of affairs in Monmouth by the Morris family and many men at this time took sides in the controversy. John Tilton had opposed the Morris regime, and in the eyes of the Morris family this was *lese majeste.* The Court was in control of Lewis Morris and hence this action against John Tilton, Sr. What the final result of the trouble was we do not know (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 262).

Sometime between November 23, 1700, and April 17, 1704, John Tilton died.

His will, written by himself and dated November 23, 1700, is on file at Trenton (Unrecorded Wills, XII, p. 155, and recorded in Liber I, p. 28), and reads as follows:

The Last Will & Testament of John Tillton of Middletown in the county of Monmouth & province of East New Jersey in Ameryca; Being in his Right and perfitt Sences & Memorey Disposeth of his outward Estate as ffolloweth &c

1: I doo Order & Appoint that all my Just Debts Shall be paid in convenient time after my desease

21y: I doo Give & bequeath unto my Son John Tillton five Shillings

31y: I Doo Give & bequeath unto my Son Samuell Tillton eighty five Acres of upland Lying at the North East end of my Land & Joyning to it Runing 160 ft only as itt was Layd Out by John Rodd also I Doo give unto him three Acres of Meadow Lying att the East end of my Medow the Whole containeing eighty Eight Acres to him & his heires & assignes for Ever
Also I doo give unto my Son Samuell Tillton one Cow & an Iron pott & a ffether bed &c

41y: I Doo Give & Bequeth unto my Daughter Sarah Tillton one Cow

51y: I Doo Give & Bequeath unto my Louving Wife Rebeca Tillton After my desease my now Dwelling house & Barn & out houseing & orchard & all in farme thereunto belonging wch is undisposed off: I doo give itt unto her During her Life; & After her desease I doo give itt unto my son peter Tilton to him his heires & Assignes for Ever; & in case my Sone Peter Tilton desease before he come to the Age of twnty-one yeares old then I doo give itt to my son Daniell Tilton to him & his heires & assignes for Ever; & in Case my Son Daniell desease before he come off age; then I doo give itt unto my Son Thomas Tillton to him & his heires & Assignes for Ever But If my Son peter Tillton Live to the Age of twenty One years then my will is that he Shall pay unto his two Brothers Daniell & Thomas Tillton fiveteen pound to each of them And if my son peter Should dey before as is Before mentioned then my will is that my son Daniell Shall pay thirty pounds when he cometh off Age unto my Son Thomas Tillton

Lastly & all ye Rest & Residue of my personall Estate goods & Chattells Whatsoever I doo give unto my Louving Wife Rebeka Tillton Whome I make full and Sole Executrix of this my Last Will & Testament & After the desease of my Selfe & my Wife to be Equally divided Amongst my children & my Will is that my Louving friends Thomas Hillborn & John Lippincott will be helpfull to my Wife to see this my Will performed, and to Acknowledge this to be my owne Actt; I sett to my hand & Sealle the 23 day of the ninth Month one Thousand Seven Hundredd

John Tillton

Signed Sealled & Delivered in the Presance of the wittnesses To be my Last Will and Testement
Remembrance Lippincott
Ben: Lawrence
George Corleis

The will was proved April 17, 1704.

In the inventory of his personal estate, among other items, were 3 cows, 3 calves, 1 bull, 1 steer, 8 horses, 5 yearlings, 1 mare, 1 coult, 33 sheep, 6 lambs, 16 swine, brass candlesticks, other articles of brass and iron, peuter dishes, peuter spoons, spinning wheels, etc. The inventory was made by John Lippincott, Sr., John Williams, Sr., and George Corleis, and is dated 16th, 3d mo., 1704.

His inventory gives his personal property only, amounting to £146: 11: 0. We know that when John Tilton removed from Gravesend to Monmouth he sold his remaining real estate in Gravesend for £295, and the value of his real estate in Old Monmouth was no doubt greatly in excess of this. John Tilton was a wealthy man in his day and had accumulated as much "worldly goods," if not more, than "Ye Worshipful Peter Tilton, Esq.," of Hadley, who had died (1696) only a few years before John Tilton of Monmouth *(vide p. 34)*.

John Tilton was between sixty and sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. He had been a prominent and influential citizen of Gravesend and of Old Monmouth. He had taken an active interest in public affairs and was a stalwart Quaker and a leading member of the Society of Friends.

John Tilton's widow, Rebecca (Terry) Tilton, survived her husband. In 1704 we find his widow's name as a witness at the marriage of her daughter, Sarah Tilton to Walter Harbart, the marriage taking place at the house of Rebecca Tilton (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 253). In 1705 we find Rebecca Tilton a witness at the marriage of her son, Samuel Tilton, to Patience Allen, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 254). Rebecca (Terry) Tilton died in Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, the 18th, 10th month, 1715 (Stillwell: Vol. I, p. 268). Apparently she died at the house of one of her children living in Shrewsbury Township, for her home had always been in Middletown Township. Her death is recorded in the First Book of Shrewsbury Records.

New Jersey Wills: All New Jersey wills are kept at Trenton. The wills from 1670 to 1760, inclusive, have been abstracted and published in three volumes as part of "New Jersey Archives." Another volume covering wills from 1761 to 1770 is now in press and will be out shortly.

(J2-2)—Peter Tilton

Peter Tilton, the second child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, 11th month 16th day (January 16), 1642 *(vide p. 21)*. It was probably the refusal of his parents to have him baptised that caused the trouble in Lynn over the question of infant baptism in the latter part of 1642 and resulted in his father and mother leaving the Lynn Colony and settling at Gravesend, Long Island *(vide p. 11)*.

As a boy of about seventeen years, Peter Tilton must have made a favorable impression with Thomas Greedy, of Gravesend, for we find that he bequeathed him practically all of his property by the following will:

> I Thomas Greedy of Gravesand uppon Longe Island in the Province of the New Netherlands being in pfictt memorie as my laste will and Testiment doe heareby Ordaine & make my Loveing ffreind John Tilton of the same Towne and Province as above sd my ffull and sole Executor of all my houseing Lands goods Cattells & Chattells debtes, dewes & demaunds the wch I shall be deseased off And for him the sd John out of the sd Estate left to paye or Cause to bee payed all such debtes, dewes and Lawfull demaunds as shall bee made to appeare, and the sd Estate Amounts unto, and the Overplus or remainder that maye or shall bee I doe give and bequeath unto Peeter Tilton the sonn of the sd John: Excepting onely one small Gunn the wch I have given unto John Tilton Junior all this being my will & pleasure soe to doe witnesse my hand subscribed this tenth daye of October Anno dmo 1658 st: no;
>
> the marke of
> Thomas (T) Greedye
>
> wittness is heareunto
> Williamm Wilkinns
> Richard Gibbens
>
> The above sd will Novembr the 4th 58 was proved in Court and by order of Court the sd John Tilton is to administer uppon ye Estate
>
> teste me Jo: Tilton, Cler
>
> (Grav. Rec. II, p. 120.)

On April 22, 1663, when he was a little over twenty-one years of age, Peter Tilton married Rebecca Brasier (Brazier), daughter of Henry and Susanna (Spicer) Brasier, of Gravesend, granddaughter of Thomas and Michal Spicer of the same place, and niece of Samuel Spicer, who married Peter Tilton's sister, Esther, in 1665. Rebecca (Brasier) Tilton was born April 22, 1648.

On May 13, 1664, Peter Tilton was one of the witnesses to the deed given by the Indians to his father and Samuel Spicer for Barren Island *(vide p. 18)*.

Peter Tilton was the first of his family to remove from Gravesend to Monmouth, preceding his brother, John Tilton, by some

twenty-three years. He was living in Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth, on the 11th. 1st mo., 1669, for there on that date his second child, John Tilton, was born. His eldest child, Rebecca, was born in Gravesend a year or two before the birth of his son, John Tilton, in Shrewsbury.

Peter Tilton took an active interest in public affairs from the very beginning of his residence in Monmouth. On July 5, 1670, at a Court of the Patentees and Deputys, held at Portland Poynt, Peter Tilton, William Shaddock, Eliakim Wardell and Richard Lippincott were established overseers for the town of Shrewsbury: "The Pattentees aforesaid having given notice to ye overseers chosen and deputies of Middletown to appear at this present meeting, to show and auditt all accompts pertaining to the purchase of the three necks of land" (Salter's "Old Times on Old Mon.," p. 204).

By deed dated August 19, 1670, Peter Tilton "of the Towne of Shrewsbury in New Jersey" conveyed to Abraham Browne "one share of land" at Portapeck for £25. The witnesses were Peter Parker and Sarah Parker (Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 62).

Peter Tilton was one of the largest landowners in Monmouth. We have not found the patent to his lands in Shrewsbury. His patent to lands in Middletown Township, Monmouth, is dated June 30, 1676, and in it he is designated as of Shrewsbury Township, where he was then living. By this patent he obtained a total of 571 acres, called Navesink Lands, which were described as follows: First Tract: 340 acres, called *Marvel Hill*, joining James Grover, and from a brook falling into Jompping River to Swimming River; Second Tract: 200 acres, called *Tilton's Little Farm* on Ramanesse Brook and Swimming River; Third Tract: 25 acres of meadow, east of Connesconke meadows and south of Navesinks Bay; Fourth Tract: 6 acres of meadow at the head of Jompping Brook (N. J. Arch. XXI, pp. 23 and 24).

Peter Tilton must have removed from Shrewsbury Township to Middletown Township upon the acquisition of this property, or shortly thereafter. On the 20th, 7th mo., 1676, he was still living in Shrewsbury Township, for there on that date his son Thomas was born. Between this date and the 5th, 6th mo., 1678, he removed to Middletown Township, for his daughter, Esther Tilton, was born in Middletown Township on that date.

Peter Tilton became actively interested in the government of Middletown Township. On January 1, 1679, it is recorded in the old Town Book of Middletown that "at a legal Towne meeting Peeter Tilton was chosen constable by puralyty of vots" (Stillwell: II, p. 183).

On September 27, 1680, Peter Tilton conveyed one share of land at Portipeck Neck (formerly Racoon Neck) to Nathaniel Slocum (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 108).

On September 28, 1680, Peter Tilton was re-elected constable: "At a Legall Towne meeting Peeter Tilton was chosen Cunstable for Midletown." (Stillwell II, p. 183.)

During the years 1681 and 1682 Peter Tilton was a member of the Provincial Assembly of East Jersey and his election to this office is recorded, under date of July 18, 1681, as follows:

> At a Legall Towne Meeting Mr. John Bowne and peeter Tillton werr chosen by the pluralyti of Voices of the freeholders of midletowne to be there Debutys for the Insuing year &ct
>
> (Stillwell: I, p. 183.)

On August 16, 1681, Peter Tilton, Tho. Snawsell and Robert Hamilton made an inventory of the estate of Thomas Cox of Middletown, deceased (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 113).

A Court was held at Shrewsbury, June 26, 1683, the court being composed of President: Capt. John Bowne, John Hance, Joseph Parker, Peter Tilton and John Throgmorton, "Assistants" (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 244).

At a meeting of the Council, held November 28, 1683, Peter Tilton was appointed a Judge by Tho. Rudyard, Deputy Governor, to hear and determine small cases (N. J. Arch., XIII, p. 48).

Captain John Bound, John Throgmorton, Peter Tilton, John Hance, Judah Allen and Joseph Parker were appointed to make assessments of taxes in Monmouth under an act passed December 5, 1683. Taxes were to be paid in wheat at four shillings and six-pence the bushel, summer wheat at four shillings the bushel, Indian corn at two shillings and six pence the bushel, and good merchantable pork at fifty shillings the barrel (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 105).

On March 1, 1683-4, Peter Tilton, William Lawrence, Jun., Thomas Wainwright, John Fish and Richard Gardiner were witnesses to the will of Thorlagh Swiney of Middletown (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 56). On August 13, 1683, the bond of Peter Tilton and

Jurat Wall was filed as administrators of the Estate of Thomas Right of Middletown (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 38).

Lewis Morris was called before a court at Middletown, September, 1686, having been arrested to appear at this Court by warrant from John Hance, John Throgmorton and Peter Tilton "to answer to what shall be alleged against him in behalf of our Soveraign Lord, the King, concerning an information brought in about the oath of a negro woman, named Franck" (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 244).

Under date of October 4, 1686, Peter Tilton recorded his cattle mark as appears from the following record in the old Middletown Town Book:

> Peeter Tiltons his Eare marke is two slits in the Right Eare
> (Stillwell: II, p. 194.)

All cattle roamed at large in the settlement and it was necessary to record some identifying mark to determine the proper ownership.

In 1686-7, Peter Tilton was a witness at the marriage of John Hampton, of Middletown, and Martha Brown (Stillwell: I, p. 242).

In the "Records off ye highways in ye countie of Monmouth laid outt the second day of March, Anno Dom, one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven," the following appears: "And it is to be noted that from the King's highway east of the Leonards, a driftway as to go to ye Leonard's Sawmill, and thence as the cartway goeth to Peter Tilton's cartway, to Hop River, rounding the bank as the cartway goeth, and so westward of William Leeds new house, and so along as the old way now goeth to the King's Highway" (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 167).

On April 14, 1687, Peter Tilton deeded to William Scott of Middletown 136 acres in Shrewsbury (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 135).

Peter Tilton was named in his father's will, dated September 15, 1687 *(vide p. 20)*.

On March 25, 1688, a patent was granted to William Scott of Shrewsbury "in right of Peter Tiltone" for 140 acres in Ramsont's Neck, to-wit: 136 acres of which were on the south side of the Navesink River, joining property of John Slocume, and 4 acres of meadows on Racoone Neck (later known as Portapeck), joining property of Nicholas Broun, John Burdein, Narawataconck River and upland (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 131).

On May 10, 1688, a patent was granted to Nathaniel Slocum of Shrewsbury "in right of Peter Tiltone" for 176 acres of land on Long Branch Neck to stand for 161 acres after allowances for highways. This property was near property owned by Henry Bowman, Peter Tilton's brother-in-law. By this patent he also obtained 5 acres of meadow land at Portapeck, contiguous to John Burdein, a small island (Racoon Island), Shrewsbury Bay and an unsurveyed meadow (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 131).

On December 7, 1688, Peter Tilton, William Lawrence, Daniel Applegate and William Leeds were witnesses to the will of Joseph Grover (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 168; Stillwell: III, p. 261). On March 25, 1689, Peter Tilton and Samuel Forman prepared the inventory of the estate of Joseph Grover, deceased (Stillwell: III, p. 261).

On June 25, 1689, John Stout acknowledged a deed given to John Bowne of Middletown, before John Johnston, Peter Tilton and John Hanse (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 280). On October 25, 1689, Peter Tilton, Remembrance Lippincott and John Woolley witnessed the will of Judah Allen (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 11).

In 1689 Peter Tilton was a witness at the marriage of Robert Ray and Jenett Hamton, both of Shrewsbury, at the house of John Hamton (Stillwell: I, p. 244).

According to the Shrewsbury Quaker records, Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton were the parents of: (1) Rebecca Tilton (J3-9): born Gravesend, L. I., 6th, 7th mo. . . . .; married (1) Daniel Applegate, son of Bartholomew and Hannah (Patrick) Applegate; 1st intentions of marriage dated Dec. 7, 1686; married (2) William Leeds, Jan. 9, 1710-1; (2) John Tilton (J3-10); born Shrewsbury, 11th, 1st mo., 1669; said to have married Elizabeth . . . . Nov. 1, 1708; removed to Delaware. (3) Peter Tilton (J3-11): born Shrewsbury, 10th, 2d mo., 1672; he died 1731-2. (4) Mary Tilton, the first, born Shrewsbury, 8th, 9th mo., 1675; she died 6th mo., 31st, 1678. (5) Thomas Tilton: born Shrewsbury, 20th, 7th mo., 1676; he died 3rd mo., 1677. (6) Esther Tilton (J3-12): born Middletown, 5th, 6th mo., 1678; married Richard Stout, who after her death, 1704, or earlier, married her sister, Mary Tilton. (7) Daniel Tilton (J3-13): born Middletown, 9th, 7th mo., 1679; married Sarah Van Nuyse; he died 1747-8. (8) Mary Tilton, the second (J3-14): born Middletown,

2d, 12th mo., 1681; married Richard Stout, widower, about 1704. (9) CATORN (CATHERINE) TILTON (J3-15): born Middletown 14th, 7th mo., 1684; married Hugh Hartshorne, son of Richard Hartshorne, 11th mo., 17th, 1717; (10) HENRY TILTON (J3-16): born Middletown, 24th, 11th mo., 1686; went to Delaware. (11) SAMUEL TILTON (J3-17): born Middletown, 17th, 1st mo., 1690; without question married twice--the name of his first wife has so far not been found; he had marriage license, dated February 4, 1744, to marry Elizabeth Willett; he died between 1758 and 1764.

A Court of Sessions was held at Shrewsbury the 23, 24 and 25 of September, 1691. The Court was composed of John Johnston, Esq., President, and Peter Tilton, John Hance and Lewis Morris, "Justices" (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 253).

In 1692 Peter Tilton was a witness at the marriage of John Cheshire of Shrewsbury, and Ann Sutton, at the "publick meeting house of friends" at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: I, p. 245). In the same year (1692), Peter Tilton and his wife, "Rebecka Tillton," were witnesses at the marriage of Abraham Brown, of Shrewsbury, and Leah Clayton, of Middletown, at the house of John Clayton (Stillwell: I, p. 246).

Under date of May 12, 1692, Peter Tilton, as justice, married Joseph West and Mary Webley (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," pp. 252 and 253; Stillwell: I, p. 24).

A Court of Sessions was held at Shrewsbury, December 27 and 28, 1692. The Court was composed of "His Honor ye Governor," Coll. Andrew Hamilton, Captain Andrew Bowne, Lewis Morris of Tinton, John Hance, Peter Tilton and Lewis Morris of Passage Point (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 255). In the same year, on March 28 and 29, 1693, another Court of Sessions was held at Middletown, the Court being composed of Andrew Bowne, President, Lewis Morris of Tinton Manor, John Hance, Peter Tilton and Lewis Morris of Passage Point (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 255).

Then it appears that "Att Tinton Manor in Shrewsbury, in the Province of East Jersey, the last day of August, 1694, John French, of New York, and Mary White, of the same Town, came before me and did take each other in marriage, before several witnesses until death part. Peter Tilton" (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 252).

At a Court of Sessions held at Middletown, September 25, 26

and 27, 1694, the Court was composed of Capt. Andrew Bowne, Lewis Morris of Tinton Manor, John Hance, Peter Tilton and Lewis Morris of Passage Point (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 256).

On December 25, 1694, the Grand Jury indicted Lewis Morris of Passage Point for striking Nicholas Sarah, of Freehold, and the Court issued a summons for Lewis Morris to appear at the next Court of Sessions to be held at Middletown, March 27, 1695. Nothing, however, was done to Lewis Morris for this offence. Evidently Nicholas Sarah was much disgruntled by the failure of the Court to punish Morris, and abused Peter Tilton, one of the Justices, for which he was presented by the Grand Jury: "We, the Grand Jury, do present Nicholas Sarah of Freehold, for abusing Peter Tilton, one of the Majesties Justices of the Peace" (Stillwell: IV, p. 34; Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," pp. 256 and 257).

On Jan. 9, 1694-5, Peter Tilton married Nathaniel Leonard, of Middletown, and Hannah Grover (Stillwell: III, p. 262).

At a Court of Sessions held at Middletown, March 27, 1695, the judges were Lewis Morris of Tinton Manor, John Hance, Peter Tilton and Lewis Morris of Passage Point (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 256).

In 1695, Peter Tilton was a witness at the marriage of James Adams, of Burlington, to Esther Allen, of Shrewsbury, at Friends Public Meeting House at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: I, p. 247).

A Court of Sessions was held at Middletown, March 24, 25 and 26, 1695-6, the Court being composed of Capt. Andrew Bowne, President, and Lewis Morris, Richard Hartshorne, John Hance and Peter Tilton, "Esqrs." (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 257).

In 1696-5 Peter Tilton was still a Justice of the Peace, for it is recorded in the old Middletown Town Book, under date of "January ye first 1696-5": "Att a publique towne meeting by vertue of A warrant from Peter Tilton jestice of peace to make Coice of a Constable, it being put to vote william winter was legually Chosen" (Stillwell: II, p. 188).

In 1696, Peter Tilton was a witness at the marriage of James Antrom, of Burlington, and Mary Hance, of Shrewsbury, at Friends Meeting House at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: I, p. 248).

On September 4, 1696, Peter Tilton married John Chambers and Bridget Huet (Stillwell: III, p. 379).

The tract of 200 acres, called "Tilton's Little Farm" on Ramanesse Brook and Swimming River, in Middletown Township,

granted by Patent of June 30, 1676, is referred to several times in other deeds. In confirmation of land, dated May 1, 1697, certain boundary lines of this tract were corrected. In this confirmation it was described as being between Swimming River and Hope River, the name of Ramanessee Brook referred to in the original patent apparently having been changed to Hope River (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 262). On May 4, 1697, Peter Tilton conveyed half (100 acres) of "Tilton's Little Farm" to Jacob du Truax, of Middletown, bounded on the northwest and southwest by Lewis Morris, north by his own land "now occupied by Daniel Aplegate," his son-in-law, and southeast by Sweeming River (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 262). On June 1, 1697, Peter Tilton conveyed the remaining 100 acres to his "daughter, Rebeccah, wife of Daniel Aplegate." adjoining Jacob Dutruax (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 325).

A Court of Sessions and Court of Pleas was begun at Shrewsbury on September 28, 1697, adjourning to October 2 following. The Court was composed of Lewis Morris, John Hance and Peter Tilton, "Esqrs." (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 258).

On October 7, 1697, Peter Tilton, Justice, married James Wilson and Hannah Smith (Stillwell: II, p. 186).

In 1697, Peter Tilton was a witness at the marriage of Thomas Hooton, living in West Jersey, near Burlington, and Mary Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, at Friends Meeting House at Shrewsbury (Stillwell: I, p. 249).

On March 28, 1699, Peter Tilton, Sr., deeded to his son Peter Tilton, Jr., 100 acres, bounded east and south by grantor, north and west by Jumping River and Hogneck Creek (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 300).

On March 29, 1699, Thomas Applegate's will was proved before Andrew Bowne, John Hance and Peter Tilton, Justices (Stillwell: III, p. 5).

A Court was held at Middletown on August 31, 1699, composed of Justices: Capt. Andrew Bowne, President, Richard Hartshorn, Esq., Thomas Warren (Warne) and Peter Tilton (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 259).

Peter Tilton was one of the largest landowners in Monmouth, his original holdings totaling 1,070 acres (Salter's "Hist. of Mon. and Ocean Cos.," p. 30). His property in Middletown Township is mentioned many times in subsequent deeds to other settlers of

nearby properties, which were owned at times by James Grover, Joseph Grover, Nathaniel Slocume, George Howlett, Colonel Lewis Morris, Alexander Innes, James Dorset, Richard Stout, Jr., Francis Burdein, Richard Hartshorne, John Johnston, George Scott of Pitlochie, Scotland, Nicholas Broun and Benjamin Borden. All his Middletown property was approximately between the present towns of Red Bank and Holmdel.

Like his father, John Tilton, of Gravesend, Peter Tilton was very actively interested in governmental affairs; he was a man of prestige and of influence in the community.

In religion he was also a Quaker. He recorded the births of his children on the Shrewsbury records (Stillwell: I, p. 267), but we do not find many Quaker marriages among his descendants. His branch of the family gradually drifted away from the Quaker faith. Peter Tilton's official duties and interest in political affairs brought him into constant association with the "outside world."

Peter Tilton died at Middletown Township the 10th month, 15th day, 1699-1700. He was not sixty years of age at the time of his death. His wife, Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton, died at Middletown the 6th, 8th mo., 1700. The records of these deaths appear in the First Book of Quaker Records of Shrewsbury (Stillwell: I, p. 267).

If Peter Tilton made a will it has been lost, for it is not on file at Trenton. However, the inventory of the personal estate of Peter and Rebecca Tilton, his wife, dated October 19, 1700, amounting to £131: 13: 09 is on file at Trenton. It was made by William Merrell, William Leeds, Jr., and James Grover, Jr. Among the personal property enumerated were 11 cows, 1 bull, 4 calves, 1 steer, 30 sheep, 1 "old Horse," 1 "white Horse," tobacco, cupboard, "Looking glase," brass, copper and iron ware, spinning wheels, smith's equipment, etc.

Brazier: Henry Brasier (Brazier) was an Englishman from the shire of Essex, England, and was in New Amsterdam as early as 1644, in which year he married Susanna, the daughter of Thomas and Michall Spicer, and widow of William Watkyns or Wathers. On September 4, 1645, Governor Kieft, of New Amsterdam, confirmed to Henry Breser a piece of ground, just north of the ferry (Fulton Street) on Long Isand, having a frontage on the East River of 686 feet, and said to contain 16 morgens 468 rods. (Fernow: Col. Hist. XIV, p. 61; Stiles' "King's Co.," p. 86.) This property was approximately opposite to Brasier's home on Manhattan Island at "Deutil Bay" or "Hopton," and Brasier used his Long Island property for the growing of tobacco and the maintenance of live stock.

Under date of October 28, 1648, we find that Brasier leased a cow and a heifer to Thomas Cornewell, of Gravesend, which lease is recorded on the Gravesend records. It was quite the custom for our forefathers to hire cows. The Town Clerk of Gravesend, John Tilton, had hired a cow in 1650. This document is interesting as showing something of the customs of those early times and is set forth as follows:

> It was agree uppon betwixt Hennery Brasier of ye ffort N. Amsterdam and Thomas Cornewell of Gravesend for owne Cowe & a hiefer wc ye sd Tho: Cornewell is to have of ye sd Henry Brasier for three yeares nxt insueing this prsent agreement payeing for them as followeth yt is to saye for ye Cowe 25 lb a buttr p yeare but in case ye beaste shall goe over any of ye said yeeres as above sd then is there non of ye sd butter for that yeere to bee pd & if ye Cowe dye wt in ye tearme of time as is specified then is Tho: Cornewell to paye ye won halfe according to ye custome of ye Countrie & for ye heiffer if shee prove now to bee wt Calve then is ye sd Henry to paye for ye wintring of her 12 gilders to ye sd Tho. Cornewell & when shee hath her first Calfe Tho. Cornewell to give halfe thereof & likewise the third yeere halfe the increase & 25 lb of Butter & in case she should dye wt in this time mentioned then is ye sd Thomas Corn-ll to paye halfe ye losse according to ye Custom of this Countrie
>
> (Grav. Rec. I, pp. 25 & 26.)

In 1649 we find Henry Brasier the owner of land and a dwelling house, adjoining Secretary Van Tienhoven's farm, on Manhattan Island, which he had obtained from Nicholas Stillwell, the "Tobacco Planter," who had obtained it previously from Philip de Truy (Trieux). In that year Nicholas Stillwell promised to furnish Brasier with palisades enough to fence in the property along the river road, and within two years to furnish enough more palisades to fence the other sides of the land. Henry Brasier remained in possession of this property until 1653, when he built a new house a short distance beyond the ferry, on some land which he had acquired there.

From the Gravesend records under date of October 22, 1650, it appears that John Vawhan, Richard Panton and Thomas Steevens of Gravesend, got into litigation concerning a borrowed canoe which was not returned to the owner, and from the deposition in the case it appears that Henry Brasier had had a ride in this canoe just before it became lost:

> Thomas Mason proffered ye sd Panton a Rix doller to fetch over George Homes & Henry Brasier uppon wc ye sd Panton went over in ye Canowe & Come back again in ye same Canowe but what became of ye Canow after ward ye depont knoweth not.
>
> (Grav. Rec. I, p. 50.)

On August 29, 1651, Henry Brasier conveyed his Long Island property on the East River, which he had obtained in 1645, to Sieur Cornelis de Potter, the deed conveying "all whatsoever the vendor has thereon and is belonging to him, together with thirty-five and one-half (sic) goats, consisting of milch, buch and gelded goats, *which the purchaser now takes at his risk and hazard,* likewise two milch cows and one calf which are at John Morris's at Gravesend, and are to be delivered to the purchaser on Amsterdam Fair, according to contract; and that for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five guilders, payable one half in Rix dollars, or *Reals of Eight,* computed at three guilders a piece, the other half in *choice wampum,* or merchantable wares at the seller's option, all prompt pay." To this deed Henry Brasier placed his "B" mark. The witnesses were Cornelis de Potter, Tobias Remm and Harmen Hansen and the deed was dated at Manhattan, New Netherland (Fernow: Col. Hist. XIV, pp. 143 and 144).

In 1653 Loockermans sold a parcel of land, lying eastward of Van Borsum's garden, on Manhattan Island, to Henry Breser. Concerning this property and its new owner J. H. Innes in his "New Amsterdam and Its People" (pp. 343-344 & 345) gives the following interesting account:

"This piot, purchased from Loockermanns, seems to have extended along the river from the ferryman's garden a distance of about two hundred and ninety English feet, to a point about seventy or eighty feet west of the present Roosevelt Street. From the shore it ran back from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet to a line a short distance north the present Cherry Street. The continuation of the ferryman's road still ran along the beach to give access to Brazier's place, and there is evidence that this house stood close to the shore at a spot a few feet east of the present Dover Street, and south of Cherry Street. Brazier had hardly established himself at this place, when, in the summer of 1654, the Dutch in New Amsterdam were thrown into a great state of excitement by the intelligence that an English fleet sent by Cromwell had arrived in New England in the war then being carried on between England and the Netherlands, and that preparations were being made there for an attack on New Amsterdam. Henry Brazier, suspected by his Dutch neighbors, may have found his position an irksome one, or he may have considered the Dutch chances for successful resistance as hopeless, and may therefore have started off to acquire the merit of a timely submission to the anticipated new regime. At any rate he quitted New Amsterdam, in all probability with his family, although in doing so at such a time he violated one of Director-General Stuyvesant's ordinances. As peace, however, was soon afterwards declared between England and the Netherlands, Brazier found himself somewhat amiss in his calculations. He returned to New Amsterdam in 1655, much crestfallen, but Stuyvesant and the Council received him in high dudgeon, and made an order on the 4th of May of that year that 'Harry Bresar, who left in the time of the troubles, despite the notices, is to be allowed to return to settle his affairs, but not to become domiciliated.' It took Brazier so long to settle his affairs, however, that ten years afterwards he is found quietly residing here with his wife and family of four young daughters. The wrath of the Dutch was, as a rule, not of long duration, and Brasier probably had little difficulty in making peace with them."

On October 15, 1654, we find Henry Brasier mortgaging his house lot and garden on Manhattan Island to Thomas Spicer, his father-in-law, and John Hall.

It is likely that during the time he left New Amsterdam Brasier went to Gravesend, where his wife's people lived. In 1659 we find Henry Brasier deciding to purchase a place in Gravesend, for on April 5, 1659, he obtained by deed from James Sartell "a certaine pcell of Land to ye Quantitie of halfe one acor with a dwelling house thereon and pte of an Orchard" in that place. The witness to the conveyance was John Tilton

(Grav. Rec. II, p. 52). However, Brasier must have changed his mind about keeping this property, for on March 20, 1660, he conveyed it to Joane Soper, the witness being John Tilton, "Cler" (Grav. Rec. II, pp. 63 and 64). Henry Brasier was still in Gravesend on October 6, 1660, for on that date he and John Tilton were witnesses to deed, given by the above Joane, who was then the wife of Richard Aste, to John Emans, for the same property (Grav. Rec. II, p. 70).

Henry and Susanna (Spicer) Brasier were the parents of four daughters, and this number of children is named in the will of Thomas Spicer, of Gravesend, dated September 30, 1658. One of the daughters, Rebecca Brazier, born April 22, 1648, married Peter Tilton, son of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, April 22, 1663.

SHREWSBURY (MONMOUTH COUNTY) FRIENDS' MARRIAGES; 1674-1853: These marriage records appear in full, with witnesses, in Dr. John E. Stillwell's very excellent work, "Historical & Genealogical Miscellany," Volume I. The Tilton marriages recorded are:

1703, 29th, 5th mo., (In margin, 29th of 2d mo., 1704); John Tilton and Margaret Lippincott, both of Monmouth, at Friends' Meeting House (p. 252).

1704, 2d of 4th mo., Walter Harbart, of Shrewsbury, and Sarah Tilton, of Middletown, at house of Rebecca Tilton (p. 253).

1705, 5th, 4th mo., (In margin 1705, 10th of 1st mo.); Samuel Tilton and Patience Allen, both of Monmouth, at Friends' Meeting House (p. 254).

1717, 6th, 9th mo., (In margin 10th of 9th mo.); Daniel Tilton and Elizabeth Powell, both of Monmouth, at Friends' Meeting House (p. 259).

1719, 15th, 8th mo., (In margin 1719, 2d of 9th mo.); William Lawrence and Easter Tilton, both of Monmouth, at house of Peter Tilton, of Middleburgh (Middletown) (p. 261).

1731, 6th, 11th mo., Robert Tilton, of Middletown, and Merioum Allen, of Shrewsbury, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (p. 263).

1735, 25th, 9th mo., Nathan Tilton. of Middletown, and Increase Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (p. 279).

1735, 15th, 11th mo., Thomas Middleton, of Nottingham, and Patience Tilton, of Middletown, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (p. 279).

1745, 31st, 10th mo., William Lippincott, Jr., and Ester Tilton, both of Middletown, at house of Samuel Titon, of Middletown (p. 290).

1748, 5th, 3d mo., William Lawrence and Margaret Tilton, both of Middletown, at house of Daniel Tilton (p. 292).

1753, 20th, 12th mo., Joseph Potter, of Shrewsbury, and Abigail Tilton, of Middletown, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (p. 294).

1756, 22d, 4th mo., Herbert Curtis and Lydia Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, at house of Thomas Tilton, at Manasquan (p. 295).

1756, 18th, 11th mo., John Curtis, Jr., and Patience Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, at house of Thomas Tilton at Shrewsbury (p. 296).

1757, 29th, 12th mo., Benjamin Bordin and Rebecah Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, at house of Thomas Tilton (p. 296).

1758, 22d, 6th mo., Richard Bordin and Hannah Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, at Friends' meeting House at Mana Squan (p. 296).

1761, 17th, 12th mo., Amos White and Hester Borden (formerly Esther or Hester Tilton), both of Shrewsbury (p. 298).

1762, 25th, 11th mo., George Middleton, Jr., of Nottingham, and Dinah Tilton, of Middletown, at Shrewsbury (p. 299).

1763, 20th, 1st mo., Obadiah Tilton, of Middletown, and Hannah Corlis, of Shrewsbury (p. 299).

1763, 12th, 5th mo., Thomas Tilton and Catherine Potter, both of Shrewsbury, at Shrewsbury (p. 300).
1765, 14th, 2d mo., James Haydock, of Middlesex, and Phebe Tilton, of Monmouth, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (p. 301).
1766, 11th, 9th mo., Jacob Shotwell, of Woodbridge, and Catherine Tilton, of Middletown, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury (p. 302).
1766, 4th, 11th mo., John Lippincott, of Chester, and Hannah Tilton, of Middletown, at Shrewsbury (p. 302):
1771, 11th, 4th mo., Samuel Middleton, of Nottingham, and Ann Tilton, of Middletown, at Shrewsbury (p. 306).
1784, 15th, 1st mo., Nathan Tilton, Jr., and Abigail Birdsill, both of Monmouth (p. 315).
1799, 12th, 9th mo., Amos Tilton, of Middletown, and Elizabeth White, of Shrewsbury, at Shrewsbury (p. 323).
1799, 19th, 12th mo., William Hance and Margaret Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, at Shrewsbury (p. 323).
1800, 12th, 2d mo., George Parker and Hannah Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, at Manasquan (p. 324).
1822, 17th, 10th mo., Isaack Lippincott (son of Caleb and Jemima Lippincott, of Northampton, N. J.), of Freehold, and Caroline W. Tilton (daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Titon), of Middletown, at Shrewsbury (p. 338).
Book ends 1853.

CHESTERFIELD (BURLINGTON COUNTY) FRIENDS, MARRIAGES, 1686-1800: These marriages records are given in *New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII.* The Tilton marriages as recorded are:
1735, 15th, 11th mo.; Thomas Middleton, of Nottingham, and Patience Tilton, of Middletown.
1770, 1st, 3d mo, William Tilton, of Middletown, and Esther Middleton, of Nottingham, at Chesterfield.
1775, 9th, 11th mo., Jediah Tilton, of Nottingham, and Hannah Allen, of Nottingham, at Chesterfield.
1779, 1st, 2d mo., Jacob Middleton, of Nottingham, and Hannah Tilton, of Chesterfield, at Chesterfield.

NEW JERSEY COLONIAL MARRIAGE LICENSES: The following Tilton marriage licenses are taken from *New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII*:
1739, June 13, Joseph Tilton, Monmouth, and Katherine Mount, Monmouth.
1739, April 3, Silvester Tilton, Monmouth, and Hannah Vahan, Monmouth.
1739, November 3, Silas Tilton, Monmouth, and Phebe Mount, Monmouth.
1724, February 15, John Tilton, Middletown, and Elizabeth Lane, Middletown.
1742, February 15, John Tilton, Middletown, and Elizabeth Lane, Middletown.
1742-3, March 4, Susannah Tilton, Monmouth, and Peter Fernerl (Fernall), Monmouth.
1743, June 9, Sarah Tilton, Monmouth, and Jonathan Combs, Perth Amboy.
1744, February 4, Samuel Tilton, Monmouth, and Elizabeth Willet, Monmouth.
1744, August 14, John Tilton, Monmouth, and Rebekah Applegate, Monmouth.
1745, January 29, Peter Tilton, Monmouth, and Margaret Imlay, Monmouth.
1747, August 20, Hannah Tilton, Upper Freehold, and Joseph Killey, Upper Freehold.

1747, November 16, Daniel Tilton, Freehold, and Mary Van Nort (Van Note), Lower Freehold.
1749, January 6, Samuel Tilton, Monmouth, and Mary Passel, Somerset.
1749, March 23, Joseph Tilton, Freehold, and Mary Patterson, Freehold.
1752, March 14, John Tilton, Middletown, and Frances Thomson, Middletown.
1752, November 28, Sarah Tilton, Freehold, and Samuel Willet, Readington.
1756, November 13, Mary Tilton, Monmouth, and Samuel Lawrence, Monmouth.
1757, December 1, Valeria Tilton, Middletown, and Silvanus Grover, Middletown.
1758, March 7, John Tilton, Burlington, and Elizabeth Vanse, Croswicks.
1758, June 17, Thomas Tilton, Middletown, and Mary Thomson, Middletown.
1760, February 28, Phebe Tilton, Middletown, and Humphrey Wady, Shrewsbury.
1760, September 10, Mary Tilton, Monmouth, and Garret Bennet, Monmouth.
1761, January 10, Nathaniel Tilton, Middletown, and Ellinor Johnston, Middletown.
1762, August 11, Meriam Tilton, Shrewsbury, and Edmund Williams, Shrewsbury.
1763, August 25, Elizabeth Tilton, Burlington, and Humphrey Wall, Monmouth.
1764, March 27, Valeriah Tilton, Monmouth, and William Hay, Monmouth.
1765, June 8, Peter Tilton, Middletown, and Hannah Edwards, Middletown.
1765, August 5, Wiliam Tilton, Freehold, and Amey White, Shrewsbury.
1765, September 9, Mary Tilton and Ephraim Brick, Monmouth.
1766, February 22, Deborah Tilton, Monmouth, and Joseph Lawrence, Jr., Monmouth.
1766, July 23, John Tilton, Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth Gifford.
1767, February 19, Benjamin Tilton, Middletown, and Mary Hagens, Middletown.
1767, July 28, Joseph Tilton, Shrewsbury, and Deborah Potter, Shrewsbury.
1768, March 4, Patience Tilton and John Bunting, Jr., Burlington.
1771, April 4, Mary Tilton, Somerset, and John Lafler, Somerset.
1771, September 25, Hannah Tilton and Joshu Williams, Hanover.
1781, January 15, Abraham Tilton, Burlington, and Elizabeth Rogers.

There is also a license dated September 21, 1730, of John Teeton, Gloucester, and Hannah Briggs, Gloucester, which may be intended for *John Tilton.*

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., MARRIAGES—1795-1801: These marriages are given in *New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII.* There are no Tilton marriages recorded.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J., MARRIAGES—1795-1800: These marriages are given in *New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII.* There are no Tilton marriages recorded.

HUNTERDON COUNTY, N. J. MARRIAGES—1795-1875: These marriage records have been published in one volume by Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J. There are no Tilton marriages recorded.

The Second Generation of John Tilton of Gravesend will be concluded in the next issue.

HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 5

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426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, N. J.

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Second Generation of John Tilton

(Continued From Previous Issue)

(J2-3)—Sarah (Tilton) Painter

Sarah Tilton, the third child and eldest daughter of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born the 3rd month, 4th day, 1644 (May 4, 1644), at Gravesend *(vide p. 21)*.

She married before 1687, John Painter, for she is named in her father's will, dated 7th month, 15th day, 1687, as "Sarah Painttor." John Painter was also named in this will, being bequeathed ten pounds and all John Tilton's wearing clothes *(vide p. 20)*. Painter was a blacksmith and he and his wife lived at first at New York.

In the next year we find Painter purchasing of William Goulding "a Certaine guarden spott an Dwelling house * * * * * an all buildings thereupon onely Excepted ye barne," for the sum of £10, possession to be taken by Painter by the last of October. This deed was dated "Juny" 4, 1688, and in it the grantee is named "John painther blaksmith Living in ye Citty of New Jork." Painter also signed this deed as "John pentter" (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 40). On the acquisition of this property Painter and his wife removed from New York and made their home in Gravesend, where he carried on his blacksmithing business.

On May 18, 1691, John Painter, of Gravesend, deeded to Andrew Emans "a Certaine parcell of land leyeing and being in ye gennerall Corne field of gravesend or within ye fiftene accor lots fence so Called Containing 2 accors more or less; and is of ye Number: 7." To this deed he signed his name as "John pentter" (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 73).

On November 26, 1691, "John pentter," Andries Emans and John Emans, Clerk, were witnesses to deed given by Renier Van Ciclen to Barendt Jurynsen (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 79).

John Painter apparently prospered in his blacksmithing business, for he eventually acquired the property on both sides of his

home lot. On January 12, 1691-2, Isaac Godding and William Hansen deeded to "John painter blaksmith" of Gravesend a "guarden spott adjoyning to John painter his guarden Spott," the consideration being "the sum of five pounds in smiths work as chep as they may have it done any where elce." To this deed he affixed his signature as "John pantter" (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 80).

A few days later Daniel Lake deeded, on January 23, 1691-2, to "John painter blaksmith" "my dwelling house with two guarden spotts" in Gravesend, adjoyning John Poland "And tother side or End to that guarden spott wich was formelie william gouldings," which, of course, was the property originally purchased by Painter in Gravesend and on which he was living. The consideration was the "sum of fourthie pounds ten shillings in Currant money or wheat att moneys pryse in New Jork." The deed was also signed by "John pentter" (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 81). Painter had now acquired the property on each side of his home property in Gravesend and owned two houses and four guarden spotts.

On March 20, 1692-3, "John penter" and John Emans, Clerk, were witnesses to deed given by Albert Courtten to Cornelis Buys (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 108).

Then on September 16, 1693, John Painter was elected to the office of Collector of Taxes for Gravesend for "this Ensuing yeare" (Grav. Rec., III, p. 79). He was Collector of Taxes on November 14, 1693; January 1, 1693-4; March 2, 1694-5, and on September 14, 1695, for receipts for tax money were given him on these dates (Grav. Rec., III, pp. 63, 79, 82, and 89).

Painter now, like most of the early settlers of Gravesend, apparently started doing a little speculation in lands, and on September 25, 1694, certain privileges were sold to John Painter to Lots Nos. 8 and 12 on Gisbert's Island by Peeter Corson (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 142).

For some reason or another Painter was attracted at this time to the desirability of removing to Delaware, where his brother-in-law, Thomas Tilton, had settled before this time. Preparatory to removing to Lewistown, on Delaware Bay, now in the state of Delaware, but then in the province of Pennsylvania, John Painter, designated as of Gravesend, conveyed on August 14, 1695 his "habitation here in Gravesend with all building upon the same and four Garden spotts so as I att this present time am possesseth withall, which sd Dwelling house and two Guarden spots I purchased of

Daniel Lake here in towne and tother two of William Goulding and Isacc Godding" to Nicholas Stillwell, Jr., of Gravesend, "to have and to hold possess and Enioye the same two mounths after ye Date hereof." The consideration was "fourthie pounds silver moneys of this province." This sale of his property was at a sacrifice and very much below what it had cost him, but Painter apparently was most desirous of removing at once to Delaware, and could not wait to make a better bargain.

This deed was signed by "John paynter." Painter had signed his name in various ways, sometimes "pentter," "pantter," and now "paynter." To this deed is also affixed the mark of his wife, and she is named as Mary Painter. We are at a loss to understand this, for his wife was Sarah Tilton. It is possible that the town clerk, who was then John Emans, in error wrote the name of *Mary* Painter instead of *Sarah* Painter against this mark of Painter's wife. However, we are not inclined to this view, for we believe that all John Tilton's daughters were able to sign their names. All his sons could write their names, and we know that Abigail (Tilton) Scott and Esther (Tilton) Spicer were able to sign their names, although daughters were not educated as well in those days as were the sons. We do not know if Mary (Tilton) Bowman could sign her name, but presume that she, as well as Sarah (Tilton) Painter were able to do this. Their mother, Mary Tilton, could write her name. As John Tilton was an educated man and a splendid penman, we do not think that he overlooked teaching all his children how to write. Likewise, all the sons-in-law of John Tilton were able to sign their names. It is, therefore, possible that Sarah (Tilton) Painter was deceased at this time and that John Painter had married the second time, and now had *Mary* for wife (Grav. Rec., VI, pp. 156 and 157).

On November 5, 1695, "John paynter" was "Living att Lewis Town att deleware bay in the province pennsilvania," for he so designates himself in a receipt acknowledging consideration in full for the sale of his property in Gravesend to Nicholas Stillwell, Jr. (Grav. Rec., VI, pp. 156, 157 and 158). Painter also disposed of his interests on Gisbart's Island, to Nicholas Stillwell, Jr., and he acknowledged this sale in an undated record, again designating himself as of Lewis Town, on the Delaware Bay (Grav. Rec., VI, pp. 142 and 143).

It is therefore, apparent that sometime between August 14,

1695, and November 5, 1695, John Painter and his wife (whether *Sarah* Tilton or a second wife *Mary*), removed to Lewis Town, Delaware, then within the province of Pennsylvania.

We have found no record of any children of John and Sarah (Tilton) Painter. John Painter, however, without question, had children, either by wife Sarah or perhaps a second wife Mary, for the Paynter family of Sussex County, Delaware, is an old one, and John Painter or Paynter, of Gravesend, was undoubtedly its founder.

(J2-4)—Esther (Tilton) Spicer

Esther Tilton, the fourth child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, Long Island, was born 3rd month, 21st day, 1647 (May 21, 1647), at Gravesend *(vide p. 21)*.

On May 21, 1665, she married at Oyster Bay, Long Island, Samuel Spicer, of Gravesend, the son of Thomas and Michal Spicer. Samuel Spicer was born in England, and the record of his baptism appears on the Register of St. Peter's, Sandwich, Kent County, England, as follows:

> Samuel, son of Thomas Spicer and Michall, his wife, baptised July 30, 1637
>
> (Meech: Spicer Gen., Sup., 28.)

There was always a strong bond of friendship and affection between Esther's father and Samuel Spicer. The names of these two men appear together throughout the many records of old Gravesend, and you always find these two men closely associated in various undertakings, no doubt having a mutual respect and confidence in each other. Samuel Spicer was as close to John Tilton as a son, and closer to him in many ways than his own sons, excepting John Tilton, Jr. The affection of John Tilton for his son-in-law is very evident from his will of 1687, wherein John Tilton, Jr., and Samuel Spicer are called "louving sonns" and both are named as executors *(vide p. 20)*. Samuel Spicer was one of the wealthy, influential and progressive citizens of Old Gravesend. John Tilton was, without a doubt, very happy when Samuel Spicer married his daughter and the blessings of the greatly respected "Town Clark" were on this marriage.

The first record of Samuel Spicer's activities to appear on the Gravesend records is under date of December 11, 1656, when he,

John Tilton and Edward Browse were witnesses to deed given by George Jewell to Richard Gibbins for property in that colony (Grav. Rec. II, pp. 32 and 33). From then on Samuel Spicer's name appears many times on these records. His name is attached to so many Gravesend documents that we cannot attempt to give all these references in this present sketch.

When it came to the Quaker trouble of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, we find Samuel Spicer and his mother suffering persecution with the Tiltons. In January, 1661, Samuel Spicer was present at meetings of the Quakers held at Rustdorp and Gravesend, and "he lodged them in his mother's house, contrary to the placat, published against conventicles and separate gatherings." While the meeting at Gravesend was going on, Governor Peter Stuyvesant sent his sheriff, Waldron, to arrest the preacher. However, the preacher escaped and left only his cloak, which the officer bore in triumph to the fort! Samuel Spicer was arrested for entertaining him and conveyed to New Amsterdam. Spicer pleaded that no law forbade friends to meet each other and offered other "frivolous excuses," but nevertheless on January 24, 1661, he was fined £12 for his grievous offence. Governor Stuyvesant commented on this trouble, stating "that some in whom we had put trust and authority *(no doubt having in mind, John Tilton, Town Clerk of Gravesend)* doth Connive with the Sect called quaeckers, giving Entertainment unto their Scatteringe preachers, leave and way unto their unlawful meetings and prohibited Conventicles; all which doeings tending to the Subversion of good Lawes Orders and of the protestant Religion, and Contempt of our Authority" (Fernow: L. I. Col. Hist., pp. 491-2; Stiles: Hist. of King's Co., p. 178).

Again on the 5th of October, 1662, John Tilton, Samuel Spicer's mother and Samuel Spicer were ordered to leave the province under pain of corporal punishment for aiding the Quakers. However, Samuel Spicer and his mother, like John and Mary Tilton, never left the Gravesend province. All this Quaker trouble ended happily with the conquest of New Amsterdam by the English.

Samuel Spicer, like John Tilton, became a Quaker and ever after a faithful member of the Society of Friends *(vide pp. 13 and 14)*.

On February 20, 1662, John Bowne deeded to Samuel Spicer Lot No. 20 in Gravesend, the deed being witnessed by William Wilkins, John Tilton, Senir, and John Tilton, (Jr.) (Grav. Rec., II,

p. 74). This was the first of a long list of real estate transactions in which Samuel Spicer became engaged. In the next year, on the 22nd, 3rd month. 1663, Ralph Cardall deeded to Samuel Spicer Lots Nos. 26 and 30 in Gravesend (Grav. Rec., II, 78 and 79).

When it came to the purchase of Barren Island on May 13, 1664, from the Indians, we find John Tilton and Samuel Spicer associated in the purchase *(vide p. 18)**.

When it came to the Monmouth purchase from the Indians we again find Samuel Spicer associated with John Tilton in this enterprise, and Samuel Spicer's name appears in the three Indians deeds of 1664 and 1665. Samuel Spicer was one of the twelve patentees named in the patent of April 8, 1665, to these lands. Towards the expenses connected with the purchase of these lands in Monmouth he contributed four pounds, the same amount as contributed by John Tilton *(vide p. 16;* Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 29).

Under date of April 5, 1667, we find Samuel Spicer appointed to his first office in Old Gravesend, that of an overseer (Grav. Rec., IV, p. 17).

A few days later, on April 29, 1667, John Bowne and Samuel Spicer were called into the case of Will Compton against Bartholomew Applegate, wherein Bowne and Spicer valued a "beast" at "one hundred and fourtie gilders in seawan." The records do not tell us what kind of a "beast" was valued so highly! (Grav. Rec., IV, p. 17).

In 1667 Samuel Spicer's name appears in Monmouth, New Jersey. On December 30, 1667, he was allotted Lots Nos. 18 and 30 and Lots Nos. 16 and 24 "in the Poplar field and mountany field" at Middletown (Stillwell II, pp. 150 and 151).

The influence and prestige of Samuel Spicer in Gravesend became greater as the years rolled on. He was assigned from time to time to many public duties. On a record dated July 6, 1668, we find him and John Bowne called into the case of Christian Jacobson Wolfe against William Compton for damage done by Compton's hogs because of the insufficiency of a fence. No doubt the opinion of Spicer and Bowne was such as to smooth out the difficulties between these two men of Gravesend (Grav. Rec. IV, p. 19).

Judging by the number of real estate transfers in Old Gravesend, it would appear that there was much speculation in lands by

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* The original deed is in the possession of Mr. Charles A. Ditmas, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the present owners of Barren Island.

the first settlers. The real estate market was very active! We find a group of prominent citizens, namely, Thomas Applegate, John Bowne, Richard Stillwell and Samuel Spicer, banding together and purchasing from Tho. De Lavall, by deed dated December 10, 1668, a piece of land in Gravesend "wth a dwelling house thereuppon which was formerlie in ye occupacion of one James Grover & of ye lot number Six." This must have been a particularly desirable property and a good investment to attract the attention of this

Facsimile Signature of Samuel Spicer.

worthy company of men. Whether or not they eventually made anything on their purchase we do not know, but the number of purchasers involved would indicate that the property was purchased as a speculation (Grav. Rec., II, p. 102).

On the old Monmouth records, under date of May 26, 1669, we find the following record:

> We underwriten doe hearby in our own behalf as likewise by order from Wm. Goulding Pattentee give full power and liberty unto the rest of the Pattentees Inhabitants in Midltown, to elect unto themselves three off the ablest & honestest Men to agitate and act with them as Pattentees in or name & bhalf in such things as p'tain to ye orderly settlm't of business among ye Inhabitants, and this said choiss of men is to continue soe long as wee the Pattentees above said shall be absent &c.
>
> In Wittness Whereof wee have hereunto subscribed this 26th of May, 1669.
>
> Test Rd Richardson
>
> John Tilton
> Samuel Spicer
>
> (Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 15.)

On November 2, 1669, following, Spicer and Tilton were relieved of active duty as Patentees and William and James Bowne appointed to their places *(vide p. 17;* Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 19).

On May 12, 1670, Samuel Spicer mortgaged his plantation in Gravesend to Mary Teller, wife of Will Teller, of Albany, for 1,200 gilders, "to be payed in wampun or good winter wheate or pease at wampun price Corant at new yorke." This mortgage was eventually satisfied in full and so recorded by "Maria teller," under date of the 31st, 1st mo., 1676 (Grav. Rec., II, pp. 17 and 18).

Again, on October 2, 1671, Samuel Spicer and Ralph Cardall were called in to settle the difference between John Griggs and

Thomas Applegate. A month later, on November 6, 1671, Spicer and Cardall brought in their verdict, finding that Griggs had "receved much damage by the defendant (Applegate) by moeing and Carrying away his haye wherefore the Corte doth order that the deffendant (Applegate) shall pay unto the plaintive (Griggs) 10 gilders for his damage and Costs of sute and John grigs peaceably to enioy his medowe acording to the report of samwell spicer and Ralph Cardall" (Grav. Rec., IV, pp. 33 and 34).

In 1672 Samuel Spicer was recorded as the owner of Lots Nos. 8, 28, 20 and 32 "in the west meddow" at Gravesend (Grav. Rec., III, p. 35).

On May 13, 1672, we find Samuel Spicer marking a brown bay colt:

samw spicer marked one horse Colt browne bay one yeare ould with a burned marke as in the margent (Grav. Rec., III, p. 31.)

On the 6th, 12th mo., 1674, Samuel Spicer was recorded as the owner of Lot No. 10 in the first division; Lot No. 15 in the second division; and Lots No. 27 and No. 32 in the third division, all "within the Gennerall ffence wch Runns Eastward to ye fflatland" (Grav. Rec., III, p. 38).

When the "Ditched meadowe" at Gravesend was laid out we find, under date of 2nd mo., 20th day, 1675, that the inhabitants "did make Choice" of Ralph Cardall, Nicholas Stillwell, Samuel Spicer, Samuel Holmes and William Wilkins to lay it out (Grav. Rec., III, p. 40). Samuel Spicer was one of the "surveyours" of the town and is so called in the records (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 8).

On the 4th, 8th mo., 1675, Michall Spicer conveyed Lot No. 21 "sometime in ye tenure and Occupation of one William Betts unto my Loveing sonn Sammuell Spicer." This conveyance was witnessed by Nicholas Stillwell, Samuel Hulmes and John Tilton, Senr. (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 15 and 16). On December 28, 1675 "Machtelt" (Michal) and Samuel Spicer confirmed to Coert Stevense property in Flatlands belonging to the estate of Thomas Spicer, deceased. This property had been previously conveyed to Stevense but the deed or "transport" had been destroyed by fire (Flatlands Rec., p. 45).

Under date of the 10th month, 19th day, 1677, we find that the inhabitants of Gravesend ordered and agreed "That The Island commonlye Called and knowne by ye name of Gisberts Island shall be layed out & Divided in to 39 parts, or shares, for wch End theye

have Desired Samll Spicer Samll Homes and Ralfe Cardall to Doe it" (Grav. Rec., III, p. 44). Following this record in the same year (1677) it is recorded that Samuel Spicer was allotted Lots Nos. 5, 24, 27 and 38 "uppon ye Island adjacent to ye Towne," which was Gisbert's Island (now known as Coney Island) (Grav. Rec., III, p. 45).

In 1678 among "Officers Chosen by ye Inhabittants of ye Towne (of Gravesend) for ye year 1678" we find Samuel Spicer re-elected an overseer. His previous services must have been entirely satisfactory to the inhabitants of Gravesend (Grav. Rec., III, p. 45).

In 1679, Samuel Holmes, of Gravesend, named in his will his loving brothers and friends Richard Stillwell, Jonathan Holmes, Obadiah Holmes, John Bowne and Samuel Spicer, guardians of his children (Stillwell: III, p. 310; Abst. N. Y. Wills, I, p. 52).

Under date of March 22, 1680, there is recorded a deed of exchange executed by William Stillwell and Samuel Spicer, witnessed by William Goulding, William Scot (Spicer's brother-in-law) and John Tilton, Senr. (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 54 and 55).

On the 3d day, 2nd mo., 1680, Samuel Spicer was elected a Constable of Gravesend, a most important office in those early days (Grav .Rec., III, p. 49).

There is recorded a deed of exchange, dated April 15, 1680, between Obadiah Hulmes, of Staten Island, and Samuel Spicer. By this deed Spicer received Lot No. 30 "in the third Devission of their Gennerall ffeilde" and Hulmes received in exchange a fifteen acre lot "in ye 2: Devission of there Gennerall Corne ffeild" (Grav. Rec. V, pp. 48 and 49).

Then we find Samuel Spicer appearing before the Court of Sessions of the West Ryding of Yorkshire, June 16, 1680, to be sworn in as constable for Gravesend, to which office he had been elected in April preceding, but he being a Quaker would not swear the oath:

> Sam: Spicer being chosen constable of Gravesend and hee refusing to swear the cort taking the same into Consideracon and hee being willing to serve but not to swear & therefore not finable, the cort orders the said Sam: shall stand constable hee declaring before the Cort upon the penalty of perjury to Act according to Law
>
> (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 120.)

Obadiah Wilkins in his will, dated 25th of first month, called March, 1682, said "I appoint my friends, in whom I repose confidence, Samuel Spicer, Wm. Williamson, Wm. Goulding and John

Tilton, Jr., to assist my wife in the care of my children;" also "one of the 2 lots I bought of Thomas Delavall I have exchanged with Samuel Spicer and I am to have an equal quantity from him next to my house" *(vide p. 80)*.

In 1683 the name of "Sammll Spicer" appears on the assessment list of Gravesend and his ratables were set forth as follows:

	£	s	d
9 cowes	0	3	9
3 " 3 yeares	0	1	0
5 " 2 yeares	0	1	0-½
6 " 1 yeare	0	0	9
3 horses	0	3	0
1 " 2 yeares	0	0	5
1 " 1 yeare	0	0	3
100 acors land	0	8	4
1 heade	0	1	6
5 sheepe	0	0	1-½
	1	0	2

(Doct. Hist. of N. Y., II, p. 510.)

Under date of the 3d month, 15th day, 1684, Nicholas Stillwell, John Emans and Samuel Spicer were appointed "to agree & make an End of that difference that is betweene us & Elbertt Elberttsen: And the inhabittans off flattlands Towching the Lines of our pattentt." On June 20th following this difficulty was settled satisfactorily between the Dutch and English settlers of these two communities by written agreement (Grav. Rec., III, pp. 58 and 60).

Samuel Spicer, Esqr., was a Justice at the Court of Sessions held at Gravesend April 1, 1684 (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 207).

On October 7, 1684, Spicer was a Justice of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and his name recorded as "Mr. Samuel Spicer." How careful our forefathers were of bestowing the title "Mr." Samuel Spicer's father, Thomas Spicer, was always "Mr. Spicer" in the colony, from the very beginning to the date of his death, and it is surprising that his only son, Samuel, did not inherit the title. However, Samuel Spicer earned his title of Mr. on his own merits! (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 209).

It is very likely that all the children of Samuel and Esther (Tilton) Spicer were born in Gravesend. These children were: (1), ———— (name lost). (2), Abraham Spicer; born 27th day, 8th mo., 1666; died Gravesend, July 26, 1679. (3), Jacob Spicer; born 20th day, 1st mo., 1668. (4), Mary Spicer, born 20th day, 8th mo., 1671; married Jeremiah Bates. (5), Sarah Spicer, the first; born 19th day, 4th mo., 1674; died Gravesend, May 1, 1676.

(6), MARTHA SPICER; born 27th day, 11th mo., 1676; married (1) Joseph Brown and (2) Thomas Chalkley*. (7), SARAH SPICER, the second; born 16th day, 12th mo., 1677; married Daniel Cooper 1695. (8), ABIGAIL SPICER; born 26th day, 1st mo., 1683; married Daniel Stanton, 1707; she died 1714. (9), THOMAS SPICER; born prior to 1686; married, 1759, Abigail Davenport, daughter of Francis and Sarah Davenport (N. J. Arch. XX, p. 474). (10), SAMUEL SPICER; died unmarried.

At the time Samuel Spicer was interested in lands in Gravesend and in Monmouth he was also interested in lands in the southern part of the state of New Jersey on the Delaware River. In 1685 Spicer purchased of Samuel Coles a tract of nearly 500 acres, "lying on the North Side of Cooper's Creek and fronting on the Delaware" in Waterford, now Stockton Township, Camden County, the property being opposite the present city of Camden, New Jersey. It was on this property that the last days of his life were spent.

On April 7, 1685, we find "Samuel Spicer, Esq." sitting at the Court of Sessions of West Ryding of Yorkshire, held at Gravesend, as one of the justices (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 211). He was also a justice on October 7, 1685 (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 215).

From this time on it is apparent that Samuel Spicer began to liquidate his Gravesend holdings. The Dutch were being attracted to the town of Gravesend and practically all the first English settlers sold out to the Dutch and removed to New Jersey. Spicer made many real estate sales in the year 1685, and his purchasers in that year were Henry Van Pell (Grav. Rec., V, 103); William Goulding and Daniel Lake for £138 (Grav. Rec., V. pp. 97 and 98): John Tilton, Jr., (Grav. Rec., V, p. 102; *vide p. 82*); William Goulding (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 100 and 101); Marta Petterson (Grav. Rec., V, p. 101); "Yokim Gilike" for £75 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 105 and 106); "Yokim Gilik" and Lawrance H——— (no doubt Hoff) (Grav. Rec., V. pp. 106 and 107); John Emans for £22:10 (Grav. Rec., V, p. 107 and 108); Cornellis Williamson, for £140 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 98 and 99); John Tilton, Jur., (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 102, 103 and 104; *vide p. 82*); Rutt Joste (the founder of the Van Brunt family) for £35 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 63 and 64); "Yokim Gilik" (Grav. Rec., V, p. 95).

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* Mellis S. Tilton, in some old correspondence, refers to a "Life of Thomas Chalkley."

In another effort to dispose of his Gravesend property he sold to Carsonn Johnson, another Dutchman, his deceased mother's house. In this deed, dated March 9, 1686, he is still designated as of Gravesend, and the property was described as a "Certaine house lott or guarden Spott of land (:formerlie of, and belonyng to the lott of number thirty-eight:) with the house and houseing there uppon * * * * * latelie in the tenure & pocession of my Mother Micall Spicer." The consideration was 730 gilders in "good passable moneye of this Countrie." This sale was also ratified by his son, Jacob Spicer, who probably had inherited an interest in it, and the ratification was witnessed by John Tilton, Sr. (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 111 and 112).

Then we find Samuel Spicer taking the final move to leave Gravesend, conveying March 25, 1686, his home and land pertaining to it to John Griggs, Jun., of Gravesend, for "the full and Just sume of two hundred twenty-five pound Currant and passable mony of this province." This was a fortune in those days and Spicer must have had one of the very finest home places in the colony, perhaps the finest! His property was known as Lots Nos. 21, 36 and 38, and it was described in the deed as "Containeing aboute fouerty five Akers with a Dwelling house Barne Barrak garden and orchard with the two house lotts one which the houseing standeth with that land adjoyneing unto them purchased heretofore from Obodiah Wilkins Deceased." This transaction was in March, 1686, and as he was not quite ready to leave Old Gravesend he specified that possession of the house would not be given to Griggs until May 31st next (1686) (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 109 and 110).

In a bill of Carston Janson to pay Samuel Spicer 700 guilders in connection with the sale to Janson of Mrs. Micall Spicer's home, dated March 29, 1686, Samuel Spicer was designated as of West Jersey (Grav. Rec., Misc., p. 177). Apparently between March 25th and March 29th, 1686, he had established his residence in West Jersey on the Delaware River, although it is evident he was not living there on that date.

The Flushing Quakers took note of the departure of Samuel and Esther (Tilton) Spicer from Gravesend and sent a letter, dated 20th day, 3rd month, 1686 (May 20, 1686) to the Friends of West Jersey, a letter that is a splendid testimony to the character of these worthy people:

To our Dear and Well beloved Friends at their Monthly or Quarterly Meeting in West Jersey, or elsewhere: Whereas our dear Friends Samuel Spicer and Esther his wife have seen cause to remove themselves and family &c from Gravesend on Long Island, where they have long abode unto your parts to settle and inhabit &c, these may certify that the said Samuel and Esther his wife have long been well known to us, and among us; and to our great satisfaction we can say, that from their commencement unto this day, we have not known of any misbehaviour concerning them either to the blemishing the truth they have professed with us, or towards their neighbors, but as far as we know and (do believe) they have been of honest conversation and good patterns and examples both among us and also their neighbors; and will leave a good savor behind in the hearts of Friends and people that know them; and although they remove outwardly from amongst us, yet we hope our love and verity in the truth shall abide towards them and remain the same. At our Quarterly Meeting at Flushing, Long Island, the 20 day, 3 month, 1686.

There is, however, a possibility that Samuel Spicer established a residence in Middletown Township, Monmouth, before making West Jersey his permanent home, for he is designated as of Middletown Township in 1686 and as late as 1687-8. However. this was only for a brief period. Probably Spicer found it necessary to establish a residence in Monmouth in connection with his Monmouth property. It is more than likely that his residence in Monmouth was at "Marvel Hill," the plantation of his brother-in-law, Peter Tilton, who had married Spicer's niece, Rebecca Brazier, and who lived in Middletown Township at the time.

On October 2, 1686, a patent was granted to Samuel Spicer "of Midletoun" for 601 acres of land in Monmouth. This property was described as follows:—First Tract: 450 acres, bounded south by Richard Gibbons and John Vaughan, east by a brook and Thurlagh Swyny, north by Thomas Cox and the barren land, and west by a road; Second Tract: 9 acres of meadow at Waycack, bounded west by John Boune, east by Wm. Lawrence, north by the beach, south by upland; Third Tract: a houselot of 8 acres, bounded west by John Stoutt; Fourth Tract: another lot of 8 acres, bounded east by Richard Hartshorne, north by Wm. Lawrence, junior, west and south by roads; Fifth Tract: 6 acres of upland at the Poplare Hill, bounded east by John Boune, west by Richard Gibbons; Sixth Tract: 12 acres of upland in the Popular (poplar) Field, bounded east by William Cheesman, west by James Boune south by road, and north by Richard Sadler; Seventh Tract: 102 acres, bounded south by grantee and Thomas Cox, north by the rear of the townlots, west by a road and John Crawfurd; east by said Cox; Eighth Tract: 6 acres of meadow at Sholl Harbour Creek,

bounded on the west by Sarah Reape, east by George Job, north by a creek and south by upland (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 89).

Samuel Spicer was in Monmouth on the 3d of the 1st month, 1686-7, for on that date he subscribed his name as a witness at the marriage of John Hamton, of Middletown, and Martha Brown, of Shrewsbury, "at the publicke meeting house of ffriends" at Shrewsbury. This was the only Quaker marriage in Monmouth that Spicer ever attended, according to the records (Stillwell: I, p. 242).

At this time Spicer had not succeeded in disposing of all his Gravesend property. He had two other transactions with the Dutch in March, 1687, selling to John Korse (Grav. Rec., V, p. 70) and to Oke Johnson. In this last deed, dated March 7, 1687, he is designated as of Gravesend. As the Town Clerk (then John Emans) made out these deeds on the town book, which all parties in interest signed in the presence of the Town Clerk, it is possible that this designation as of Gravesend was used, not as a matter of pure accuracy, but as a matter of stronger identification (Grav. Rec., V, p. 102 and 103).

Samuel Spicer now took up the question of disposing of his Monmouth interests. On March 25, 1687, he transferred to Thomas Huett, of Shrewsbury, certain rights to 96½ acres at Passaquenecqua, bounded by Burlington Path, Passaquenecqua Creek, property of Abraham Brown and unappropriated land; also 3½ acres of meadow, adjoining property of Abraham Brown and unsurveyed land (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 99).

Then on February 20, 1687-8, Samuel Spicer conveyed to Joseph Throgmortone, of Middletown, the 601 acres of land in Monmouth that he had obtained by Patent of October 2, 1686. He also conveyed to Throgmortone 9 acres, bounded by property of John Bowne, Sarah Reape, the beach and upland, and 6 acres of meadow in Sholl Harbour, bounded by James Ashtone, Daniel Extel, Sholl Harbour Creek and upland, making a total of 616 acres conveyed to Throgmortone (N. J. Arch., XXI, pp. 115 and 116). This was the last transaction we have found that Spicer made in Monmouth lands before his death.

Samuel Spicer now began to acquire additional property in Gloucester County, adjoining his tract of nearly 500 acres. In 1687 he increased his holdings there by 750 acres by two conveyances. The first, dated 24th, 3rd month, 1687, was from Samuel Coles "of near Pensoaking, Gloucester Co., yeoman" to "Samuel Spicer, of

said Co., Esqre" for 350 acres in this county, adjoining Richard Herritage. By another deed, dated 27th day of the 7th month, 1687, from William Roydon, of Gloucester Co., Gentleman, to "Samuel Spicer, of Hopewell, said Co., Esqre," Spicer obtained 400 acres (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 652). Spicer called his Gloucester estate "Hopewell," a name that indicates that he hoped for the best during the balance of his life on his extensive estate on the peaceful Delaware River.

On March 14, 1687-8, Spicer finally parted with his "Dischi meedowe" in Gravesend. He held this until the very last, for it must have been choice. On that date he conveyed "fouer lotts or shares of meadowe lyeing and being in gravesands bounds or limmitts neare John hansons land, Commonlie Called ye dischi meedowe, unto John hanson of bruyne borgs so called." In this deed he was designated as "then Living att Gravesend," written by John Emans, who was then Town Clerk (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 36). How reluctant the people of Gravesend apparently were in giving up Samuel Spicer! If he was in Gravesend for a few days they insisted he was living there! He was one of their own and would always be no matter where he lived! In all Samuel Spicer's life in Gravesend never once did he have trouble with his neighbors. He was a peace maker and he was chosen on more than one occasion to settle their differences. Never once had he appeared in court, either as a defendant or a plaintiff! This is saying a great deal for in those early days the least difficulty was brought to court; it was quite the fashion to rush to court with every grievance, no matter how petty.

Old John Tilton was no doubt very much grieved when Samuel Spicer and his daughter, Esther, removed their home from Gravesend. Going to a far off land (for it was far off in those early days), this removal from Gravesend to Gloucester of the Spicers must have been distressing to the "grand old man of Gravesend." We fancy that it pulled at his heart-strings! It may have been co-incidental, but it was shortly after the Spicers removed to Gloucester that John Tilton, the true friend of Samuel Spicer throughout many years, died at Gravesend.

Only a little more is to be recorded concerning the life of Samuel Spicer. On June 1, 1689, he was one of the administrators of the estate of Marcus Lawrence, of Putschack, Gloucester Co. (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 285). On November 14, 1694, he was one

of the executors of the will of Henry Wood, of West Jersey (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 518), and on January 27, 1694-5, Spicer was one of the executors of the will of Robert Zane, of Newton, West Jersey.

The confidence and affection that the people of Gravesend had in Spicer was likewise manifested by his new neighbors in West Jersey. In 1696 he was a magistrate in Old Gloucester and in the following year (1697) he was among the Quaker members of the Provincial Assembly that affirmed their allegiance to King William of England (N. J. Arch., II, p. 148).

Spicer was a faithful member of the Society of Friends to the very last. Before the meeting house was built at Newton the Friends held public worship at "Hopewell," his estate in Gloucester.

Spicer's earthly activities were now about to end. He had lived an active and useful life, and among his many and varied activities he had found time to serve his Church and State with honor. He was a man of great wealth, a man of great influence and prestige and a man of the highest character.

Spicer died shortly before March 12, 1699-1700. On September 13, 1692, he made his will, naming his wife, and children Jacob, Thomas, Samuel, Mary, wife of Jeremiah Bates, Sarah Spicer, Martha Spicer and Abigail Spicer. In his will he mentioned his land at East Landing, land at Pounsokin and land beyond Francis Collins. His wife was named executrix, with Wm. Bates, John Keey and Joseph Cooper as overseers, and the witnesses were Saml. Jennings, James ———— and John White.

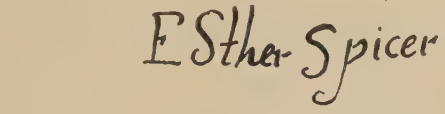
On March 12, 1690-1700, letters testamentary were granted to

Spicer: There is a very fine article in the N. J. Hist. Coll., Vol. 13, Second Series, pp. 41, etc., entitled "Samuel Spicer and his Descendants," by Rev. John R. Stevenson. There is also an excellent genealogy of the Spicer Family by Susan Billings Meech, of Groton, Conn.

On pages 91 and 100 of this history an indirect statement was made that Susanna (Spicer) Brazier was the daughter of Thomas and Michal Spicer. This, we now find (Meech: Spicer Gen.), is partly in error. Susanna was the daughter of Thomas Spicer, but not of Michal Spicer. Thomas Spicer was baptised February 3, 1592, at Barfreston, England, the son of Nicholas and Martha (Grant) Spicer.

Thomas Spicer married twice. His first wife was Ann Grant, whom he married in Sandwich, Kent County, England, February 4, 1626. Thomas and Ann (Grant) Spicer were the parents of Susanna Spicer, who married Henry Brazier, and of Ann Spicer, who married John Lake. Thomas Spicer married as his second wife Michal Jenkins, widow of John Jenkins, February 5, 1635, by whom he had Samuel Spicer, baptised July 30, 1637. Samuel Spicer, so far as is known, was the only child of this union. Therefore Susanna (Spicer) Brazier and Samuel Spicer were half brother and half sister.

Hester (Esther) Spicer, widow and executrix, and on the same date Esther Spicer filed her bond, with John Kay and Daniel Cooper, both of Gloucester Co., yeomen, as fellow bondsmen. On the same date an inventory of his estate was made by Archabell Mitchell, John Cowperthwaithe and Joseph Anstell. His home plantation on the Delaware River was valued at £650, other land at £75, and personal property at £481: 19: 0, making a total of £1,206: 19: 0, a vast amount of money in Colonial times (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 136).



Facsimile Signature of Esther (Tilton) Spicer.

On December 26, 1700, Jeremiah Bates, of Gloucester, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel Spicer, deeded to her mother, Esther Spicer, widow and executrix of her deceased husband's estate, their right, title and interest in and to 200 acres in Gloucester County, near Francis Collins, which was bequeathed to Mary (Spicer) Bates by her father (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 672).

Samuel Spicer was buried in Newton Graveyard, now West Collingswood, N. J., about a mile from the present city of Camden. Our history of the esteemed Spicer family is now to end with a tragedy. Esther (Tilton) Spicer survived her husband only a few years, meeting a terrible death on the 24th of the 7th month, 1703. She was killed by lighning! The record of this tragedy as it appears on the Haddonfield Friends Meeting records is as follows:

> Esther Spicer, Esther Saxby her servant maid, and Richard Thackara, the son of Thomas Thrackara, of Newton, he being 11 years, 9 months and twelve days old, were slain by lightning in Esther Spicer's house about 10 P. M. 24 day of 7th month, 1703, and were buried in Newton Friends Burying Ground 26th of the same month.

John Clement, in his "Early Settlers in Newton," gives us the following beautiful pen picture of Esther Spicer's funeral:

"The funeral was by night, the family and friends going in boats down Cooper's Creek to the River Delaware, and down the river to Newton Creek and thence to Newton graveyard. Each boat being provided with torches, the scene upon the water must have been picturesque indeed. To the colonists it was a sad spectacle when they saw one so much esteemed among them being borne to her last resting place. To the Indians it was a grand and impres-

sive sight. Arasapha, the King, and others of his people, attended the solemn procession in their canoes, thus showing respect for one the cause of whose death struck them with awe and reverence. The deep, dark forest that stood close down to the shores of the streams almost rejected the light as it came from the burning brands of pine carried in the boats, and as they passed under the thick foliage a shadow was scarcely reflected from the water. The colonists in their plain and unassuming apparel, the aborigines in their gaudy and significant robes, and the negro slaves (oarsmen) with their almost nude bodies, must have presented from the shore a rare and striking picture. Here—all undesigned—was the funeral of a Friend, in which ostentation and display are always avoided, made one of the grandest pageants the fancy could imagine, a fertile subject for the pencil of the artist, and one well deserving an effort to portray its beauty."

(J2-5)—Abigail (Tilton) Warner and Scott

Abigail Tilton, the fifth child and third daughter of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born 1650, at Gravesend *(vide p. 21)*.

She had marriage license dated May 15, 1669, to marry Ralph Warner, of Barbadoes, and lived first at New Utrick, Long Island, where a daughter, Mary Warner, was born to her (date has been lost from the record), removing later to Brooklyn, where a son, Ralfe Warner, was born to her "4th mo., 167--." The names of these two children are recorded on the Quaker Records of Shrewsbury (Stillwell: I, p. 269).

We have found very little data concerning Ralph Warner. At the Court of Sessions, held at Gravesend, June 15, 1670, he was one of the juryman. At this court he also appeared as the leader of a group of inhabitants that petitioned the court "concerning the insufficiency of a Certayne Bridge by the Cripple Bush in the usuall Rhoad betwixt Newtone and the fferry, whereby Greate misfortunes have hapned to severall passengers" (W. Ryd. of York., pp. 26 and 28).

For some reason or another, Ralph Warner went back to Barbadoes and there died. He was buried there, April 24, 1678, according to the parish register of St. Michael's Church of that place.

This marriage of Abigail Tilton with Ralph Warner was, how-

ever, apparently a poor one financially, although no doubt otherwise a happy one, for he left his young widow in very straightened circumstances. Under date of December 18, 1678, the following record of the county court appears:

> Upon the Peticon of Abigail Warner wherein shee desires to be free from the paymt of her Husbands Debts, shee being left in a desolate & poor condicon by her said Husband & nothing considerable left her for the subsistance & maintenance of her selfe & Children There being an Inventory brought into the cort of what was left by her Husband not amounting to more then the Value of 40 s The cort allowes the same and order yt shee shall not be lyable to the paymt of her Husbands Debts having so inconsiderable apt of her Husbands Estate for the maintainance of her selfe and Children
>
> (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., pp. 98 and 99.)

The young widow, Abigail, wasted no time in marrying again. Her second husband was William Scott, of Gravesend, and the marriage license is dated February 7, 1678*. This was without question a more fortunate marriage, financially, for we have every reason to believe that William Scott prospered and provided amply for his family.

On the Gravesend records, under date of May 13, 1672, we find the following record:

> will scot marked one gray horse three yeares old with two white hofes behind with the towne marke
>
> (Grav. Rec. III, p. 31.)

In the records of the Court of Sessions, held at Gravesend, June 15, 1675, appears the following:

> The Peticon of Jno Asbew & Wm Scott Presented to this Woppfull Cort Thereby desireing that the inhabitants of Staten Island might be Ordered to pay them forwith for their Labour in makeing of Ditches for them on the Townes acct wch appeared to the Court they had done. This Court doth thinke fitt and Ordr they be forthwith payed according to ye Agreemt if not Exeucon to issue forth within a month
>
> Execucon issued forth ye 23 Septr 1675
> Dir to ye Constable of Stat Island
> John West, Cl sess
>
> (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 58.)

Thus we find, William Scott and Jno. Asbew were probably the first "contractors" ever engaged in public work on Staten Island, and no doubt among the first in the country! It is possible that

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* On page 21 the year of marriage of Ralph Warner and Abigail Tilton is misprinted as 1679. The inconsistency of date of death of Ralph Warner (1678) and Abigail's marriage to William Scott is no doubt due to confusion in changing years from old style to new style.

William Scott became associated subsequently with his brother-in-law, Henry Bowman, in the cattle business, as appears from the records in the case of Ralph Cardall against Henry Bowman, dated June 16, 1680, or it may have been that Scott went to the financial assistance of Bowman at that time.

At about the time of his marriage to Abigail Tilton, William Scott bought of Nicholas Stillwell "a Certaine house & parte of a Garden spott or Orchard wch lyeth in Gravesend and did belonge unto ye lott or plantacion of number 22 and formerlie in ye Occupation or hands of John Ruckman & Samuel Holmes." The deed is dated the 31st of the 3rd month, 1678 (May 31, 1678), and was witnessed by Thomas Tilton and John Tilton, Sr. (Grav. Rec. V, p. 29).

Facsimile Signature of William Scott.

On March 22, 1680, William Goulding, "William Scot" and John Tilton, Sr., were witnesses to deed of exchange between William Stillwell and Samuel Spicer (Grav. Rec. V, p. 55).

On January 10, 1631, Dennis Tennisson (Theunissen), of Flatbush, conveyed to Lorance Haffe, of Gravesend, a "Certaine Dwelling house and Guarden Spott of Land" in Gravesend, "latelie in ye Occupation & tenure of one William Scott." William Scott had sold his home in Gravesend preparatory to his removal to Monmouth, although he was still in Gravesend on this date, for he and John Tilton, Sr., were witnesses to this conveyance (Grav. Rec. V, pp. 65 and 66).

Scott must have acquired property in Monmouth at about this time, for on December 10, 1684, he conveyed to Hannanias Giffard (Gifford) four acres near Racoon Island, adjoining property of Nicholas Browne, John Burdein, the river and an island. In this conveyance both Scott and Gifford are designated as of Shrewsbury. Scott was living in this township in Monmouth at that time and probably had been for a year or two before (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 108).

On December 10, 1687, an inventory of the personal estate of John Havens, of Shrewsbury, was made by William Scott and Remembrance Lippincott (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 218).

On March 22, 1687-8 Scott obtained his patent to his property

in Monmouth which was described as 145 acres at Passaquenecqua, bounded east by the creek, west by land of the proprietors, north by land of Restore Lippincott, and south by land of Nathaniel Slocume. By this patent he also obtained five and one-half acres of meadow, bounded north and south by upland, east by land of John Lippincott, and west by land of Nathaniel Slocume. In this patent Scott is designated as of Shrewsbury (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 114).

Scott increased his realty holdings in Shrewsbury by acquiring from Peter Tilton, his brother-in-law, by deed dated April 24, 1687, 136 acres on Ramsont's Neck, bounded north by the Naversinks River, east by property of John Slocume, west and south by roads; also four acres of meadow on Racoone Neck, bounded west by land of Nicholas Broun, east by land of John Burdein, north by Narawataconck River and south by upland. The consideration was the sum of £10! (Freehold Deeds, Book C, pp. 159 and 160; N. J. Arch., XXI, pp. 131 and 135.) This was a very low price even in those days, for John Tilton, his brother-in-law, had paid £200 for 226½ acres in Middletown bought of Colonel Lewis Morris, of Morrisania (Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 229).

This property of Scott must have been a beautiful property even in those days, lying north of the present famous Rumson Drive and on the Navesink or Shrewsbury River, approximately between the present towns of Red Bank and Sea Bright, and now one of the finest residential sections of New Jersey. This conveyance of Peter Tilton to William Scott was officially patented to Scott, "in right of Peter Tiltone," by patent dated March 25, 1688 (N. J. Arch. XXI, pp. 131 and 135).

Scott also obtained by deed, dated 9th day, 12 mo., 1688, from John and Meribah Slocum, about 66 acres, upon Narumpson's Neck,

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Scott: There has been published (1908) by The Register Press, Red Bank, N. J., a very excellent book, entitled "The Scott Family of Shrewsbury, N. J.," by Reverend Arthur S. Cole. We are indebted to this work for some of the data appearing in our sketch of the Scott family. In his work Reverend Mr. Cole states: "The compiler of these records has in his possession a book about the size of an old-fashioned family Bible, which has descended to him as an heirloom in the family. It has been known in the family as the 'Old Quaker Bible.' It is not, however, a Bible, but the famous 'Apology for Quakers,' by Robert Barclay, and was published in London in 1691. On some of the blank pages are family records, the oldest being the records of the births of the children of William Scott and those of his son, John Scott. This book was undoubtedly the property of William Scott, the first of the name to make his home in Shrewsbury, and has been in the possession of the family ever since, for over two hundred years."

bounded on the west by land of Peter Tilton, east by land of Peter Parker, and south by highway (Freehold Deeds, Book C, pp. 38 and 39).

Again Scott also bought some property of John and Mary Newman, adjoining his Rumson property, under date of March 28, 1691, for £1 (Freehold Deeds, Book C, pp. 160).

At the Court of Sessions held at Shrewsbury, December 27 and 28, 1692, we find that William Scott was a member of the grand jury (Salter's "Old Times in Old Mon.," p. 255).

William and Abigail (Tilton) Scott were Quakers and their names appear on the Shrewsbury records as witnesses at several marriages, between 1687 and 1692.

William and Abigail (Tilton) Scott were the parents of six children and their births are recorded on the records of the Shrewsbury Quakers (Stillwell: I, p. 269), as follows: (1), JOHN SCOTT: born Gravesend, Long Island, 9th, 11th mo., 1679; married Mary Bills, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Bills (Stillwell, III, p. 190). (2), WILIAM SCOTT, the first, born 8th day, 8th mo., 1681; died "ye latter end of ye 10 mo., 1682." (3), WILLIAM SCOTT, the second, born Shrewsbury 25th, 10th mo., 1683; died 11th mo., 8th day, 1684. (4), SAMUEL SCOTT, born Shrewsbury 31st day, 3rd mo., 1685; (5), PETER SCOTT: born Shrewsbury 27th day, 7th mo., 1687; died Shrewsbury 2nd day, 8th mo., 1687. (6), HESTER (ESTHER) SCOTT; born Shrewsbury 6th day, 10th month, 1689.

On September 13, 1699, an inventory of the Estate of Thomas Cooke, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, was made by John Hance, Thomas Huitt, George Cortis (Corlis) and William Scott (N. J. Arch. XXIII, p. 107).

We have not found the dates of death of William Scott and his wife. They were without question buried in the Quaker Burying Ground at Shrewsbury.

(J2-6)—Thomas Tilton

Thomas Tilton, the sixth child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born 1st month (March), 1st day, 1652 *(vide p. 21)*.

We know little concerning Thomas Tilton. When he was a boy of about seventeen years he got into trouble with the "pounder" at Gravesend. While the record of this matter is not as clear as it

might be, it is nevertheless sufficient to show that Thomas was one of a party of boys that succeeded in taking away some oxen from the "pounder." The other boys used stones, but Thomas, apparently the leader of his party, used a club, which singled him out for punishment. *Boys were boys even in those days!* The record of this youthful episode is recorded on the Gravesend records, under date of June 7, 1669, in the following language:

> Roge will-m declareth that the pounder was bring Catle to the poune and the boyes tooke up stones and thomas sonne took A Clobe that they Drive stakes with hee being Called to helpe to ope the gate
> In the Case depending betwene the pounder and thomas tilton for taking Away the oxen from him
>
> (Grav. Rec., IV, p. 22.)

No further mention concerning this matter appears on the Gravesend records, and we presume that through the influence of his father the matter was settled, *perhaps with physical punishment of the said Thomas, even though he was seventeen years of age, in the presence of the "pounder!"*

In 1677, when Gisbert's Island (now Coney Island) was divided into thirty-nine parts of about two acres each, Thomas Tilton received Lot No. 1.

In the next year, on the 31st day, 3rd month, 1678, Thomas Tilton and John Tilton, senior, were witnesses to deed given by Nicholas Stillwell to William Scott for land in Gravesend (Grav. Rec., V, p. 29). No further record appears in Gravesend concerning Thomas Tilton.

Thomas Tilton is said to have married Mary ———, who died in 1720, by whom he had a son, JOHN TILTON (J3-18). We have not found the record of this marriage or of the birth of this son, but it is given in the papers of the late Dr. Henry Remsen Tilton. About the year 1690 Thomas Tilton left Gravesend, probably then married, and went to Delaware.

It has always been a matter of interest to us to know *why* Thomas Tilton removed to Delaware. *What was the inducement?* His father had been active in the settling of Monmouth and had considerable property interests in that old county. Monmouth had everything possible to offer to him. It had climate, soil and no Indian trouble, as well as religious toleration. We are told that some of the Puritans of New England migrated to Delaware and Maryland in order to enjoy religious freedom, but certainly this

motive could not have influenced Thomas Tilton. There was without a doubt *some influence* that attracted him to Delaware. If we could solve this it would be most interesting. Was there *someone* there who had painted a picture of economic happiness exceeding anything offered in Monmouth, where his only two brothers settled? Why was it that Thomas Tilton, his brother-in-law, John Painter, and his nephews, John Tilton (W3-10) and Henry Tilton (J3-16) settled in Delaware? Perhaps in the future someone will answer this question. *It would indeed be most interesting to know!*

Facsimile Signature of Thomas Tilton.

(J2-7)—Mary (Tilton) Bowman

Mary Tilton, the seventh child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born the 4th month, 1654 (June, 1654), at Gravesend *(vide p. 21)*.

In her father's will, dated September 15th, 1687, she is named as "Mary Boman" *(vide p. 20)*. Sometime before this date she had married Henry Bowman, of Gravesend.

Henry Bowman was a cattle trader and carried on an extensive business, which apparently brought him little financial gain. Some of his transactions brought him into court and there are several cases in which he was a defendant. According to the Records of the Court of Sessions of the West Ryding of Yorkshire, held at Gravesend, and commenced on Dec. 21, 1676, we find that Bowman had no less than four cases to defend at this session. The first case in this court was that of Elyas Doughty and Wm. Osborn, plaintiffs, and Henry Bowman, defendant. The Plaintiffs obtained a judgment of £42: 6: 0, on grounds that are not quite clear from the wording of the record (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 73). These same men appeared as plaintiffs against Bowman in the same court in another suit on two bills, one for £5 and the other for 40 shillings. In this case it appears that "Mr. Richd Man being sworne in Court declared That the widdow Perring of Seataleot gave him wherewithal to pay the said two Bills of which hee (Man) paid 5 lb by the Plts order to Abraham Whearley and the other 40 s hee

tendred to give the widdow Credit for". In this case it appears that the plaintiffs were doing Bowman an injustice, and as a result the verdict was in Bowman's favor (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 74).

Henry Bowman had a very busy time in this Court of Sessions while it lasted! The next case was that of Mr. Matthew Beagle against Bowman, but Bowman won this suit easily for the plaintiff did not put in any declaration and the case was non-suited (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 74).

The last case in that Court was against Bowman and he must have been in the wrong, for he confessed judgment. There was no argument! He admitted the indebtedness, amounting to £23. Sam Blagg (Black) was the plaintiff (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 74). We suspect that Bowman was very glad when the Court of Sessions, commenced on Dec. 21, 1676, was ended. But this by no means ended the law suits of the unfortunate Bowman.

A little over a year later, at a Court of Sessions held at Gravesend, December 19, 1677, Bowman was again a defendant in a case brought against him by Jno. Lynus, but as the defendant was "out of the Government" the prosecution was suspended (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 85). Bowman was no doubt in Burlington County, New Jersey, on that date on business. We find no record that Jno. Lynus ever pressed the matter again, and so infer that the matter could not have been very serious or of great import.

On the Burlington Court Records (page 3) there is recorded a bill obligatory dated "the last day of December, Anno 1677", wherein Bowman was bound in the sum of £32 sterling, "of old England" to Tho. Wright, then of Burlington, to deliver three Cows, two mares about the age of four years and under eight, three calves and one colt to Wright, or his executors, etc. "in ye broad street or mrkett place of Burlington" upon or before June 6, 1678. This document was signed by Bowman and witnessed by Joseph Helmsley and William Clayton (Stillwell: II, pp. 5 and 6).

On the Gravesend records, under date of 13th, 3rd month, 1678, we find that the inhabitants of Gravesend granted to Henry Bowman some property in that town:

> The Inhabittants Gave Hen Bowman a peec of land ye day abovsd Whereas fformerlie ye Inhabittants of ye Towne did Give & Graunte Unto John Rawles a parcell of Land uppon Hughe Garretson Neck wch is soe Called Where ye Towne Intended a Corne-ffeild ffor ye Gennerall but afterward left it ffor ffeeding Ground ffor there Cattle; Att this present Assemblie Henery Boman made request to ye Towne ffor itt or ye like els where and ye Inhabit-

tants all In Generall did ffreelie Graunt it unto him and yt it should bee layed out unto him next to Minors Lands wth in ye Genn-ll Corneffeild of ye 15 Acor lotts is
Allsoe ye inhabitants desired & requested Samll Spicer & Samll Holmes to laye it outt ffor him Judgeing there was about 6: or 7: Acors.
Teste John Tilton, senr

(Grav. Rec. III, pp. 46 and 47).

At this time Bowman was also interested in land in Monmouth. Under date of the 4th month, 24th, 1678, Michal Spicer, the mother of Samuel Spicer, deeded to Henry Bowman land in Monmouth, reserving in the deed a small tract for Bashan, a negro man, to live on *(vide p. 19)*.

At a Court of Sessions, held June 18, 1679, at Gravesend, we find Henry Bowman, this time a plaintiff in a case and a successful one. Theophilus Johnson had agreed to build a house for Bowman at "Neshanquoke," but had not lived up to his agreement. The Court ordered that Theophilus do this work by the first of October next. If the house wasn't built by then, Theophilus was liable for whatever charges Bowman sustained for want of this house (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 110).

A little over two years elapsed when Bowman was again hailed to Court. Ralph Cardwell (Cardall) was the plaintiff and the Court records are under date of December 21, 1681:

Mary Tilton: There is a reference in Fernow's "Records of New Amsterdam," Vol. I, pp. 213-4, concerning a *Mary Tilton* that we have not been able to place. In the records of a mayor's meeting held at New York, January 25, 1699-1700, there appears the following:

"Uppon the Petition of Mary Tillton wife of Will: hofmeyer, the Worshipp-ll Replyed: that the howse of hur husband should be and Remaine bound ouer to the Towne for the Good behavior of the sd hofmeyer during the space of 6 months Longer than in the first bond was exprest.

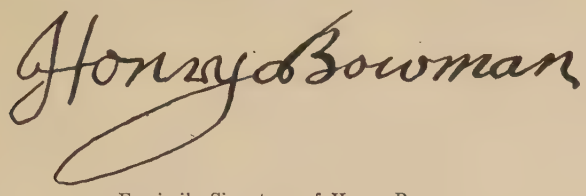
"Uppon the Petitn of Wm. Hoffmeyer the Court do reply: That the bond of the howse in his Petition exprest, shal stand in force for the space of 6 Months Longer, for the good behavior of the sd hofmeyer during the sd time."

Who was this Mary Tillton who married Will Hoffmeyer? We cannot place her. Did Mary (Tilton) Bowman marry Will Hoffmeyer as her second husband? The last record that we have found of Henry Bowman is in the year 1688 and this Hoffmeyer-Tilton record is in the year 1699-1700, so that it is possible that Mary (Tilton) Bowman and Mary (Tilton) Hoffmeyer are identical.

The plt declares yt the Deft is indebted unto him the sum of two hundred and sixty Guilders in good pay due by Bill to the plt which Bill was produced in cort under the Hand of the deft. the deft produced two witnesses in cort to prove that a tender of the money was profferd to pay the plt wch was by him refused. Urian Barens deposed declares that there was a Cow and a Horse tendred to Ralph Cardwell at his House in Gravesend by Wm Scot for Accot of Henry Bowman and whatever fell out short of the sum Wm Scot undertook to make up at New York according to the tenor of the Bill. Wm Scott deposed declares to the same purpose and farther saith that hee tendred to pay him Interest according to Law. *The opinion of the cort is that the charges of this Accon shall be Equally divided between plt and deft and the deft to pay the afforesaid Bill in specie*

(W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 145.)

Henry Bowman had brought his brother-in-law, William Scott, into the cattle business with him, or else Scott had come to the rescue of the unfortunate Bowman. Apparently Bowman was in financial difficulties at this time, for on the same date he lost his house in Gravesend to the mortgagee, Samuel Blagg (Black), the amount involved being £23 Sterling (W. Ryd. of York. Rec., p. 149).



Facsimile Signature of Henry Bowman.

Thirteen years later, on April 23, 1694, Mary Blagge, then of Stradford in Connecticut province, coneveyed this property, "derived from one Henry Bowman," to Richard Stillwell (Grav. Rec. VI, p. 130).

We do not know where Henry and Mary (Tilton) Bowman lived after this domestic tragedy, but we have no doubt but that good John Tilton took his daughter and son-in-law into his own home. Bowman was still in Gravesend in 1683, for on August 31st of that year, he and Roelof Martense were witnesses to a Gravesend deed given by John Tilton, Senior, to Marten Peeterson (Wyckoff), of Amersford (Grav. Rec. V, p. 72; *vide p. 12*).

Henry Bowman and his wife probably lived with John Tilton at Gravesend, until the latter's death in 1688, and then left Gravesend for Old Monmouth. In that year (1688) Bowman was "of Shrewsbury, yeoman" and received lands from Carteret at Long Branch (Stillwell: III, p. 47). In the patent to Nathaniell Slocume, "in right of Peter Tiltone," dated May 10, 1688, Henry

Bowman's property on Long Branch Neck is mentioned, being contiguous to that granted to Slocume by this patent (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 131).

We do not find the name Bowman on any of the Quaker records of Shrewsbury and assume that Henry Bowman was not a member of the Society of Friends. Nor have we found the record of any children of this union. We think there must have been children, for the name Bowman is found in Monmouth in later years, and perhaps to this day.

Humphrey Tilton of Maryland

Humphrey Tilton, of Maryland, married Mary James, the daughter of John James, of Cecil County, Maryland, and on Aug. 16, 1698, he had at least two children, James and Humphrey Tilton. This is evident from the will of John James, of Cecil County, Maryland, dated August 16, 1698, and probated January 21, 1698, wherein he names his sons, John and Charles James, and two grandsons, James and Humphrey Tilton. In this will he calls Humphrey Tilton his son and designated him and his wife Mary (James) Tilton as executors. The witnesses were Wm. Bayly, Jos. Wheelden, Francis Childe, Grace Childe and Grace Putts (Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 175). Cecil County is on the eastern shore of Maryland, to the north of Kent County and joining Delaware.

On August 16, 1698, Thomas Tilton, of Delaware, was about forty-six years of age, but we have found no evidence that Humphrey Tilton, of Maryland, was a son of Thomas Tilton, of Delaware.

Very little data has been found concerning Humphrey Tilton. He, Darby Haley, Thos. Webb, Chrs. Knight and Sarah Webb were witnesses to the will, dated March 8, 1698-9, of Giles Porter (Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 177). In the will of Francis Childs, of Cecil County, dated January 11, 1698, Hum. Tilton, Jno. Parlie, and Lovering Miller are named Trustees (Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 195).

On the 3rd of September, 1706, Col. Edward Blay, Philip Hopkins, James Wilson, Humphry Tillton, Philip Burgan and George Browning were Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, Maryland, worshiping at old St. Anne's Church (Hanson: "Old Kent," p. 354). After considerable search for this church we find that no one knows of a St. Anne's Church, in Kent County, Mary-

land, but just across the present boundary line, in Middletown, Delaware, there is a church by this name, which we believe to be the church referred to. We are informed that the records of this church have been burned, and that the only records available are of a much later date.

On August 6, 1707, Humphrey Tilton, David Young and Clodius Rogers were witnesses to the will of John Fitsgarad, of Kent County (Md. Cal. Wills, III, p. 92), and on August 9, of the same year (1707), Humphrey Tilton, Thos. Whitehead, John Merritt and Oliver Palmer were witnesses to the will of Ambros Aris (Md. Wills, III, p. 92).

On June 4, 1708, Humphrey Tilton, of Kent County, Maryland, made his will, which was probated June 23, 1708. To his daughters Mary, Elizabeth and Katherine he bequeathed 300 acres, Internint; to his daughter Ellinor 100 acres acquired from Benjamin Blackleidge on Jackobus Creeke, which acres were not to be sold or leased to anyone save her brother, James Tilton; to his son James Tilton, who was named executor, he bequeathed land which formerly belonged to the testator's grandfather; to Jno. Hamblin he bequeathed personalty if he stays out his time of service. To his wife he left her dower rights, and the residue of the estate was to be divided among his children aforesaid. The witnesses were Jno. Williams, Nicholas Tippett and Oliver Palmer (Md. Cal. Wills. III, p. 105).

From these records we construct that Humphrey and Mary (James) Tilton were the parents of (1), Elinor Tilton, living June 4, 1708. (2), James Tilton; born before August 16, 1698, and living June 4, 1708. (3), Humphrey Tilton, born before August 16, 1698, and living on that date; probably died before 1708. (4), Mary Tilton: living June 4, 1708. (5), Elizabeth Tilton: living June 4, 1708. (6), Katherine Tilton: living June 4, 1708.

Humphrey Tilton was an owner of considerable land in Kent County, Maryland, and the owner of slaves. He was undoubtedly an Episcopalian in religion and not a Quaker. We have found no descendants of this family, but assume that there must be descendants somewhere in the United States at this time, as he had six children, some of whom must have married and had children.

MARYLAND WILLS:—1635-1738: The Maryland wills from 1635 (earliest probated) to 1738 have been abstracted and published in seven volumes, entitled "Maryland Calendar Wills," compiled by Jane (Baldwin) Cotton; published by William J. Dulany Co., Baltimore. The last volume was published in 1925. The volumes may be found in the New York Public Library. The work is thoroughly indexed and the only Tilton references (1635-1738) are to Humphrey Tilton, of Maryland, and to a John Tilton. As we have already given the references to Humphrey Tilton, we now give the references to John Tilton.

William Lynes, ditcher, of Cecil County, Maryland, bequeathed by will, dated November 16, 1726, to John Tilton, his cedar swamp, located on the south side of Egg Harbour (N. J.?), surveyed by Danl. Leeds. To John Numberson was bequeathed personal property. The witnesses were Alexander Mecandlis, Isaac Corwen and Richard Yates (Vol. VI, p. 4). John Tilton, Elizabeth Numbers (Numberson) and Peter Picott (Picot) were witnesses to the will of Peter Manardo, of Cecil County, Maryland, dated September 11, 1728 (Vol. VI, p. 94). Apparently these references are to the one and the same John Tilton.

The next issue will contain the Third Generation of William Tilton of Lynn.

HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 6

November 12, 1928

Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, N. J.

Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Reproduction of official portrait by Healy, from the White House Collection ("Messages and Papers of the Presidents").

Third Generation of William Tilton

Our history now takes us back into Puritan New England. When it came to participating in military affairs, we find the New England Tiltons taking an active part from the very beginning. Old New England was constantly on the war path, either fighting the Indians or the French. How unlike in this respect their kinsmen of New Jersey, who had no occasion to shoulder arms in colonial times—*not until the American Revolution!*

The Puritans always bore their French neighbors to the north an animosity because of differences in nationality and in religion; *an inheritance from their English ancestry!* In the year 1690 Old New England made an attempt to capture the French city of Quebec. In this attack on the French we find young Lieutenant Abraham Tilton (W3-2), of Ipswich.

In the list of soldiers of this generation of Tiltons we also find Sergeant Isaac Tilton (W3-3), who met an untimely and tragedical death while serving at the Fort at Pemaquid, in the Province of Maine. Of the six sons of Ensign Daniel Tilton (W2-4), of *Hampton Block House* fame, four of them were known to have been soldiers: Samuel (W3-18) and David (W3-22) were soldiers at Fort William and Mary, New Castle, and Joseph (W3-19) and Jethro (W3-23) were captains in colonial troops.

We cannot find any military men among the Tiltons of this generation of Martha's Vineyard. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that Martha's Vineyard was a *peaceful* place, owing to the isolation of the island and the great Christian influence that the famous Mayhew family had with the Indians. Like the Tiltons of New Jersey, the Martha's Vineyard Tiltons of this period had no trouble with the Indians, and as for the French they were too remote to be a source of trouble.

In this third generation we find ancestors of whom we can with reason be proud.

(W3-1) — Mary (Tilton) Eastman and Guernsey

Mary Tilton, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Tilton (W2-1), was baptised February 18, 1643, at Windsor, in the Province of Connecticut, before her parents removed to Hadley (1659). Her first husband was Joseph Eastman. the son of Roger and Sarah Eastman, of Salisbury *(vide p. 34)*.

Joseph Eastman was born at that place, January 8, 1651. He was a weaver and removed to Hadley about 1682, when he was more than thirty years of age. Shortly after his settlement in Hadley he married Mary Tilton, the only living daughter of "Ye Worshipful Peter Tilton, Esq." She was at least eight years older than her husband.

The late Asa A. Spear, Esq., in his Tilton-Eastman Dedication Address of August 2, 1910, *(vide p. 45)* said:

"He (Joseph Eastman) came to Hadley after King Philip's war was over and before the French and Indian wars broke out, in a time of comparative peace and security. He did not take a prominent part in the affairs of the town, so far as the records show. It is evident that upon her marriage Peter Tilton settled upon his daughter a substantial portion of his estate, for in his will he gives 'To my loving daughter, Mary Eastman, to whom I have already given a full portion, yet to her I give as an addition, twenty shillings, and to her two sons, Peter Eastman and Joseph Eastman, I give ten shillings apiece.' Joseph Eastman died April 4, 1692, only ten years after his settlement in Hadley, and four years before the death of Peter Tilton. An account of his estate was filed in the Probate Office at Northampton, January 26, 1693. I doubt the correctness of the statement in Miss Emily Eastman's recent History of the Eastman Family, that his widow married James Guernsey on February 17, 1693. Her father's will is dated April 24, 1694, more than a year after the assigned date of her second marriage, and in it he calls her Mary Eastman. On January 1, 1705, a statement of the apportionment of Joseph Eastman's estate was filed in the Probate office at Northampton, which certifies that on the settlement of the estate Mary Guernsey, wife of James Guernsey, had received her portion, and that a double portion, equaling £50 9s. 3d., was given to the eldest son, 'now in captivity.' This eldest son was Dea. Joseph Eastman, who was then a young man in his twenty-second year."

It is to be noted that Mr. Spear did not question Mary (Tilton) Eastman's second marriage with James Guernsey, but simply the date of this marriage. This date (February 17, 1693) is not only given in Miss Emily Eastman's history, but also in the older works of Savage and Stiles.

Guy S. Rix, in his History of the Eastman Family, intimates that this second marriage of Mary Tilton with James Guernsey was an unhappy one, and states that "she quarreled with her husband." Because of this situation, it is possible that the Honorable Peter Tilton did not desire to call his daughter by her new name of Guernsey in his will, preferring to remember her as Mary Eastman. It has also been stated that Mary Tilton and her second husband, James Guernsey, removed from Hadley to New Jersey. There were no children of this union.

The name of Mary Tilton and that of her first husband, Joseph Eastman, appear on the Tilton-Eastman monument in Hadley cemetery. *(Vide p. 48.)* All her children, three in number, were by Joseph Eastman, and they were:

(1), JOSEPH EASTMAN*: born August 2, 1683, at Hadley; married Mercy Smith, daughter of John and Mary (Root) Smith, granddaughter of John and Mary (Partridge) Smith; and great granddaughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth Smith; he died September 29, 1769, in Hadley. (2), MARY EASTMAN: Born December 11, 1684; died April 10, 1685. (3), PETER EASTMAN: born January 20, 1686; married Mehitable Root, November 28, 1708, daughter of Hezekiah and Mehitable (Frary) Root, of Deerfield, and granddaughter of Thomas Root, of Northampton.

Peter and Mehitable (Root) Eastman are the ancestors of the famous George Eastman, inventor of dry plates, films and cameras, and president of the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York.

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* "Joseph (Eastman) was a student with Rev. Mr. Williams at Deerfield, Mass., when that place was burned by Indians. He was three years a captive of the French government in Canada. On his return he settled on his grandfather Tilton's estate in Hadley. He was a deacon of the church in Hadley for many years, a staunch friend of Elder Edwards and endorsed his views." (Guy S. Rix's *Eastman Hist.* (1901); M. Emily Eastman's *Gen. of Dea. Joseph Eastman; The Owl,* Vol. 2, No. 3, Nov., 1900).

(W3-2) — Abraham Tilton

Abraham Tilton, the eldest son of Abraham and Mary (Cram) Tilton (W2-2), *(vide p. 51)*, was born about the year 1666, no doubt at Hampton, where his father was probably living at that time *(vide p. 59)*. When a young boy he removed with his parents to Ipswich, where he lived throughout his lengthy life.

When he was about twenty-four years of age (1690) the expedition against the French at Quebec was organized by Sir William Phipps and young Abraham Tilton joined the company, with the commission of a lieutenant. For his services he was granted property in Ipswich, now Winchendon, Canada, but what disposition was finally made of this property we have been unable to learn.

A few years later, on December 11, 1693, he married at Ipswich (Chebacco), Mary Jacobs, the daughter of Ensign Thomas and Sarah (Browne) Jacobs. His wife, Mary (Jacobs) Tilton, was born November 7, 1672, and died January 23, 1745.

In 1695, when his brother, Sergeant Isaac Tilton (W3-3), met his untimely death by drowning in Pemaquid Bay, Province of Maine, Abraham Tilton became the sole beneficiary of his estate. He was appointed administrator of the estate on April 22, 1695 (Essex Prob.; 305; 176).

In reference to the grant of land in Canada to Abraham Tilton (W3-2), the following letter addressed to the late Dr. Henry Remsen Tilton is of interest:

Winchendon, Canada
March 18th, 1861

Sir: In answer to yours of the 16th I would say that on the 10th of June, 1735, a grant of land to be equal to six miles square was made by the Legislature of Mass. to Abraham Tilton and others. Preference was to be given to those who petitioned for the grant and the descendants of the officers and soldiers who served in the expedition to Canada in the year 1690. March 27th, 1736, Thomas Berry, Esq., of Ipswich, was authorized to assemble the proprietors and grantees. A meeting of the Proprietors and Grantees of the new township was notified May 20th, 1736, by Thomas Berry, Esq., to choose a proprietor's clerk and Thomas Norton, Jun., was chosen Proprietor's Clerk.

As all of the proprietors but eight belonged to Ipswich, County of Essex, it was called Ipswich, Canada. The first meeting of the proprietors in the township was at the dwelling house of Mr. Richard Day, October 24th, 1753. On the 14th of June, 1764, Ipswich, Canada, was incorporated by an act of the General Court, when it was made a town and called Winchendon. I am not aware of there being any mention made of the name of Tilton upon the record of the town; am of the opinion that Abraham Tilton never lived here nor any of that name.

Respectfully yours,

Webster Whitney, Town Clerk (of Winchendon)

Abraham Tilton was a carpenter throughout his life, following the occupation of his father. In 1698, when it was proposed to build a meeting house at Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, his father and he made proposals for the construction of the building, but were underbid by Abraham Perkins. However, they were later associated with Perkins in the work. When the meeting house was completed, Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2), was assigned to "Ye 1st Pew on ye east of Ye Pulpit" for himself and his wife *(vide p. 58)*.

On March 10, 1709, Abraham Tilton, Jr., carpenter, quit claimed to his father, Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), all his interest in his father's estate as his eldest son *(vide p. 58)*. On December 7, 1725, he was admitted to the church at Ipswich *(vide p. 71)*. In 1728 his aged father died, and his step-mother, Deliverance Tilton, named her step-son, Abraham Tilton, in her will, dated November 9, 1730 *(vide p. 60)*.

On March 24, 1737, Abraham Tilton, then about seventy-one years of age, deeded one-half of his home property in Ipswich to his eldest son, Jacob Tilton (W4-1), and the other half to his son, Daniel Tilton (W4-2).

Like his father, Abraham Tilton (W3-2) lived to a good old age, and died in Ipswich, January 7, 1756, being ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was no doubt buried in the cemetery at that place.

Abraham and Mary (Jacobs) Tilton were the parents of the following children: (1), Jacob Tilton (W4-1); born August 12, 1694, at Ipswich; married Mercy Emerson, intentions published July 27, 1723. (2), Daniel Tilton (W4-2); born April 2, 1697; married Sarah Dutch; intentions published November 20, 1725. (3), Jemima Tilton (W4-3); born November 27, 1699; probably married July 26, 1718, William Coggswell; married Mark Haskell, of Gloucester, intentions published December 3, 1720. (4), Abraham Tilton (W4-4); born July 12, 1702; married Susanna Harris, intentions published August 14, 1728. (5), Mary Tilton (W4-5), born January 11, 1705; married Jonathan Riggs, of Gloucester, intentions published December 25, 1728.

Jacobs: Richard Jacob, or Jacobs, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony from England in 1634, in the ship "Mary and John." On May 6, 1635, he took the freeman's oath in Boston and in 1641 he was a commoner. In the years 1641, 1651, 1653, 1654 and 1656 he was a juryman in Ipswich, where he made his home, and in the records he is designated as

"Mr Rich. Jacob" and "Sergt. Rich. Jacob." In 1660 he acquired the farm that was originally granted to Mr. Winthrop, on the south side of the river, near the farms of Daniel Ringe and Matthew Whipple. In 1664 he was entitled to two shares in Plum Island, etc. (which fact indicates him as one of the twenty-seven richest men of the town).

Richard Jacobs married twice His first wife was Martha Appleton, the daughter of Samuel and Edith (Everard) Appleton. Richard and Martha (Appleton) Jacobs were the parents of: (1), Thomas Jacobs; married (1) Sarah Browne, December 21, 1671; and married (2) Mary Whipple. (2), Richard Jacobs; (3), John Jacobs; (4), Nathaniel Jacobs; (5), Joseph Jacobs; (6), Martha Jacobs; married ——— Moody; (7), Judith Jacobs: married ——— Hasey; and (8), Samuel Jacobs.

Martha (Appleton) Jacobs died September 8, 1659, at Ipswich, and Sergeant Richard Jacobs married Joanna ———. His will was proved October 5, 1672, and in it he directed his eldest son, Thomas, to pay a legacy to "his mother-in-law, my wife Joanna." The term *mother-in-law* in those days was synonymous with *step-mother*. In this connection it is recalled that Roger Shaw was designated the *father-in-law* of Abraham Tilton (W2-2), in 1655, whereas he was not the *father-in-law* (in our modern sense of the term) but *step-father (vide p 55)*.

Ensign (also said to have been a lieutenant) Thomas Jacobs, eldest son of Richard and Martha (Appleton) Jacobs, took the freeman's oath, May 27, 1674; in 1679 he was a voter in Ipswich, and in the same year (December 15, 1679) he was appointed tithing man when the office was first established. In 1699 he subscribed six shillings towards the purchase of the bell and in 1700 he had a seat at the *table* in the meeting-house. (Essex Co. Hist. & Gen. Reg. 1, pp. 164, 165). Thomas Jacobs also married twice. On December 21, 1671, he married Sarah Browne, the daughter of John and Mary Browne, of Ipswich (Essex Antiq., XI, p. 156). Sarah (Browne) Jacobs died January 29, 1679, leaving him two daughters, as follows: (1), Mary Jacobs, born November 7, 1672; married Abraham Tilton (W3-2), December 11, 1693; she died January 23, 1745. (2), Sarah Jacobs, born September 16, 1674; said to have been the second wife of Moses Chase, of Newbury, Mass., whom she married June 6, 1713.

Thomas Jacobs married, some time before 1682, Mary Whipple, his second wife. By this marriage he had three daughters: (1), Abigail Jacobs, born April 16, 1682; married March, 1704, Sergeant Thomas Browne, of Ipswich, son of Joseph and Hannah (Asselbie) Browne and grandson of Edward and Faith Browne; she died June, 1765. (2), Martha Jacobs; born April 17, 1684; married Lieutenant Samuel Browne, son of Joseph and Hannah (Asselbie) Browne. (3), Mercy Jacobs, born May 11, 1686; married John Fowler, intentions published 26th, 2nd mo., 1713 (Essex Antiq., XII, p. 125).

The will of Thomas Jacobs is dated December 3, 1706, and was proved March 17, 1706-7. In it he named his daughter, Mary, wife of Abraham Tilton (Essex Prob 309; 178).

Appleton: Samuel Appleton was born at Little Waldingfield, Parva, England, in 1586 living later at Reydon, England. On January 24, 1616, he married at Preston, England, his first wife, Edith Everard. After her death he married, about 1633, Martha ———. In 1635 he and his family emigrated to New England and settled at Ipswich, where he took the freeman's oath, May 25, 1636. He was chosen representative in 1637. He was buried at Rowley, Mass., in June, 1670.

Samuel Appleton was the father of the following children, all born in England: (1), Mary Appleton, born 1616. (2), Judith Appleton, born 1618; died at Reydon, England, 1629; (3), Martha Appleton, born 1620; married Sergeant Richard Jacobs, of Ipswich; she died September 8, 1659. (4), John Appleton, born 1622; married Priscilla Glover, October, 1651;

he died November 4, 1699. (5), Samuel Appleton, born 1625; married (1), Hannah Paine, April 2, 1651; married (2) Mary Oliver, December 2, 1656; he died May 15, 1696; he was the ancestor of Jane (Means) Pierce, wife of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States. (6), Sarah Appleton, married Reverend Samuel Phillips, October, 1651; she died April 22, 1696; ancestors of Wendell Phillips, distinguished orator and reformer. (7), Judith Appleton, born 1634; married Samuel Rogers, December 24, 1657; she died July, 1659 (Essex Antiq., IV, p. 1).

(W3-3) — Isaac Tilton

Very little is known concerning Isaac Tilton, the son of Abraham and Mary (Cram) Tilton (W2-2; *vide pp. 51 and 59).* On March 28, 1695, he was drowned when a young man in the early twenties while on a military service against the Indians at Pemaquid, in the Province of Maine. He held a commission as sergeant while at the Pemaquid Fort. "Sergt. Isaac Tilton & Peter Dill going off with a small birchen canoe into Pemaquid bound were by a sudden gust of wind & snow overwhelmed & drowned." His non-cupative will was probated April 22, 1695, and proven by letters and other evidence of William and Sarah Baker. This will and the inventory of his estate are on file at Salem (Essex Probate; 305; 176). All of his property he left to his brother, Abraham Tilton (W3-2); "he had no other brother but ye above said Abraham Tilton." The meaning of this, no doubt, is that he had no other *living* brother save Abraham Tilton, for it is very probable and likely that he had a brother, Jacob Tilton (W3-4). Abraham Tilton (W3-2) was appointed administrator of Isaac Tilton's estate, April 22, 1695. Sergeant Isaac Tilton died unmarried.

(W3-4) — Jacob Tilton

The only evidence that Abraham Tilton and Mary (Cram) Tilton (W2-2) had a son, Jacob Tilton, *(vide pp. 51 and 59)* is from the following records from Essex County, Vol. 48, page 106:

> Writ December 25, 1689, by John Hawthorne, Assistant.
> To the Marshall of County of Essex or his dep. or to any or either of the constables in Ipswich. To apprehend and forthwith bring before me (or as soon as he can speedily be found or taken), Jacob Tilton, Ipswich, at my dwelling house in Salem. Then and there to answer the complaint of Samuel Dodge, of Ipswich, on behalf of their Majistees, for stealing from him, the said plaintiff, a horse of his out of his stable in Ipswich, all upon the third day of February last past in the night, contrary to the laws of the Government as shall then appear, etc., etc.
> Dated Salem, December 25, 1689,
> John Hawthorne, Asst.

Daniel Dennison, Jr., was appointed to serve the above writ.

Daniel Dennison, Jr., Ipswich, personally appeared before me, Salem, December 31, 1689, and made complaint to Lt. Jeremiah Neale, Marshall, against Isaac Ringe, of Ipswich, for yt. the said Isaac Ringe, did on or before 25th day of this instant at house of Theophilus Bagley in Town of Lyn, then and there refused to assist him in the execution of his office when he required him soe to doe, but did countenance and abett Jacob Tilton, who was then his prisoner in his escape from him, etc., etc.

Salem, January 20, 1689, Isaac Ringe, Ipswich, Yeoman, principal and John Dean and Abraham Tilton, Jr., both of Ipswich, bound themselves to live and stand indebted to Treasurer of Essex Co., for just and full sum of thirty pounds money. The obligation is such that above Isaac Ringe shall personally appear at next County Court in Ipswich to answer complaint of aiding and abetting Jacob Tilton.

These records indicate that Jacob Tilton was a son of Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), for there was no other Tilton living in Ipswich that was old enough to be the father of Jacob Tilton, except Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2). The fact that Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2), was one of the sureties on the recognizance is evidence that Jacob Tilton was a near relative, probably a brother. When and where Jacob Tilton was born and what became of him is as yet unknown. He evidently was dead in 1695, when Sergeant Isaac Tilton (W3-3), of Pemaquid, made his non-cupative will, for he states that Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2) is then his only brother.

(W3-6)—Abigail (Tilton) Philmore and Bell

Abigail Tilton, daughter of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2), was born April 1, 1679 *(vide pp. 59 and 60)*. On June 19, 1701 *(not 1704)*, she married her first husband, John Philmore, and they were the ancestors of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. Not many years after his marriage (November 24, 1704), John Philmore purchased an estate in Beverly, Massachusetts. He was a mariner. While on a voyage, the vessel on which he was sailing was captured by a French frigate, and John Philmore was carried a prisoner into Martinique, where he suffered incredible hardships, and, although ultimately redeemed, he was supposed to have been poisoned with many others, by the French, during his passage home. He died before 1711, when his wife Abigail is called a widow.

When we omit a sketch, as we have done in the case of W3-5—SARAH (TILTON) MARTIN, it is because we have no material additional to that already published.

John and Abigail (Tilton) Philmore were the parents of: (1), JOHN PHILMORE, born March 18, 1702, at Ipswich; married (1), Mary Spiller, of Ipswich, November 28, 1724; married (2) Doras Day, of Pomfret, Connecticut, about 1734; she died March 16, 1759; he then married (3) Widow Mary Roach; he died February 22, 1777, at Norwich (now Franklin), Connecticut. (2), EBENEZER PHILMORE, born in Beverly, Mass., and baptised in Wenham, July 21, 1706; married Thankful Currier, in Norwich, Conn., February 15, 1732-3. (3), ABIGAIL PHILMORE, born in Beverly and baptised in Wenham, August 1, 1708; died young. (4), RUTH PHILMORE; married ——— Kenison.

Three children of Abigail (Tilton) Philmore (John, Ebenezer and Ruth Kenison) were named by Deliverance Tilton (W2-2) in her will, dated November 9, 1730 *(vide p. 60)*.

Widow Philmore married her second husband, Robert Bell, November 7, 1717, and about 1720 removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where her husband purchased a tract of forty acres of land of John Elderkin, Jr. Both died the same year, he on the 23rd of August and his wife on the 15th of November, 1727. Three sons of this union were mentioned by Deliverance Tilton (W2-2), without naming them, in her will of 1730. One of these children was Samuel Bell, who was born in Ipswich, 1719.

John Philmore, or Fillmore, son of John and Abigail (Tilton) Philmore, was born in Ipswich, March 18, 1702. He has left us a most interesting account of his early life. At a very early age he had a desire to go to sea, but his mother was greatly opposed to this because of the tragedical death of his father while engaged in a similar pursuit. However, young John Philmore persisted in his desire, although still under age, and his mother finally consented, only on condition that he go with none other than Captain Mark Haskell. This was undoubtedly the Mark Haskell who had married Jemima Tilton (W4-3), the daughter of Abigail (Tilton) Philmore's half-brother, Abraham Tilton (W3-2). She no doubt felt that her young son would be safer on the high seas with one of her kinsmen. They were not long at sea, however, before they were overtaken by the notorious Captain Phillips, the pirate. Owing to the chance meeting of one whom he knew at home and who had since become a member of the pirate's crew, John Fillmore was singled out and Captain Haskell had to give up the young lad to the pirate, or else suffer the loss of his vessel and the capture of himself and his entire crew. John Fillmore was greatly opposed to serving with the pirate and steadfastly refused to sign the piratical agreement, but nevertheless he was impressed into service. His experinces while with the pirate were most exciting, to say the least, nearly costing him his life, and are to us very interesting reading. He abided his time, however, and in due course overcame and killed the pirate, mastered the crew, and finally returned in triumph to Massachusetts with the vessel. The pirate's sword, his large ear-rings and other curious articles were awarded to young John by the court. His own account of

his experiences was published at Bennington, Vermont, as early as 1804. It is a most interesting document, and, if he wrote it himself, as it purports to have been, shows that he was a man of considerable education, refinement of feeling and sound common sense.

John Fillmore married three times, as we have already stated. After his first marriage he removed to Norwich (now Franklin), Connecticut, where his mother and his step-father, Robert Bell, were then living. In May, 1750, he was commissioned a captain of the 7th Military Company in Norwich. He died in Norwich, February 22, 1777.

Among the children of John and Dorcas (Day) Fillmore was:

Nathaniel Fillmore, born March 20, and baptised March 28, 1739-40. He married October 20th, 1767, Hepzibah Wood, who was born April 14, 1747. He settled early in Bennington, Vermont, then called the Hampshire Grant, where he resided until his death in 1814. He served in the French War, and on being wounded and left in the woods he subsisted for nearly a week on a few kernels of corn and upon his shoes and a part of his blanket, which, it is said, he roasted and ate. He was finally discovered and assisted by his party. He also served in the War of the Revolution and distinguished himself as a Lieutenant under General John Stark in the Battle of Bennington.

Among the children of Nathaniel and Hepzibah (Wood) Fillmore was Nathaniel Fillmore, born in Bennington, Vermont, April 19, 1771, and married (1) Phoebe Millard, a daughter of Doctor Abiathar Millard, also of Bennington. She died May 2, 1831. He married (2) May, 1834, Widow Eunice Love. He was a farmer and resided successively at Locke, Sempronius and Aurora, New York. For many years he was a civil magistrate. He died at East Aurora, March 28, 1863.

Nathaniel and Phoebe (Millard) Fillmore were the parents of Millard Fillmore, born in Locke (now Summer Hill), New York, January 7, 1800. *He became President of the United States.* He married (1) Abigail Powers, February 5, 1826, and (2) Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh, 1866. Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874. (See Buffalo Historical Society Papers, Vol. X, and N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. XI.)

(W3-7) — Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2) *(vide pp. 51 and 60)*, was born April 14, 1680-1.

On April 20, 1702, his father, Abraham Tilton (W2-2), conveyed land in Ipswich which he had bought of John Hubbard in exchange, to his son, Samuel Tilton (W3-7). The deed provided that "if same (Samuel Tilton) shall die, widow to hold and after to Samuel's brothers and sisters if he should have no issue" *(vide p. 58)*.

When he was about twenty-three years of age he married Sarah Batchelder, of Wenham, his intentions of marriage having been published May 7, 1704 (Essex Antiq., VII, p. 142). His wife, Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton was admitted to the church at Wenham on April 1, 1705, and he owned the covenant, May 20, of the same year. Later (1725), Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton communed with the

church in Ipswich, but was not yet dismissed from the Wenham Church. Two years later (November 12, 1727), Samuel Tilton was admitted to the Ipswich Church *(vide p. 71)*.

On February 11, 1711-2, Samuel Tilton and his brother, Isaac Tilton (W3-10), were witnesses to deed of Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Gentleman, and wife, Elizabeth, to Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), for lands in Ipswich *(vide p. 59)*.

Samuel Tilton was named by his mother, Deliverance Tilton, in her will, dated November 9, 1730, and he and his brother, Isaac Tilton (W3-10) were named executors of her estate.

Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Abraham Tilton; (W4-6); baptised April 22, 1705, in Wenham; twin of Samuel; married Elizabeth Smith, May 11, 1728; he died 1736. (2), Samuel Tilton (W4-7); baptised April 22, 1705, in Wenham; twin of Abraham; married Mary Jeffords, intentions published November 12, 1730. (3), John Tilton (W4-8); baptised May 4, 1707, in Wenham; married (1) Sarah Poland. April 6, 1737; married (2) Sarah Choate, February 8, 1757; he died 1779, at East Sudbury, Mass. (4), Joseph Tilton; (W4-9); baptised August 21, 1709, in Wenham; married (1), Abigail Browne, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Abigail (Jacobs) Browne, intentions published April 10, 1741; married (2) Phoebe Dodge, widow, July 23, 1771; he died January 24, 1779. (5), Josiah Tilton (W4-10); baptised August 31, 1712, in Wenham: married Lucy Low, December 6, 1737, in Ipswich; he died before September 14, 1741. (6), Hannah Tilton (W4-11); baptised May 22, 1715, in Ipswich; married Samuel Poland, Jr., December 21, 1742. in Ipswich. (7), Sarah Tilton (W4-12); baptised May 12, 1717, in Ipswich; married Caleb Moulton, March 1, 1738-9 in Ipswich; she died in Wayland, Mass., June 1, 1786. (8), Israel Tilton; baptised June 7, 1719, in Ipswich *(vide p. 72)*; died about 1733, unmarried.

(W3-8)—Mary (Tilton) Brown

Mary Tilton, daughter of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2), was born August 8, 1683 *(vide p. 60)*.

She married 1701, or earlier, Tristram Brown, son of Deacon Joshua and Sarah (Sawyer) Brown and grandson of Richard and Edith Brown and of William and Ruth Sawyer. Tristram Brown

was born December 21, 1672, and resided in Newbury, Mass. He and his wife, Mary Brown, were mentioned in the will of Deliverance Tilton, dated November 3, 1730 *(vide p. 60)*.

Tristram and Mary (Tilton) Brown were the parents of: (1), TRISTRAM BROWN, born March 17, 1702. (2), JOSHUA BROWN, born March 27, 1704. (3), ABRAHAM BROWN, born October 11, 1707. (4), MARY BROWN, born June 24, 1709. *(Essex Antiq. XIII, p. 169.)*

(W3-10) — Isaac Tilton

Isaac Tilton, son of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2) *(vide pp. 51 and 60)*, was born May 2, 1695, at Ipswich. He was baptised in the same year at Wenham.

Isaac Tilton and his brother, Samuel Tilton (W3-7), were witnesses to deed of Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Gentleman, and wife Elizabeth, dated February 11, 1711-2, to Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), covering lands in Ipswich *(vide p. 59)*.

On June 19, 1718, Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), deeded to Isaac Tilton twelve acres of land, adjoining the homestead, bounded easterly by lands of Isaac Tilton, southerly by Thompson Brook, westerly by Mile Brook River, and northerly by land of Samuel Tilton (W3-7), and common land of Ipswich. The transfer was to take effect after the death of Abraham Tilton, Sr., (W2-2), and of his wife, Deliverance *(vide p. 59)*.

Isaac Tilton married for his first wife Mary Appleton, who was the mother of all his children. We have not found the date of this marriage, but it was in 1719, or earlier.

Isaac Tilton and Mary, his wife, united with the Church at Ipswich, December 24, 1727 *(vide p. 71)*.

The children of this union were: (1), DAVID TILTON, the first; died young. (2), DAVID TILTON, the second (W4-13); baptised May 8, 1720, at Ipswich; married (1) Mary Proctor, intentions published December 21, 1752; married (2) Anne Wainwright, intentions published December 13, 1759; he died May 8, 1786. (3), JEMIMA TILTON, the first; baptised December 3, 1721, at Ipswich *(vide p. 72)*; died young. (4), MARY TILTON (W4-14); baptised September 6, 1723; married Thomas Kinsman, son of Stephen Kinsman, intentions published April 25, 1745; she died August 18, 1806. (5), SARAH TILTON (W4-15); baptised July 4, 1725; married (1) James Clinton, intentions published July 9, 1743; married (2) ——— Manning, 1787, or earlier. (6), JEMIMA TILTON, the second

(W4-16); baptised May 14, 1727, at Ipswich *(vide p. 72)*; died before 1763. (7), Abigail Tilton (W4-17); baptised April 4, 1729; married Abner Day, intentions published October 28, 1752. (8), Rachel Tilton (W4-18); baptised September 3, 1731, at Ipswich *(vide p. 72)*; married Zebulon Smith, intentions published January 15, 1754; living in 1787.

Isaac Tilton was named in his mother's will, dated November 9, 1730, and he and his brother, Samuel Tilton (W3-7), were named executors *(vide pp. 60 and 61)*.

Mary (Appleton) Tilton died some time before 1760, and Isaac Tilton married for his second wife Elizabeth (Goodhue) Dodge, daughter of William Goodhue. His marriage intentions were published May 29, 1760.

Isaac Tilton died February 1, 1764. His will, dated May 10, 1763, mentions his wife, Elizabeth, his son David Tilton (W4-13), to whom he bequeathed all of his real estate, his "Clock and my Black Close and my Pew in Mr. Nath. Rogers meeting house," his daughter Sarah Clinton, widow (W4-15); his four daughters; his grandson Thomas Kinsman, who received "my Longest Gun"; his grandson, Aaron Smith, who was bequeathed "my shortest Gun," and his grandson, James Clinton, who was bequeathed "my Shoemaker's bench & tools." The will was probated February 20, 1764. The inventory showed an estate of £602: 1: 08. The account discloses the names of the four daughters.

(W3-11) — Hannah Tilton

Hannah Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3) was born September 15, 1663, at Hampton *(vide p. 64)*.

According to the notes of the late Frank W. Hine, Esq., she married Thomas Mayhew. A careful search of the Mayhew genealogy compiled by Dr. Charles E. Banks, fails to reveal this marriage. Dr. Banks, however, states that she probably married Nathaniel Wing, probable son of John Wing, of Sandwich, Mass., while he was a transient resident of Martha's Vineyard. An examination of the Wing genealogy also fails to throw any light on Dr. Bank's statement. We, therefore, cannot give any further data on Hannah Tilton at this time.

(W3-12) — William Tilton

William Tilton, son of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born November 11, 1668, at Hampton, New Hampshire *(vide p. 64)*. He resided at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and was a yeoman. He married Abiah Mayhew, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiffe) Mayhew, March, 1696. She was born about 1673 and predeceased him. He died June, 1750 *(not 1739)* at Chilmark. His will was dated April 11, 1745, and was probated August 11, 1750.

William and Abiah (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Jane Tilton (W4-19), born August 2, 1697; married William Hunt, son of William and Mary (Bradford) Hunt, June 2, 1718; she died October 19, 1732. (2). Samuel Tilton, born February 18, 1700; died February 23, 1721-2; unmarried. (3), Sarah Tilton, born April 26, 1701; she died June 22, 1742; unmarried. (4), Beriah Tilton (W4-20), born October 13, 1703; married Mary Mayhew, daughter of Matthew and Anna (Newcomb) Mayhew and granddaughter of Matthew and Mary (Skiffe) Mayhew, December 12, 1728; he died July 10, 1779.

Mayhew: No history of the descendants of Samuel Tilton (W2-3) would be complete without reference to the distinguished Mayhew family of Martha's Vineyard. There was a closeness of relationship between the Tiltons and the Mayhews through inter-marriages extending over many generations, and it is without a doubt safe to say that all the Tiltons of Martha Vineyard are descendants of the original Mayhew.

The first Mayhew in the American colonies was Thomas Mayhew. He was born early in 1592 in England, and was a merchant at Southampton. In 1631 he emigrated to New England and was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634, being then forty-one or forty-two years old. His name has the prefix of *Mr.* in the record, given to very few of the large number who then took the freeman's oath Early in 1635 he settled at Watertown, Massachusetts province, where he became a prominent and active citizen. He was a selectman from 1637 to 1643 and a representative from Watertown to the General Court from 1636 to 1644. The first bridge over the Charles River was built by Thomas Mayhew.

In 1641 Thomas Mayhew purchased Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Isles from the Earl of Stirling, through his agent, James Forsett. In 1644 he removed from Watertown to Martha's Vineyard, where his son, Thomas, had already established himself with others at Great Harbor (now Edgartown).

On July 2, 1659, Thomas Mayhew sold the island of Nantucket, with certain reservations, for the sum (as named in the deed) of £30 and two beaver hats—"one for myself and one for my wife." On July 8, 1671, the charters of Edgartown, Tisbury and Tisbury Manor were granted by Governor Francis Lovelace, and on the same day Thomas Mayhew was made governor for life over the English and Indians of Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Isles.

Governor Mayhew's administration of affairs on Martha's Vineyard was extremely successful because of his great interest in the welfare of the Indians and his desire to see them converted to Christianity. During King Philip's war the Martha's Vinyard Indians refused to join the league against the English, because of their affection and esteem for Governor Mayhew, an Englishman.

It has been stated that Governor Mayhew's conduct during these troublous times showed "a rare union of wisdom and moderation, prudence and firmness, with a power of self control and an aptness to govern others, which commanded, at once, their (the Indians) respect and esteem." "Regarding the Vineyard as a place of comparative safety, many sought it as a temporary refuge from the danger that over-shadowed the land; and thanks to the genial spirit of Christianity, they were not mistaken, for the islands enjoyed *a perfect calm of peace and the people wrought and dwelt securely.*"

Governor Thomas Mayhew was twice married. His first wife is said to have been ——— Parkhurst. His second wife, who came with him from England, was Jane Paine, widow of Thomas Paine, a merchant of London.

Governor Mayhew was the father of at least five children. By his first wife he had (1) Thomas Mayhew, born about 1620-1; married Jane Paine. By his second wife Governor Mayhew had (2) Hannah Mayhew, born June 15, 1635; married (1) Thomas Daggett, son of John Daggett; married (2), Samuel Smith. (3), Bethiah Mayhew, born December 6, 1636; married (1) Thomas Harlock; married (2) Richard Way, 1675. (4), Mary Mayhew, born January 14, 1639-40; probably died young. (5), Martha Mayhew, born about 1642; married Colonel Thomas Tupper, December 27, 1661; they were the ancestors of Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister of Canada.

After a long, useful and active Christian life, old Governor Mayhew died at Martha's Vineyard in March, 1682, being about ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was the worthy founder of a family long distinguished for the number of its ministers who became famous in American history.

Governor Mayhew's son, Thomas, took an exceedingly active part in missionary work among the Indians, which, according to all evidence, was most successful in its result. In 1647 he left for a short visit to England, from which he never returned, for, in the language of that stern, old, orthodox Puritan, Cotton Mather, "the ship wherein he took passage was never heard of."

After the death of his son, Governor Mayhew redoubled his efforts in the missionary work. He "struck in with his best strength and skill, and the loss which seemed 'almost irreparable' was not permitted by the aged mourner to be complete and fatal" (Palfrey).

Reverend Thomas Mayhew (only son, so far as is known of Governor Thomas Mayhew), married Jane Paine, daughter of Thomas and Jane Paine (his step-mother), and they were the parents of: (1), Matthew Mayhew, born 1648; married Mary Skiffe, daughter of James Skiffe, of Sandwich, 1674; he died May 19, 1710. (2), Thomas Mayhew, born 1650; married Sarah Skiffe. (3), John Mayhew, born 1652; (5), Jerusha Mayhew, born about 1654; married (1), Joseph Wing, of Sandwich; married (2) Thomas Eaton, of Shrewsbury, N. J. (6), Jedediah Mayhew, born 1656; married Benjamin Smith, before April, 1685.

Thomas Mayhew, 3rd, born 1650, son of Thomas and Jane (Paine) Mayhew, married Sarah Skiffe, daughter of James Skiffe, of Sandwich, and elder sister of Mary Skiffe, who married his brother, Matthew Mayhew. Sarah Skiffe was born October 12, 1646, and died December 30, 1740, nearly ninety-five years of age. He died July 21, 1715.

Thomas and Sarah (Skiffe) Mayhew were the parents of: (1), Abiah Mayhew, born about 1673; married William Tilton (W3-12). (2), Sarah Mayhew; married John Tilton (W3-13). (3), Perez Mayhew; died before 1715. (4), Bathsheba Mayhew, born 1680; married Josiah Tilton (W3-14). (5), Zaccheus Mayhew, born 1684; married Susanna Wade, intentions published September 12, 1713. (6), Zephaniah Mayhew, born 1686; married March, 1711, Bethiah Wadsworth, of Duxbury, probably daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Wait) Wadsworth, of that town; he died November 20, 1733. (For further data on the Mayhew Family see Dr. Charles E. Bank's *History of Martha's Vineyard.*)

(W3-13) — John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born October 23, 1670, at Hampton, New Hampshire *(vide p. 64).* He married Sarah Mayhew, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiffe) Mayhew. She was born about 1677 and predeceased him. John Tilton resided in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and was a yeoman. He died 1759. He made his will March 6th, 1759; it was probated June 5, 1759.

John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Cyreno Tilton (W4-21), born December 10, 1700, at Chilmark; married Remember Tobey, daughter of Jonathan Tobey, of Sandwich, Jan. 12, 1730-1; he died Feb. 24, 1791, at Chilmark. (2), Thomas Tilton (W4-22), born December 4, 1702, at Chilmark; married Jemima Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew, December 9, 1725; he died at Chilmark, April 4, 1801. (3), John Tilton (W4-23), born March 24, 1705-6, at Chilmark; married Sarah Gibbs, August 30, 1738; he died 1783. (4), Joseph Tilton (W4-24), born December 13, 1710, at Chilmark; married (1) Ruth Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew, November 4, 1736; married (2) Zylpha Mayhew, daughter of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew, April 5, 1742; he died September 3, 1796, at Chilmark. (5), Sarah Tilton (W4-25), born August 25, 1717, at Chilmark; married (1) Benjamin Mayhew, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew, about 1743; married (2) Theophilus Mayhew, son of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew; married (3) Nathan Skiffe. (6), Samuel Tilton (W4-26), born January 17, 1723; married (1) Hannah Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew; married (2) Mary Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Sylvanus and Jane (Homes) Allen, May 16, 1768; he died April 3, 1778, at Chilmark.

(W3-14) — Josiah Tilton

Josiah Tilton, son of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born 1675, or 1680, at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard *(vide p. 64)*. He married Bathsheba Mayhew, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiffe) Mayhew. She was born about 1681, and survived her husband, dying 1752. He resided at Chilmark and was a yeoman. His will is dated February 11, 1750, and was probated June 30, 1752.

Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Solathiel Tilton (W4-27), born May 4, 1706, at Chilmark; married Mary Tobey, daughter of Jonathan and Remember Tobey, of Sandwich, at Chilmark, March 17, 1741-2; he died 1774. (2), Abiah Tilton (W4-28), born October 27, 1709, at Chilmark; married Timothy Mayhew, son of Simeon and Ruth Mayhew, January 14, 1730-1. (3), Uriah Tilton (W4-29), born November 15, 1713, at Chilmark; married Jedidah Mayhew, daughter of Zephaniah and Bethiah (Wadsworth) Mayhew, and granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiffe) Mayhew; he died Jan. 1, 1788, at Chilmark. (4), Josiah Tilton (W4-30), born August 18, 1719, at Chilmark; married Elizabeth Mayhew, daughter of Paine and Dinah (Norton) Mayhew, February 23, 1743; he died at Chilmark, March 30, 1790. (5), Bathsheba Tilton (W4-31), born June 22, 1721, at Chilmark; married Stephen Skiffe, August 26, 1742.

(W3-15) — Mary (Tilton) Allen

Mary Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born 1677, or 1680 *(vide p. 64)*. She married Samuel Allen, 1703. He was born 1678, and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Perkins) Allen and grandson of Samuel Allen. Samuel Allen was a farmer and resided at Chilmark. He died July 10, 1755. His will is dated January 14, 1750, and was probated August 2, 1755. She died December 25, 1756.

Samuel and Mary (Tilton) Allen were the parents of: (1), Jethro Allen, born 1705; married Mrs. Dinah (Norton) Mayhew, widow of Paine Mayhew, March 25, 1736; he died 1774. (2), Hannah Allen, born 1707; married Elnathan Wing, October 7, 1726. (3), Jedidah Allen, born 1709; married ——— Doane, or Dean. (4), Amy Allen, born 1711; married Shubael Cottle, November 8, 1744. (5), Maria Allen, born 1713; married ———

Freeman; she was living in 1750. (6), SAMUEL ALLEN, born 1720; married Beulah Davis, of Falmouth, Massachusetts, February 12, 1741-2; he died October 22, 1808.

(W3-16) — Rachel (Tilton) Lambert

Rachel Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born 1683, or 1685 *(vide p. 64)*. She married Jonathan Lambert *(not Lumbert)*, October 19, 1707. He was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Eddy) Lambert, and was born November 20, 1684.

Jonathan Lambert resided at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, and was a weaver by occupation. In 1737 he was a selectman.

Jonathan and Rachel (Tilton) Lambert were the parents of: (1), BENJAMIN LAMBERT, born July 22, 1709; married Bathsheba Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew, January 16, 1735. (2), ANNA LAMBERT, born February 7, 1711; married Nathaniel Baker, Jr., September 7, 1732. (3), HEPSIBAH LAMBERT, born 1713; married John Coffin, son of Enoch and Beulah (Eddy) Coffin, about 1738. (4), MARY LAMBERT, born May 18, 1715; probably married David Coffin, son of Tristram and Mary (Bunker) Coffin. (5), TABITHA LAMBERT, born October 19, 1718; married Abijah Athearn, son of Jabez and Katherine (Belcher) Athearn, about 1738; she died August 7, 1788. (6), ZACCHEUS LAMBERT, born about 1725; married Mrs. Hannah Allen, of Nantucket, February 8, 1754.

Rachel (Tilton) Lambert died February 14, 1733-4, and Jonathan Lambert married as his second wife Mrs. Patience (Bourne) Allen, widow of Joseph Allen and daughter of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiffe) Bourne, of Sandwich. Patience (Bourne) Lambert was born April 20, 1686, and died February 13, 1765. Jonathan Lambert died April 24, 1769.

(W3-17) — Abigail (Tilton) Page

Abigail Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), *(vide pp. 51 and 68)*, was born October 28, 1670, at Hampton. She died October 4, 1759.

Abigail Tilton married Christopher Page, son of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page, November 14, 1689. He was born September 20, 1670, and died October 4, 1751.

Christopher and Abigail (Tilton) Page were the parents of: (1), Robert Page; born September 8, 1690; died July 20, 1706. (2), Abigail Page; born February 21, 1693; married William Moulton, December 23, 1715; she died January 22, 1776. (3), Mary Page; born December 13, 1695; married Samuel Dow, September 12, 1717; she died March 10, 1760. (4), Lydia Page, born August 3, 1698; married John Towle, son of Joseph Towle, November 15, 1721; she died May 22, 1772. (5), Jonathan Page, born February 25, 1700; married Mary Towle, daughter of Joseph Towle, January 4, 1724; he died 1770. (6), David Page, born November 1, 1703; married Ruth Dearborn, January 27, 1728. (7), Shubael Page, born February 15, 1707; married Hannah Dow, January 21, 1731; he died May 16, 1791. (8), Jeremiah Page, born May 28, 1708; married Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Abraham and Theodate (Robie) Drake; he died September 18, 1786. (9), Tabitha Page, born August 21, 1711; married Caleb Marston, son of Caleb and Ann (Moulton) Marston, October 5, 1740, as his second wife; she died May 30, 1792.

(W3-18) — Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born February 14, 1674-5 *(vide p. 68)*. Samuel Tilton "wrought at Majestys Fort, New Castle," July, 1694. He was a soldier and served at Fort William and Mary, New Castle, August 24 to September 7, 1708.

On January 7, 1703, Samuel Tilton married Meribah (Page) Shaw, daughter of Francis and Meribah (Smith) Page, and widow of Josiah Shaw. After the death of Samuel Tilton (we do not know the date), she married her third husband, Benjamin Sanborn, November 7, 1721. She was born March 17, 1679, and died December 15, 1740.

Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Samuel Tilton (W4-32), born November 1, 1703; married Abigail Batchelder, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Blake) Batchelder, January 31, 1731; he died about 1766. (2), Abigail Tilton (W4-33); born May 20, 1706; married Ebenezer Prescott, December 15, 1726. (3), Meribah Tilton (W4-34), born December 23, 1707; married John Fogg, November 5, 1729. (4), Josiah Tilton

(W4-35), born April 1, 1709; married Sarah Flanders, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Blaisdall) Flanders, February 8, 1732; he died October 15, 1796.

(W3-19) — Joseph Tilton

Joseph Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born March 19, 1677 *(vide p. 68).*

Joseph Tilton was a prominent and influential citizen of Hampton Falls, of which place he was the first town clerk. For many years he was a selectman and a representative of that town in the Colonial Assembly. He was also one of the original proprietors of Chester and for many years proprietor's clerk. He was a farmer by occupation and was a member of the first church at Hampton

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On page 69 of this history we stated that the stone erected by Mr. George Henry Tilton, of Laconia, New Hampshire, *marked the grave* of Daniel Tilton (W2-4). We had been so informed. Since the publication of this statement, Mr. Tilton wrote us under date of February 21, 1928, from Burlingame, California, where he was spending the winter season, as follows:

"Have you ever been at Hampton, New Hampshire? This, as you know, was one of the original four towns settled in the beginning. In the center of what is now the town of Hampton there was reserved a triangular lot of land known as Meeting House Green. A few years ago the descendants of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who was the founder of the town with his colony, decided to put up a monument to his memory in which all the different towns surrounding Hampton, formerly a part of Hampton, were to take a part in so doing. Also, the different families that were identified with Hampton's early history were to put up markers around the borders of the Green. They were not monuments, but were markers perhaps five (?) feet in height, and all of a similar shape, with a bronze tablet showing the name and date. The stone which I erected was marked 1652. Of course it was for Daniel (W2-4), for Daniel was the only one of the boys who remained in New Hampshire, but I could never put it where Daniel was buried, for we are not sure. I know where his old block house stood; and the house built by his son, Capt. Joseph (W3-19), is still in existence, but I think the burial place of Daniel (W2-4) and his wife has never been marked. I intended last season to investigate this matter closely, but my health was rather poor, and I was kept at home more than I wished, so I didn't get to Hampton as I wanted to.

"Of course, you know that I am a descendant of old Stephen Batchelder, and united with the others on the day of the dedication. It was a gala day for Hampton and they resurrected all the old traditions you could think of as tableaux. It really made a very creditable showing, and certainly did much credit to the good old town. Should you ever travel from Boston through to Portland over the Lafayette Highway, which is the trunk line now, you will pass through Hampton and very close to this Meeting House Green. It is a triangular lot and it is around the triangle that the different towns that were formerly Hampton have erected their markers. Some of them are very good. It will interest you to look this old town over some time when you are going through."

Falls. Like his father, Ensign Daniel Tilton, he was a fearless Indian fighter and was a soldier in the colonial wars, with the commission of a captain.

Joseph Tilton married three times. He married for his first wife, December 26, 1698, Margaret Sherburne, daughter of Samuel Sherburne, of Portsmouth. She was born August 29, 1679, and died July 1, 1717. He then married, December 5, 1717, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hilliard) Shaw, daughter of Timothy Hilliard and widow of Caleb Shaw. After the death of his second wife, April 19, 1724, he married for his third wife, June 17, 1725, Mrs. Elizabeth (Chase) Hilliard, daughter of Joseph Chase and widow of Benjamin Hilliard. His last wife lived to be eighty or eighty-one years of age, dying August 14, 1765. Captain Joseph Tilton died October 24, 1744, in Kensington. His will was dated October 14, 1742, and was proved October 31, 1744. His widow's will was dated December 15, 1763 and proved September 5, 1765.

Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton were the parents of: (1), SHERBURNE TILTON (W4-36), born November 19, 1699; married Ann Hilliard, April 14, 1726; he died February 11, 1784. (2), JOHN TILTON (W4-37), born June 14, 1702; married Hannah Robie, February 19, 1724; he died about 1785. (3), MARY (or Mercy) TILTON (W4-38), born November 3, 1703-4; married Nathan Batchelder, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder, February 25, 1724. (4), SARAH TILTON (W4-39), born January 25, 1705-6; married Elisha Swett, November 11, 1729. (5), JONATHAN TILTON (W4-40), born June 9, 1708; married Margaret Shaw, August 22, 1728; he died Dec. 9, 1797. (6), JOSEPH TILTON (W4-41), born September 26, 1710, at Hampton Falls; married Elizabeth Weare, December 13, 1733; he died October 24, 1777.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Tilton were the parents: (7), DANIEL TILTON, born October 4, 1718, at Hampton Falls; twin of Timothy; died December 16, 1720. (8), TIMOTHY TILTON (W4-42), born October 4, 1718, at Hampton Falls; twin of Daniel; married Martha Boynton, December 25, 1746; he died December 1, 1785. (9), MARGARET TILTON (W4-43), born March 31, 1720; married Nathaniel Batchelder, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Robie) Batchelder, February 10, 1742. (10), JOANNA TILTON (W4-44), born July 22, 1722; married Thomas Batchelder, January 4, 1748.

(W3-20) — Mary or Mercy (Tilton) Elkins

Mary, or Mercy, Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born May 25, 1679 *(vide p. 68)*. She married, February 5, 1706, Samuel Elkins, son of Eleazer and Deborah (Blake) Elkins and grandson of Henry and Mary Elkins. Samuel Elkins was born June 23, 1677, served in the colonial wars, and died before 1764, at Epping.

Samuel and Mary, or Mercy, (Tilton) Elkins were the parents of: (1), Samuel Elkins, born 1718; married Lydia Evans; he died 1782. (2), Eleazer Elkins. (3), John Elkins. (4), Daniel Elkins. (5), Jeremiah Elkins.

(W3-21) — Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born October 28, 1680 *(vide p. 68)*. He married about 1708-9 Elizabeth Hill. He died at Stratham, September 16, 1722, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, January 14, 1723. She died April 19, 1724, and the administration of Daniel Tilton's estate was granted to his brothers, Joseph (W3-19) and Jethro (W3-23). The inventory of his estate was dated February, 1724-5, and totaled £278: 7s: 4d.

Daniel and Elizabeth (Hill) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Abraham Tilton (W4-45), born December 10, 1709; married Abigail Sanborn, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Philbrick) Sanborn, March 13, 1733; he died March 24, 1792. (2), Mehitable Tilton (W4-46), born September 16, 1711; married Ralph Butler, of Hampton, 1752. (3), Elizabeth Tilton, born September 28, 1713; died March 20, 1720. (4), Lydia Tilton (W4-47), born May 1, 1716; married Nathaniel Towle, September 1, 1740; she died 1800. (5), Daniel Tilton (W4-48), born September 9, 1720; never married.

(W3-22) — David Tilton

David Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born October 30, 1682 *(vide p. 68)*. His occupation was that of a blacksmith. He married, January 8, 1707-8, Deborah Batchelder, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder. She was born April 9, 1686. He was a soldier at

Fort William and Mary, New Castle, September 7 to 21, 1708. David Tilton died May 26, 1729, and his widow, Deborah, married (2) Deacon Jonathan Fellows, of Ipswich, June 14, 1733.

David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton were the parents of (1), Nathan Tilton (W4-49), born August 14, 1709; married Hannah Green, November 23, 1732; he died October 21, 1793. (2), Elizabeth Tilton (W4-50), born April 4, 1710; married Richard Nason, February 10, 1732. (3), Deborah Tilton (W4-51), born March 1, 1712; married Jonathan Sweet, July 19, 1733. (4), Hannah Tilton (W4-52), born June 3, 1714; married Benjamin Sanborn, son of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn, December 27, 1733; she died and he married October 25, 1736, Dorothy (Tilton) Prescott (W4-58). (5), Margaret Tilton (W4-53), born July 23, 1717; married Jonathan Green, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Green, March 29, 1743. (6), Rachel Tilton, the first; born August 16, 1719; died March 4, 1723. (7), Huldah Tilton (W4-54), born November 27, 1722. (8), Rachel Tilton, the second (W4-55), born January 22, 1724. (9), David Tilton (W4-56), born March 14, 1726; married Rebecca Green, February 8, 1750; he died March, 1808, at New Hampton, N. H. (10), Abigail Tilton (W4-57), born May 31, 1729 (Posthumous); married Jeremiah Sanborn, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Sanborn, June 15, 1749; she died February 29, 1816, Gilmanton.

Batchelder: As the Mayhew family and the Tilton family of Martha's Vineyard were closely connected through inter-marriages extending over many years, so the Batchelder family and the descendants of Ensign Daniel Tilton (W2-3), of Hampton, were closely related.

The Batchelder family (originally spelled Bachiler) to which we refer in this sketch, descends from the Reverend Stephen Bachiler, a leading nonconformist, who settled in the town of Hampton, New Hampshire. He was born in England in 1561, matriculated at St. John's College in 1581, and in 1586, at the age of twenty-six, was presented by Lord de la Warr to the living of Wherwell (Horrell), a pretty village in Hampshire, on the river Test. In 1605 Mr. Bachiler was "deprived" of his benefice, presumably for Calvinistic opinions, and by order of the commission appointed by James I to investigate religious opinions. Soon after leaving Wherwell, Mr. Bachiler settled in Newton Stacy, the nearest hamlet on the East, where the records show he purchased land and sold it from 1622 to 1631. He sailed in the *William and Francis,* March 9, 1632, landing at Boston, June 5, of that year. Mr Bachiler proceeded to Lynn, Massachusetts, then called Saugus, where his daughter Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, had previously settled. Here he commenced the exercise of his administration on Sunday, June 8, 1632, without installation, having formed a church of those who desired to join the six or seven persons he brought with him, who are said to have been members of the church with him in England. He remained in Lynn until February, 1636, when he

removed to Ipswich. He then removed to Yarmouth, six miles beyond Sandwich. His next removal was to Newbury, where on the 6th of July, 1638, the town made him a grant of land, and on the 7th of October, 1638, the general court of Massachusetts granted Mr. Stephen Bachiler and his company, who had petitioned therefor, liberty to begin a plantation at Winnicunnet, now called Hampton, New Hampshire. On Tuesday, October 16, 1638, the settlement was begun. On the 7th of June, 1639, Winnicunnet was made a town, and further, about the same time the said plantation (upon Mr. Bachiler's request made known to the Court) was named Hampton. There he resided until about 1647, at which time he lived in Portsmouth. He returned to England about 1654, and died at Hackney, a village and parish in Middlesex, then two miles from London, in 1660.

Reverend Stephen Bachiler married three times. His first wife, whose name is not known, died in England. He then married in England, Helen ———, who died 1642. It was his wife Helen who came to New England with him and it was she whom Governor Winthrop in 1641 styled "a lusty and comely woman." His third marriage, about 1648, was to Mary ———.

All the known children of Reverend Stephen Bachiler were born in England and married in Hampshire, or the neighboring counties in England, and were: (1), Nathaniel Bachelder, born 1590; married Hester Mercer. (2), Deborah Bachelder, born 1592; married about 1609-10, Reverend John Wing. (3), Stephen Bachelder, born 1594. (4), Theodate Bachelder, born 1596; married Captain Christopher Hussey, son of John and Mary (Wood) Hussey, of Dorking, Surrey, England; she died October 20, 1649, at Hampton. (5), Samuel Bachelder; he was in Holland as a chaplain in 1620. (5), Ann Bachelder, born 1601; married about 1619, John Sanborn. They did not come to New England with the Reverend Stephen Bachiler, but their son, William Sanborn (born 1622) came with his grandfather Bachiler and married here Mary Moulton, daughter of John and Annie Moulton, of Great Ormsby, Norfolk, England, and Hampton, and Mehitable Sanborn, who married Ensign Daniel Tilton, was a child of this union.

Nathaniel Bachelder, son of Reverend Stephen Bachiler, was born about 1590. He married Hester Mercer, of Southampton. They were the parents of: (1), Stephen Bachelder. (2), Anna Bachelder; married Daniel Du Cornet, of Middleburgh, Zealand, Holland. (3), Francis Batchelder. (4), Nathaniel Batchelder, born 1630. (5), Benjamin Batchelder.

Nathaniel Batchelder, son of Nathaniel and Hester (Mercer) Batchelder, was born in 1630. He married, December 10, 1656, Deborah Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Martha's Vineyard. She died March 8, 1675, and he married (2) October 31, 1676, Mrs. Mary (Carter) Wyman, daughter of Reverend Thomas Carter and widow of John Wyman, of Woburn. She was born July 24, 1648, and died in 1688; she was a cousin of his first wife. He married (3) October 23, 1689, Elizabeth Knill, widow of John Knill. She survived him. Nathaniel Batchelder was always a resident of Hampton and held many offices of trust and honor in town and church. He was for some time constable and nine years was selectman. He died January 2, 1710

Nathaniel and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder were the parents of: (1), Deborah Batchelder; born October 12, 1657; married Joseph Palmer, son of Wiliam Palmer, January 25, 1677. (2), Nathaniel Batchelder, born at Hampton, December 24, 1659; married Elizabeth Foss, about 1685. (3), Ruth Batchelder, born May 9, 1662; married July 8, 1684, Deacon James Blake, son of Deacon James and Elizabeth (Clap) Blake. (4), Esther Batchelder, born December 26, 1664; married Deacon Samuel Shaw, son of Joseph and grandson of Roger Shaw; she died January 24, 1715. (5), Abigail Batchelder, born December 28, 1667; married November 4, 1689, John Dearborn, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Marrian)

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Dearborn and grandson of Godfrey Dearborn and John Marrian. (6), Jane Batchelder, born January 8, 1669; married November 10, 1687, Benjamin Lamprey, son of Henry and Gillyen Lamprey. (7), Stephen Batchelder, born July 31, 1672, died December 7, 1672. (8), Benjamin Batchelder, born September 19, 1673; married December 25, 1696, Susanna Page, daughter of Francis and Meribah (Smith) Page.

Nathaniel and Mary (Carter) Batchelder were the parents of: (9), Stephen Batchelder, born March 8, 1675; married Mary Dearborn. (10), Mercy Batchelder, born December 11, 1677; married July 12, 1694, Samuel Dearborn, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Marrian) Dearborn. (11), Samuel Batchelder, born January 10, 1681; married Elizabeth Davis. (12), Jonathan Batchelder, born 1683; married December 2, 1708, Sarah Blake, daughter of John Blake. (13), Mary Batchelder, born September 18, 1679; died young. (14), Thomas Batchelder, born 1685; married (1), Mary Moulton, daughter of Benjamin Moulton, March 14, 1712; married (2), Sarah Tuck, daughter of John Tuck, January 16, 1718. (15), Joseph Batchelder, born August 9, 1687; married Mehitable Marston, daughter of John Marston, December 11, 1712; he died October 26, 1750. (16), Mary Batchelder, born October 17, 1688; died in infancy. (17), Theodate Batchelder, born 1684; married Morris (or Maurice) Hobbs, Jr., May 18, 1703.

Reverend Stephen Bachiler was the ancestor of many famous men, among whom were Daniel Webster, statesman, and John Greenleaf Whittier, poet.

Deacon Nathaniel Batchelder, the eldest son of Nathaniel and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, December 24, 1659, and died in 1745. He married about 1685, Elizabeth Foss, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She was born 1666 and died 1746. He was one of the assessors of Hampton Falls in 1719-20, and a selectman in 1722. He was also one of the original proprietors of Chester, New Hampshire. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder were the parents of: (1), DEBORAH BATCHELDER, born April 9, 1686; married (1), David Tilton (W3-22), Jan-8, 1707-8; married (2), Jonathan Fellows, June 14, 1733. (2), NATHANIEL BATCHELDER, born February 19, 1690; married Sarah Robie, daughter of Samuel Robie, February 24, 1717; he died about October, 1723. (3), JOHN BATCHELDER, born July 28, 1692; married Abigail Cram, December 30, 1714; he died March 16, 1753. (4), JOSIAH BATCHELDER, born in Hampton, July 1, 1695 married Sarah Page, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Nudd) Page. (5), JETHRO BATCHELDER, born in Hampton, January 2, 1698; married Dorothy Sanborn; daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn, May 15, 1721. (6), ELIZABETH BATCHELDER, born 1694; married Richard Sanborn, son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Prescott) Sanborn, January 21, 1713; she died January 21, 1753. (7), NATHAN BATCHELDER, born July 2, 1700, at Hampton Falls; married Mary Tilton (W4-38). (8), PHINEAS BATCHELDER, born November 1, 1701; married Elizabeth Gilman. (9), EBENEZER BATCHELDER, born December 10, 1710; married Dorothy ——— (Lewis' N. H. Gen., p. 1531; Batchelder Gen., by F. C. Pierce).

(W3-23) — Jethro Tilton

Jethro Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born about 1684 *(vide p. 68)*. He was a blacksmith and lived at Hampton Falls.

Jethro Tilton married Mary Smith, November 4, 1712. She was born March 28, 1691, and died in 1771.

In 1719 Jethro Tilton conveyed the premises where his father, Ensign Daniel Tilton (W2-4), lived in Hampton to Zachariah Philbrick *(vide p. 67)*.

Under date of August 6, 1740, mention is made of Captain Jethro Tilton and eighty-five men of Colonel Sherburne's Regiment.

Jethro Tilton died about 1754 and his will was probated May 27, 1754. In it he mentioned his wife, Mary, sons John and Benjamin, and daughters, Dorothy Sanborn and Mary Leavitt.

Jethro and Mary (Smith) Tilton were the parents of: (1), DOROTHY TILTON (W4-58), born November 25, 1713; married (1), James Prescott, June 14, 1731; married (2), Benjamin Sanborn, October 25, 1736. (2), JOHN TILTON (W4-59), born February 17, 1717-8; married Sarah Robie, May 13, 1742; he died about 1769. (3), MARY TILTON (W4-60), born March 28, 1719; married John Leavitt, May 3, 1739. (4), ANNA TILTON, born May 14, 1721; died young. (5), DANIEL TILTON, born May 14, 1723; died January 7, 1726. (6), BENJAMIN TILTON (W4-61), born July 4, 1725, at

Hampton Falls; married Mary Green, March 14, 1749; he died September 1, 1808. (7), Lydia Tilton, born June 10, 1727; died young. (8), Elizabeth Tilton, born June 9, 1729; died young.

(W3-25)—Hannah (Tilton) Healey

Hannah Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Mehetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born April 27, 1689 *(vide p. 68)*.

She married Nathaniel Healey, December 12, 1712. She died before 1722, and on March 14, of that year, he married (2) Susanna Weare, daughter of Peter Weare.

Nathaniel and Hannah (Tilton) Healey were the parents of: (1), Hannah Healey; born August 2, 1718.

Mary (Tilton) Chase

Nothing definite is known concerning the parentage of Mary Tilton, born about 1658, who married Lieutenant Isaac Chase. Isaac Chase was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Philbrick) Chase and was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, about April 1, 1650. At the age of twenty-four he came to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, to settle (1674), but for some reason or another he was refused the privilege to settle at that time. It is believed that this refusal was because of his religious beliefs, which were of the Quaker doctrinal variety. However, we find him in less than two years making purchases of land in the town limits and settling on Martha's Vineyard, apparently overcoming all previous objections. He made his home at Chickemmoo, Chilmark Township.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, in his excellent *History of Martha's Vineyard*, says this concerning Isaac Chase:

> "He must have been possessed of more than the average wealth at that time as he became, before 1700, one of the largest landholders on the Vineyard. He began his purchases of Homes Hole neck in 1676* and finally became its sole proprietor. His property in the Chickemmoo region was second in extent of acreage. His initial purchase in 1682 became a subject of dispute with the Sachem and the town, and was relinquished; but in 1692 he bought the entire eastern half of Chickemmoo of Thomas Tupper, consisting of 1,200 acres, and was continually adding to his domain in that region. He rarely sold any portion of these acquisitions and all of it, practically, became the heritage of his heirs.
>
> "His occupation was that of blacksmith, inn-holder, and ferryman, and these he followed until his death. Although by religion a

* In 1678 Isaac Chase, in partnership with Samuel Tilton (W2-3) and Jacob Perkins, bought one-sixth of Homes Hole *(vide p. 63)*.

Quaker, yet he does not seem to have been ultra orthodox in the faith, for he took military office as Lieutenant in the Company of Foot in Tisbury before 1692, and thus broke one of the principal tenets of that sect. In the political upheavals of that time Simon Athearn thus refers to him: 'Mr. Isaac Chase the Leueten't without oath he pleading for the quakers.' During the remainder of his life he was generally called Lieutenant in the records of that period.

"He died May 19, 1727, and his will, dated February 12, 1721-2, was proven in July, 1727. (In this will he named his wife, Mary, as executrix, assisted by friends William Tilton (W3-12) and Josiah Tilton (W3-14), the sons of Samuel Tilton (W2-3). The witnesses were Ebenr. Allen, Jno. Burk, Henry Luce and Josiah Torrey). By it (the will) he bequeathed what lands he had not given away in his lifetime to his widow and surviving children and grandchildren.

"The Chickemmoo property was mostly deeded to his several sons, 1706-1728, and the Homes Hole neck was to a large extent, 1705-1717, similarly disposed of to Thomas, Isaac and Abraham. In 1725 this remained undivided and Lieut. Isaac and his son Abraham entered suit against the heirs of Thomas and Ebenezer Rogers for a partition. This was done, and the division then made by the jury is the basis of all land titles in Vineyard Haven north of the creek in front of the hospital.

"He was a man of sterling worth and scrupulous honesty, and his life was singularly free from contentions and litigations with his neighbors." (Dr. Charles E. Bank's *History of Martha's Vineyard* (1911), Vol. II).

Isaac Chase was married twice. He married first Mary Perkins, daughter of Isaac Perkins, of Hampton, February 20, 1673, by whom he had no issue, and second Mary Tilton, October 5, 1675, by the Reverend John Mayhew. By this second marriage to Mary Tilton he had six sons and six daughters, who left a large progeny on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Who was this Mary Tilton who married Isaac Chase? It has often been conjectured that she was the daughter of William and Susanna Tilton, of Lynn, but if it is correct that she was born in 1658 (and we have found no reason to doubt this date), she could not have been the daughter of William Tilton, for he died in the latter part of 1652 or early part of 1653. This conjecture has no doubt gained currency from the wording of the codicil to Roger Shaw's will, wherein he names a Mary as a sister to Daniel Tilton (W2-4) *(vide p. 71)*, but a close examination of this document reveals that Roger Shaw was referring to his own daughter, Mary Shaw, and not to a Mary Tilton.

It has also been conjectured that Mary (Tilton) Chase was the daughter of Samuel Tilton (W2-3), by a former marriage, but the late Frank W. Hine, Esq., who was an authority on the Tilton lines of New England, through research of original records, gave no credence whatsoever to this theory.

We, therefore, unfortunately have no information as to the parentage of Mary (Tilton) Chase, and trust that the future will bring to light some evidence on this point. That she was related to the family of William Tilton, of Lynn, is self-evident, but what this relationship was is not as yet known.

Lieutenant Isaac and Mary (Tilton) Chase were the parents of: (1), THOMAS CHASE, born November 9, 1677; married Jane Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Jedidah (Mayhew) Smith, February 21, 1704; he died December 22, 1721. (2), RACHEL CHASE, born October 25, 1679; married Samuel Knight, son of John and Mary (Bridge) Knight, July 19, 1700. (3), ISAAC CHASE, born January 21, 1681; married Mary Pease, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Norton) Pease, April 3, 1702. (4), ABRAHAM CHASE, born January 10, 1683; married (1) Abigail Barnard, probably daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Barnard) Barnard, of Nantucket, 1709; married (2) Mercy Nickerson, of Falmouth, daughter of Nathaniel Nickerson. (5), JAMES CHASE, born January 15, 1685; married Rachel Browne, daughter of John and Rachel (Gardner) Browne, October 2, 1707. (6), MARY CHASE, born January 17, 1687; married Benjamin Weeks, of Falmouth, son of William and Mercy (Robinson) Weeks, January 14, 1704. (7), JOSEPH CHASE, born February 26, 1689; married Lydia Coffin, July 26, 1714. (8), JONATHAN CHASE, born December 28, 1691; married Mehetable ———, about 1711; he died July 20, 1743. (9), HANNAH CHASE, born November 25, 1693; married Nathan Pease, son of Stephen Pease and Mrs. Deborah (Macey) Gardner, widow of John Gardner; married October 30, 1712. (1), SARAH CHASE, born October 15, 1695; married Samuel Cobb, June 27, 1716; (11) Priscilla Chase; born November 12, 1697; married Nathan Folger, November 18, 1718. (12), ELIZABETH CHASE, born September 7, 1703; died September 27, 1719, unmarried.

Mary (Tilton) Chase died June 14, 1746, aged eighty-eight years, according to her gravestone.

The next issue will contain the Third Generation of John Tilton of Gravesend.

MAP OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASS., IN 1643
(From *Essex Antiquarian*)

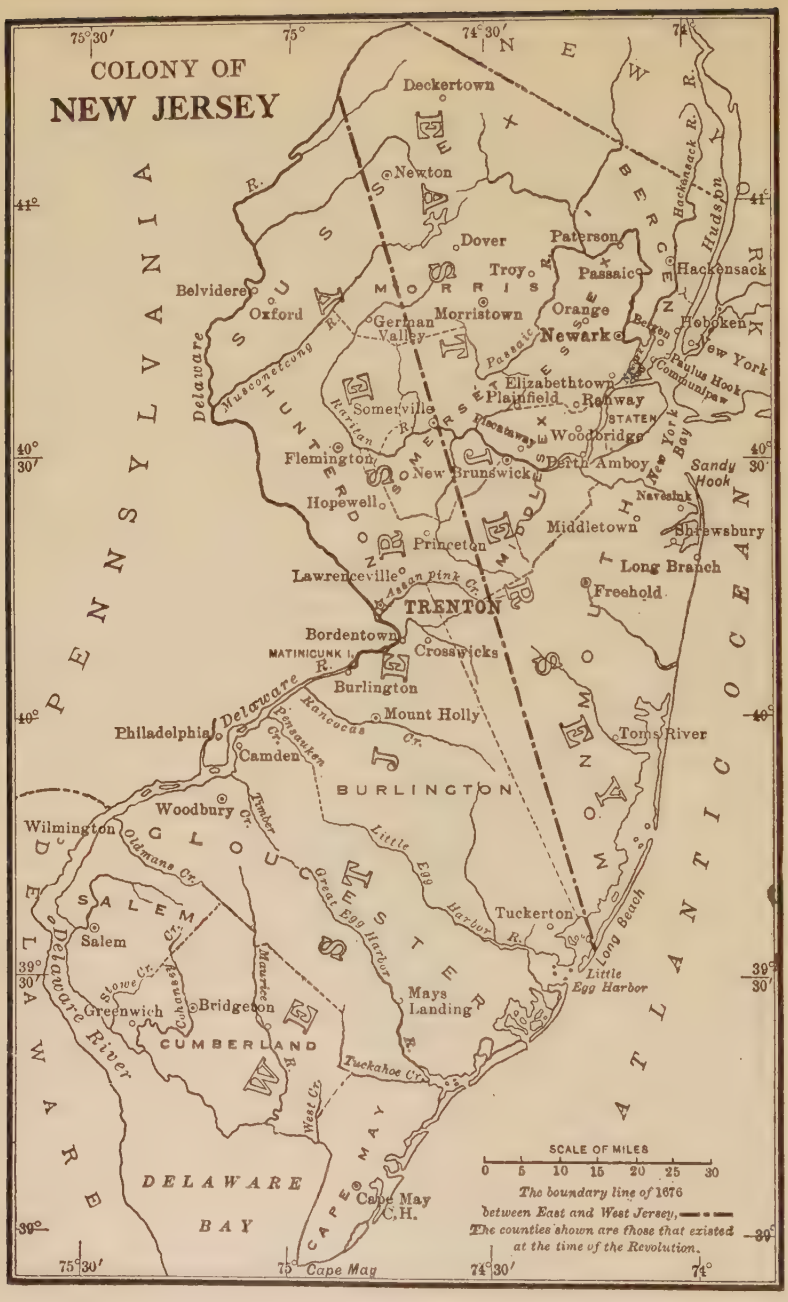
HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 7

June 12, 1929

Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, N. J.



From "A Brief History of New Jersey," by Edward S. Ellis, A. M., and Henry Snyder, Sc. D.

Third Generation of John Tilton

As we have already noted, the New Jersey family of Tiltons divides itself into two branches: the one founded by John Tilton (J2-1) and the other by Peter Tilton (J2-2), both sons of John Tilton, the first, of Gravesend.

Viewing the two branches in their entirety from colonial times to the present day, we would say that the chief general difference in the two branches lies in the fact that the John Tilton line is *more distinctively Quaker* in its religious beliefs. It is true that all the New Jersey Tiltons of this early era were Quakers, but the Quaker faith was not maintained, generally speaking, by the descendants of Peter Tilton. There was not the same *ardent enthusiasm* in Quakerism in this line as among the descendants of John Tilton, the second. The Quaker faith has been maintained by a great many descendants of John Tilton, the second, even unto the present day.

We are very glad, indeed, that we have today in New Jersey Tiltons of the old Quaker faith. They can look back with pride to their forefather, John Tilton of Gravesend, who was one of the founders of their faith in America and, in his day, one of its staunchest and most loyal supporters.

As to the reasons why the John Tilton line is *more distinctively Quaker* than the Peter Tilton line, we can only surmise.

Peter Tilton removed to Monmouth not long after his marriage, when still a comparatively young man, thereby leaving the personal influence of his worthy father, and immediately became actively interested in the political situation of Monmouth. He associated freely with the Baptist, Dutch and other non-Quaker families of Monmouth, and was a man of wide activities and acquaintances. As the Quakers would say, his associations were with "the outside world."

On the other hand, John Tilton, his brother, remained with his father at Gravesend until the latter's death, and was, no doubt, much more influenced by his father's religious views, through a closer and longer personal association. John Tilton, the second, was more of a churchman than his brother Peter, the political leader, and he was probably more concerned about inculcating his religious views into the minds of his children, one of whom became a Quaker minister.

With no boastful spirit (for we are endeavoring to draw a true and an accurate picture of a family with its human failings as well as its virtues), we as a family have every reason to be proud of our American blood, our traditions and our history, handed down to us from generation to generation. This is our inalienable heritage and we of the present day should preserve these things from destruction, *for we are charged* with the duty of passing them on to our posterity.

That our forefathers aided, in their humble way, to establish this nation; that they suffered persecution to give us religious freedom; that they fought to secure our national independence; that they helped to preserve these United States as a nation; and that they contributed to the economic development of this great country, are heritages to be cherished.

We did not choose our forefathers; we are only links in the accidental chain of life, but what we are today can be traced back, *in a large measure*, to those who have transmitted to us their blood, and with it their ideals of life.

(J3-1)—John Tilton

John Tilton, eldest son and child of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born April 14, 1675, at Gravesend, Long Island *(vide p. 87)*.

When he was about seventeen or eighteen years of age, his father removed from Gravesend to Colt's Neck, Middletown Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and it was at this place that John Tilton (J3-1) lived throughout his life. He was named in his father's will, dated November 23, 1700 *(vide p. 89)*.

John Tilton (J3-1) was the first of his brothers and sisters to marry and his marriage is the first Tilton marriage recorded in the Old Shrewsbury Quaker Records. He married 29th day, 5th month, 1703 (a marginal record also gives the date as 29th day, 2nd month, 1704), the fifth day of the week, at the Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury, Margaret Lippincott (Stillwell I, p. 252; vide p. 102). She was the daughter of John and Ann (Barber) Lippincott, and was born in Shrewsbury Township the 7th day, 3rd month, 1683.

The spelling of the names of the witnesses at the Quaker marriages as given herein is as the witnesses wrote their names. It is to be borne in mind that the matter within parentheses is the author's and simply indicates his opinion.

The witnesses at this marriage were:

John Hance	John Tillton (groom)
George Corleis	Margrett Tillton (bride)
William Worth	John Lippincott (father)
Jedidiah Allen	Remembrance Lippincott (uncle)
Trustrom Allen	Margrett Lippincott (aunt)
Caleb Allen	John Lippincott, ju. (bro.)
William Astin	Margrett Lippincott
Franses Borden	Josiph Wing (bro.-in-law)
Jane Borden	Samuell Tillton (bro. J3-2)
Elizabeth Hance	Daniell Tillton (bro. J3-4)
Sarah Reape	Thomas Tillton (bro. J3-5)
Elizabeth (Lippincott) Parker	Sarah Tillton (sister, J3-3)
Elizabeth Williams	Mary Tillton (sister, J3-6)
	Josiph Parker
	Nathaniel Parker
	Richard Lippincott (cousin)
	Sarah Lippincott (cousin)
	Abigaell Lippincott (cousin)
	Sarah Lippincott, ju.

Like his father, John Tilton, the third, was a stalwart Quaker. He and his wife signed as witnesses at many Quaker marriages in Shrewsbury between the years 1704 and 1719. By the will of John Lippincott, of Shrewsbury (his father-in-law), dated March 17, 1719-20, a legacy was bequeathed to the Friends' Meeting in Shrewsbury, to be paid to John Tilton and John Woolley. On August 16, 1723, John Tilton, George Allen, Gabriel Stelle and John Lippincott made an inventory of the personal estate of Joseph Parker.

John Tilton, the third, had a well-stocked farm at Colt's Neck and apparently specialized in the breeding of horses. In the Old Middletown Town Book we find the following record:

> 1721-2, January the first, John Tilltons Brand-Mark for his Horses is the letters + T on the Near Buttock.
>
> —(Stillwell II, p. 210.)

John and Margaret (Lippincott) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Robert Tilton (J4-1); married Merioum Allen, daughter of Ralph and Margaret Allen, 6th day, 11th month, 1731; he died

---

Lippincott: The Lippincott family is one of the old and prominent families of Monmouth. Richard Lippincott, the first of the name in Monmouth, was born in Old England and lived at Stone House in that country. In 1650 or earlier he was in New England. He and his wife Abigail had, among other children, John Lippincott, who was born in Boston, New England, 7th day, 8th month, 16— John Lippincott married (1) Ann Barber, who died in Shrewsbury township 1707. He married (2) Jenit (Mill) Astin, widow of William Astin, 6th day, 12th month, 1710. He died in Shrewsbury Township 16th day, 2nd month, 1720.

John and Ann (Barber) Lippincott were the parents of Margaret Lippincott, who married John Tilton (J3-1).

23rd day, 10th month, 1762. (2), NATHAN TILTON (J4-2); married Increase Lippincott, daughter of William and Hannah (Wilbur) Lippincott, 25th day, 9th month, 1735; he died 30th day, 3rd month, 1788. (3), ANNE TILTON (J4-3). (4), MARGARET TILTON (J4-4). (5), HESTER (ESTHER) TILTON (J4-5). (6), JOHN TILTON (J4-6).

John Tilton, of Middletown, yeoman, "Being Sick & weak of Body, but of Sound & Disposing mind & memory (Praised be the Lord for the same)", made his will August 11, 1731. To his "eldest son Robert" he bequeathed part of his plantation, adjoining the land of Samuel Tilton (J3-2) and touching Swimming River. To his son Nathan Tilton he bequeathed another part of his plantation adjoining plantation of testator's brother Peter and separated from it by a hedge, "following the brook to Samuel Dennis's Sawmill brook." To his "youngest son John Tilton" he bequeathed the remaining or middle part of his farm between the properties bequeathed to his brothers, "with all housing & buildings thereon with three acres of Boggy Meadow Adjoyning to William Lawrence's Boggy Meadow." All his horses and mares with all farming "Tackling & Gear as Plows, Carts & utensils" he left to his three sons equally. He left "unto Each of my Six Children one feather Bed & Furniture belonging to it, apiece." "I Give and Bequeath unto my sd Six children All my money, Neat Cattle & Sheep to be Equally Divided amongst them, Share & Share alike." His remaining "household Goods and Utensils" he left to his "three Daughters namely Anne Tilton, Margaret Tilton & Hesther Tilton," to be divided equally. "I hereby order & appoint my sd Son Nathan Tilton to Oversee & take care of whatsoever I have herein above Given unto his Brother, my Youngest Son John Tilton till he comes to the age of Twenty one years." "Lastly I do nominate Constitute & appoint my sd two Sons Robert & Nathan Tilton And my two Brothers Daniel Tilton and Peter Tilton Executors of this my Last Will & Testament." The will was witnessed by Joseph Lawrence, Lucas Whit (White), Richard Bartlet and Jacob Dennis. It was proved October 9, 1731.

John Tilton died sometime between August 11, 1731, and Oc-

We are indebted for much of our New Jersey data to Dr. John E. Stillwell, who has done a magnificent work in preserving for all time many of the early records of New Jersey, especially those of the Shrewsbury Quakers, in his excellent *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*. Dr. Stillwell's work is of inestimable value.

tober 9, 1731. We have not found the record of his death, or that of his wife, Margaret (Lippincott) Tilton. They were undoubtedly buried in the Shrewsbury Quaker Burying Ground at Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE,
SHREWSBURY, N. J.

(J3-2)—Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born March 1, 1678, at Gravesend, Long Island *(vide p. 87)*.

By his father's will, dated November 23, 1700, he was bequeathed eighty-five acres of upland lying at the north-east end of his father's land at Colt's Neck, together with three acres of meadow land. He was also bequeathed one cow, an iron pot and a feather bed, and shared in the residue of the personal estate *(vide p. 89)*.

On the 5th day, 4th month, 1705 (a marginal record also gives

The present Quaker Meeting House in Shrewsbury, N. J., was built about 1815, taking the place of the original building *(Stillwell I, p. 240)*. In the burying ground adjoining the meeting house lie buried, *in now unmarked graves*, many of the early Tiltons of New Jersey.

1705, 10th of 1st month), Samuel Tilton married Patience Allen, and in their marriage record they are both designated as of Monmouth (Stillwell, I, p. 254; vide p. 102). Patience Allen was born in Sandwich, Mass., 8th day, 3rd month, 1680, and was the daughter of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Howland) Allen.

The marriage certificate of Samuel Tilton and Patience Allen is set forth in full on the Shrewsbury Quaker Records and reads as follows:

> Whereas Samuell Tillton & patience Allen both of the County of Monmouth in the province of east New Jersey having intentions of marriage with each other did in two public meetings of the people called Quakers declare theire intentions of marriage with each other desireing the consent & approbation of the said meetings & upon inquiry made by persons appointed by the said meeting for that purpose All things Appeareing clear to them (both) as to Consent of parents & clearness from all others in Relation to Marriage the Sd meetings gave their Consent to them finishing theire Sd: intentions &c These are therefore to Certify all persons that upon the 5th day of the 4th mo. 1705 in a public meeting of the people Called Quakers, and others appointed for that purpose at the meeting house of friends at Shrowsbery where in the Presence of God & before the assembly the Sd: Samuell Tillton took this friend Patience Allen to be his wife untill death separate them & in like manner Patience Allen declares friends in the presence of God and before the assembly I take this my friend Samuell Tillton to be my husband untill death separates us in Confirmation of wch. the parties themselves have first of all subscribed their names (hereunto) she the Sd. Patience then taking upon her the name of her husband & we being then Present have Subscribed our names as witnesses:
>
> Remembrance Lippincott
> Nathan Allen (bro.)
> Jeidiah Allen (father)
> Ralph Allen (bro.)
> Henry Allen (bro.)
> James Addams (bro-in-law)
> John Tillton (bro., J3-1)
> Daniell Tillton (bro. J3-4)
> Peter Tillton (bro., J3-8)
> John Lippincott
> Willn. Redford
> Willm West
> Wm Brendly
> Walter Harbart
> John Woolley
> Tho. Woodmansee
> Nicolas Brown
> Tho. White
> Joseph Wing
> Robart Lippincott
> George Allen, S (?)
>
> Samuell Tillton (groom)
> Patience Tillton (bride)
> Rebeca Tillton (mother)
> Elizabeth (Howland) Allen (mother)
> Meribah Slocom
> Jeddah Hance
> Hannah Slocom
> Elizabeth (Lippincott) Parker
> Anderi Webly
> Hannah (Corlies) Allen
> Jane West
> Ann Lippincott
> Elizabeth Brendly
> Elizabeth Tillton

Samuel and Patience (Allen) Tilton had at least eight children, but we have found no record of their births. These children

were: (1), Abraham Tilton (J4-7); married Elizabeth Thorn, daughter of Joseph Thorn. (2), Samuel Tilton (J4-8). (3), Patience Tilton (J4-9); married Thomas Middleton, 15th day, 11th month, 1735. (4), Sarah Tilton (J4-10); married Joseph Killey. (5), Esther Tilton (J4-11); married William Lippincott, Jr., 31st day, 10th month, 1745. (6), Rebecca Tilton (J4-12). (7), Hannah Tilton (J4-13); married Joseph Killey; license dated August 20, 1747. (8), Elizabeth Tilton; married Daniel Tilton, her cousin (J4-36).

By deed dated April 2, 1725, Thomas Evans conveyed to Samuel Tilton, of Monmouth, 200 acres of land at or near Allentown, Nottingham Township, Burlington county (now Mercer). Samuel Tilton, however, never left Colt's Neck to live on this property, but sometime before 1736 his son Abraham Tilton settled on this land. Samuel Tilton, of Middletown (township) conveyed this Nottingham property to his son Abraham Tilton. by deed dated February 22, 1736, and in this deed Abraham Tilton is designated as of Nottingham Township. The original deed from Samuel to his son Abraham is now in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.

Samuel Tilton's farm at Colt's Neck adjoined that of his brother, Daniel Tilton (J2-4). Apparently the two brothers entered into controversy concerning the boundary lines of their respective farms and the matter was not amicably settled until it had been brought before the Friends' Meeting of Shrewsbury, as is evidenced by the following Quaker records:

> 1743-4, 5, 1 mo. Daniel Tilton complained of his brother, Samuel Tilton, for encroaching on his land.
>
> 1744-3, 10th mo. The end of the Tilton difficulty at last reported.

Samuel Tilton, yeoman, died during the early part of 1745. He did not leave a will, and his widow, Patience Tilton, and Thomas

---

Allen: George Allen, the ancestor of many of the Allens of New England and of New Jersey, was born in England about 1568. In 1635 he was in Lynn and in 1637 in Sandwich, Mass. He is said to have married (1) Catharine Collins and (2) H. L. Smith. His son Ralph Allen, born 1615, married Esther Swift, daughter of William and Jean Swift, of Sandwich, Mass. They were the parents of Jedidiah Allen, born 1646, who came to Monmouth, New Jersey, in 1683. Jedidiah Allen was an influential and a prominent citizen of Monmouth, and a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1703. In religion he was a Quaker. He married Elizabeth Howland, daughter of Henry and Mary (Newland) Howland, and they were the parents of Patience Allen, who married Samuel Tilton (J3-2).

Middleton (her son-in-law) were appointed administrators of the estate. The bond of administration was dated May 6, 1745, and the inventory of the personal estate was made the 8th day, 2nd month, 1745, by William Miller and Thos. Lawrie. This inventory, amounting to £394:01:02½, included 39 cheases (£4:17:8); 31 casque of flower (£20:18:03); 55 bushels of wheat in mill (£8:5); black mair (£5); bay horse (£5); young sorrel mair (£10); young black mair (£8); young brown horse (£6:8); young sorrel mair (£5); yearling colt (£9); and a flock of sheep (£15). From the inventory we learn that he had on his farm a weaving house, buttrey, store house, charb house and a barn, and among rooms mentioned in the house were a *gratsell* and a *guthegrat room.* An additional inventory, amounting to £83:08:0, was made April 20, 1748, by Thomas Lawrie and Robert Lippincott.

It is evident that after the death of Samuel Tilton his widow, Patience, removed from Colt's Neck to Nottingham Township, and made her home with either her daughter, Patience Middleton, or her son, Abraham Tilton. She also died intestate and the accounting on her estate was made May 13, 1748. In this accounting she is designated as of Nottingham Township. Her estate was administered by her son Abraham Tilton, Joseph Thorn and John Lawrence, all of Nottingham.

(J3-3)—Sarah (Tilton) Harbart

Sarah Tilton, daughter of John and Rebeccah (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born November 14, 1680, at Gravesend, Long Island *(vide p. 87).*

Sarah Tilton was named in her father's will, dated November 23, 1700, by which she was bequeathed one cow and also a share in the residuary personal estate *(vide p. 89).*

On the 2nd day, 4th month, 1704 (5th day of the week), she married Walter Harbart, at the house of her mother, Rebecca Tilton (J2-1), in Middletown Township. Walter Harbart was a widower; his first wife having been Deborah ———, by whom he had one child, Walter Harbart*, born Shrewsbury, 25th day, 11th month, 1701, and whose birth is recorded on the Shrewsbury Quaker records.

The witnesses at the marriage of Walter Harbart and Sarah Tilton were:

John Lippincott, Se.
Remembrance Lippincott
John Hance
George Allen
Josiph Wing
Thomas Woodmansee
Richard Lippincott
John Lippincott, jr.
Boniamin Laurance
Richard Stoutt
John Scott (cousin)
Nathaniell Bills
Mary Bills
Mary (Bills) Scott (cousin)
Jane Borden
Sarah Reape
Ann Lippincott
Margrett (Lippincott) Tillton (sister-in-law J3-1)
Ann (Lippincott) Wing
Mary Lippincott
Cattern Tillton (cousin, J3-15)
Elizabeth Tillton
Elizabeth Tillton

his
Walter X Harbart (groom)
mark
Sarah (Tilton) Harbart (bride)
Rebeca Tillton (mother)
Henry Harbart (bro.)
Elizabeth Ellison
Faith Huett
John Tillton
Samiell Tillton (bro., J3-2)
Daniell Tillton (cousin J3-13)
Mary Tillton (sister J3-6)
Easther Tillton (sister, J3-7)
John Tillton (bro. J3-1)
Peter Tillton (bro. J3-8)
Daniell Tillton, ju. (bro., J3-4)
Rebeca (Tilton) Applegate (cousin, J3-9)
Mary (Tilton) Stout (cousin J3-14)

Walter and Sarah (Tilton) Harbart were Quakers and their names appear as witnesses at numerous Quaker marriages in Shrewsbury between the years 1703 and 1734.

The births of the children of Walter and Sarah (Tilton) Harbart are recorded on the Shrewsbury Quaker Records, and these children were: (1), REBECCA HARBART; born Middletown, 6th day, 1st month, 1704-5; married John Curtis, son of David Curtis. (2), DEBORAH HARBART; born Middletown, 1st day, 12th month, 1706. (3), TIMOTHY HARBART; born Shrewsbury, 2nd day, 2nd month, 1709. (4), ESTHER HARBART; born Shrewsbury, 18th day, 1st month, 1710-11; married James Irons, 4th month, 1733. (5), MERIBAH HARBART; born Shrewsbury, 10th day, 12th month, 1712; married David Curtis, 4th month, 1734. (6), PAULE HARBART; born Shrewsbury, 1st day, 6th month, 1715. (7), SARAH HARBART; born Shrewsbury ———, 171—; married Edward Patterson Worth; license dated April 17, 1742. (8), LYDIA HARBART; married William Brewer (Brower); license dated May 19, 1742.

In 1709, or earlier, Walter Harbart removed with his family to near Manasquan, old Shrewsbury Township, for in that year his son Timothy was born in Shrewsbury Township. There is a deed,

---

*Walter Harbart, Jr., married Deborah Corlcis, Jr., both of Shrewsbury, 12th day, 10th month, 1728.

Sarah Tilton's brother, Daniel Tilton, signed his name as a witness to her marriage to Walter Harbart, as "Daniell Tillton, ju.," in order to distinguish himself from his elder cousin by the same name (J3-13).

dated October 29, 1716, from William Brindley to Walter Harbart, yeoman, of the Township of Shrewsbury, for lands at Manasquan. "The first a small Triangular land Between the sd Walter Harbors land & Thomas Tilton's (J3-5) And also all ye land between the said Harbors and George Roger's land" (Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 231).

Sometime before 1740 Sarah (Tilton) Harbart died and Walter Harbart married the third time Phebe Mount, of Monmouth, the license being dated January 13, 1741.

Walter Harbert, "Doctor of Shrewsbury," made his will January 20, 1755. In it he names his "Dearly Beloved Wife Pheby Harbert"; son Walter Harbert's children: George, John, Timothy, Isaac and Deborah; son Paule Herbert's children: John, Walter, Peter and Rebecca; son Timothy Harbert's children: Jemime, Levina, Peter, Timothy and Edward: four daughters: Meriby Curtis, Sarah Worth, Lydia Brewer and Deborah Harbert. "Also it is (my) Will that my Negro man Sasar (?) at my Disease Shall be Set free Provided he Doth pay Yearly and Every Year the Sum of forty Shillings money at . . . . to my Exers and by them Laid up in Case he should be Sick or maimed that it Should be for his Releaf." He named "my True & Loving friends," David Curtis, Sen., and James Irons, Sen., executors. The will was witnessed by Gersham Bills and William Morton. "being of the people called Quakers" and Jno. Morris, Jun. It was proved January 27, 1755. The inventory is dated January 28, 1755, and was made by Gisbert Longstreet, Gersham Bills, Samuel Osborn, David Curtis and James Irons.

Walter Harbart was one of the first practicing physicians of Monmouth county and the inventory of his personal estate, amounting to £298:14:6, included "Docktor's Medisons," instruments, "vyols," pots, book and chest (£4:1). In this inventory were also a Bible (20s.); bills and book debts (£56:12:4); and a silver spoon and watch (£6).

The name Harbart or Harbert has been modernized into Herbert, and this family name is now borne by the town of Herbertsville, New Jersey.

(J3-4)—Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, son of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born December 27, 1682, at Gravesend, Long Island *(vide p. 87)*.

He was named in the will of his father, dated November 23, 1700, and was one of the beneficiaries of the estate *(vide p. 89)*.

In 1713 Stevens Coertens, of Gravesend, deeded to Daniel Tilton, "son of John Tilton, Deceased," of Middletown, yeoman, land in Monmouth, the consideration being £280 *(Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 258)*.

On the 6th day, 9th month, (4th day of the week), 1717 (a marginal record also gives 10th of 9th mo.), Daniel Tilton married Elizabeth Powell, at Friends' Meeting House at Shrewsbury. In their marriage record they are both designated as of Monmouth:

The witnesses at this marriage were:

Richard Hancock
James Greuer
(bro.-in-law, J3-6)
Robart Allen
William Brindly
John Woolley, ju.
Richard Rundols (?)
Phillip Edwards
James McComb
John Yard
William Gowin
Remembrance Lippincott
Walter Harbar
Margrett (Lippincott) Tillton
(sister-in-law, J3-1)
Patience (Allen) Tilton
(sister-in-law, J3-2)
Meribah Slocom
Elizabeth (Lippincott) Parker
Johnnah (Bills) Williams
Margrett Lippincott
Elizabeth Hance
Elizabeth Brindley
Daniell Tillton (groom)
Elizabeth Tillton (bride)
John Tillton (bro. J3-1)
Samuell Tillton (bro. J3-2)
Peter Tillton (bro. J3-8)
Mary Allen
Margrett Allen
Mary (Tilton) Grouer
(sister J3-6)
Hester Tillton (sister J3-7)
Ralph Allin
Daniel ——
Jane Borden
Cottron Edwards
Edith Allin &c.

Daniel Tilton and his wife were Quakers and were witnesses at several Quaker marriages in Shrewsbury.

In 1731 Daniel Tilton was named by his brother John Tilton in his will as one of the executors.

Joseph Wardell, Jr., Adam Brewer (Brower), Daniel Tilton and Judah Williams were the witnesses to the codicil, dated May 21, 1734, to the will of John Wooley, of Shrewsbury.

In 1743 and 1744, Daniel Tilton had a controversy with his brother, Samuel Tilton (J3-2), over the boundary lines of their respective farms, to which we have already referred in our sketch of Samuel Tilton (J3-2).

The children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Powell) Tilton were: (1), John Tilton (J4-15). (2), Mary Tilton (J4-16); married

before October 14, 1749, Job Ridgway, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Andrews) Ridgway. (3), Margaret Tilton (J4-17); married William Lawrence, son of Richard Lawrence, May 5, 1748. (4), Anne Tilton (J4-18). (5), Sarah Tilton (J4-19). (6), Phebe Tilton (J4-20). (7), Lydia Tilton (J4-21).

Daniel Tilton, of Middletown, "being Very Sick & weak in body," made his will, October 14, 1749. "It is my will & I do hereby Bequeat unto my Son John Tilton all my royall Estate." To each of his daughters, Mary Ridgeway, Margaret Lawrence, Anne Tilton, Sarah Tilton, Phebe Tilton and Lydia Tilton, he left £100 each "proclamation money." He mentioned money due him from John Ellison. "I do constitute and appoint Robert Tilton & Nathan Tilton my Exrs." The will was witnessed by Peter Tillton, Ezekiel Smith and Cors. McCurtain. It was proved November 13, 1749. The inventory, dated November 13, 1749, amounting to £791:19:8, includes, among other things, debt from John Neveson. Bible, twelve books, gun, silver bowl and 25 bbls. of cider, and was made by Samuel Holmes, John Tilton and Jedediah Allen.

(J3-5)—Thomas Tilton

Thomas Tilton, son of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born December 20, 1684, at Gravesend, L. I. *(vide p. 87).*

Thomas Tilton was named in the will of his father, dated November 23, 1700 *(vide p. 89).*

On October 29, 1716, William and Elizabeth Brindley deeded to Thomas Tilton, "Singleman," of Shrewsbury, land at Manasquan, the consideration being £106, "Currant Silver Money" *(Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 283).*

In the following year, on the 7th day, 8th month, 1717, his intentions to marry Faith Lawrence were published and recorded on the Shrewsbury Quaker Records, but the record of this marriage does not appear, although it was accomplished. Faith Lawrence was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Worth) Lawrence.

On March 7, 1718-9, Benjamin Rogers named in his will Thomas Tilton and Samuel Rogers as executors; on January 10, 1736, Nehemiah Bowne, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, named friends Thomas Tilton and Walter Harbert, executors; and on March 25, 1753, Ananiah Gifford, Jr., of Shrewsbury, named Thomas Tilton, David Allen and Guisbert Longstreet as executors, but when the last will was proved, January 19, 1758, Thomas Tilton refused to serve.

In 1727 Thomas Tilton increased his acreage by 232 acres, at Manasquan, purchased of John Lawrence (Salter's Hist. of Ocean & Mon. Cos.).

Thomas and Faith (Lawrence) Tilton were the parents of: (1), SARAH TILTON (J4-22); born 10th day, 7th month, 1718; married Ebenezer Cook. (2), REBECKER TILTON (J4-23); born 4th day, 5th month, 1720; married Benjamin Borden, 29th day, 12th month, 1757. (3), ESTHER TILTON (J4-24); born 10th day, 3rd month, 1722; married (1) Jeremiah Borden, 1746; married (2) Amos White, 17th day, 12th month, 1761. (4), ELIZABETH TILTON (J4-25); born 26th day, 1st month, 1724; said to have never married. (5), HANNAH TILTON (J4-26); born 24th day, 4th month, 1726; married Richard Borden, 22nd day, 6th month, 1758. (6), MARY TILTON (J4-27); born 16th day, 2nd month, 1728; married Samuel Lawrence, son of James and Mary Lawrence; marriage license dated November 13, 1756. (7), RACHEL TILTON (J4-28); born 14th day, 5th month, 1730. (8), THOMAS TILTON (J4-29); born 14th day, 2nd month, 1732; married (1) Catherine Potter, daughter of Joseph and Rebeccah (Champlice) Potter; married (2) Sarah Mitchell; he died February or March, 1811. (9), PATIENCE TILTON (J4-30); born 3rd day, 11th month, 1735-6; married John Curtis, son of John and Rebecca (Harbart) Curtis, 18th day, 11th month, 1756. (10), LYDIA TILTON (J4-31); born 5th day, 1st month, 1738; married (1) Herbert Curtis, son of John and Rebecca (Harbart) Curtis, 22nd day, 4th month, 1756; married (2) William Pearce, January 28, 1766. (11), JOHN TILTON (J4-32); born 5th day, 3rd month, 1739; married Elizabeth Gifford; marriage license dated July 23, 1766; he died November, 1824. (12), DEBORAH TILTON (J4-33); born 21st day, 10th month, 1740; married (1) Joseph Lawrence, son of James and Mary Lawrence; mar-

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LAWRENCE: There is a very fine account of the Lawrence family of Monmouth in Dr. John E. Stillwell's *Historical & Genealogical Miscellany*, Volume III. William Lawrence, an Englishman, settled in Monmouth county, in 1666. He was the ancestor of the famous Captain James Lawrence (1781-1813), naval officer, of Burlington, N. J., whose dying words during the War of 1812, "Don't give up the ship," are familiar to every student of American history.

Joseph Lawrence, born 1670, son of the first William Lawrence, of Monmouth, married (1) Sarah Worth, daughter of William and Faith (Patterson) Worth, granddaughter of Edward and Faith (Chamberlain) Patterson and great granddaughter of Henry Chamberlain. He married (2) Rachel Folke, widow of David Curtis, of Mansfield, Burlington County, N. J.

Joseph and Sarah (Worth) Lawrence were the parents of Faith Lawrence, who married Thomas Tilton.

riage license dated February 22, 1766; married (2) Joseph Hahurst, of Middletown, Pa., 12 mo., 9th day, 1767. (13), JOSEPH TILTON (J4-34); born 24th day, 10th month, 1741; married Deborah Potter; marriage license dated July 28, 1767.

Thomas Tilton was an ardent member of the Society of Friends and a very highly respected member of the community. He was one of the ministers of this faith, and he and his wife were witnesses at a very large number of Quaker marriages in old Shrewsbury.

Thomas Tilton died at his home near Manasquan, in old Shrewsbury Township, the 4th day, 1st month, 1763 (March 4, 1763). There is a testimony from the Shrewsbury Quaker Meeting on record concerning the passing of Thomas Tilton, which reads as follows:

A Testimony from Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting in New Jersey concerning Thomas Tilton:

On the fourth day of the first month, 1763, died our friend, Thomas Tilton, in the 79th year of his age; some of whose last expressions were as follows, viz.:

"That his passage was very long and hard, and many times prayed God to carry him through; that his poor wife's trouble was greater for him than she could well endure, and that he was not insensible she laboured for him in body and mind." Sometime after he said: "It was a comfort to him to see his children concerned for themselves, and desired them to keep to their duties, for there was a falling away of some; but that they might not neglect theirs; that they would live in love and in the fear of the Lord, which would be to their advantage; but to live loose and wanton would make hard work on a dying bed; observing, that people thought too little of their latter end, although they think of it sometimes, it soon goes out of their minds." He then prayed that the Lord would carry him through, saying: "his passage was very hard and his pain and affliction great, yet his peace was steady, for the Lord did not charge him with any thing."

We quote the following from a letter to the late Dr. Henry Remsen Tilton, from Mellis S. Tilton, dated Oceanport, N. J., November 26, 1873:

"Thy g. g. grandfather Tilton (Thomas Tilton), the minister, was, we think, a very good man, and my sister, Elizabeth, has heard an ancient female Friend of an old Shrewsbury family say she remembered him and he was a valuable Friend and a gentleman."

In another letter to Dr. Tilton, Mellis S. Tilton mentioned a pewter platter originally belonging to Thomas and Faith Tilton and bearing their initials, T. & F. T. We have been informed concerning this platter by many of their descendants. Recently Dr. John M. B. Wainwright, of Jersey City, N. J., advised us that he is the possessor of this interesting heir-loom.

(J3-6)—Mary (Tilton) Grover

Mary Tilton, daughter of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born October 21, 1686, at Gravesend *(vide p. 87)*. She was named in the will of her father, dated November 23, 1709 *(vide p. 89)*.

Sometime prior to 1717 she married James Grover, son of Joseph and Hannah (Lawrence) Grover. James Grover was one of the wealthy and influential citizens of Monmouth County. On March 15, 1708, he sold to Thos. and Deborah Shepherd (all of Middletown), for £480, Grover's Inheritance, given to him by the will of his father. On June 12, 1714, James Grover, of Middletown, sold, for a competent sum of money, to Gawen Drummond, of Loch Harbour, in Shrewsbury, one-half of his 1/12 of 1/48 part of the "undivided eastern division of said province, formerly called East New Jersey," (reserving the quit rents to 223 acres of land), and a right for 290 acres of land, to be taken up, in right of ye second and third dividend of ye said share of this Propriety, and also 46 acres, at Barnegat, of which he acquired by purchase, with others, from Thos. Cooper, Feb. 5, 1706, and since released to him by his fellow purchasers, by deed dated Oct. 2, 1708.

On January 2, 1720, John Ashton, of Freehold, yeoman, quit-claimed to James Grover, yeoman, of Middletown, all his rights to land, lying between the said John Ashton and his brother, James Ashton, and bounded by Joseph Throckmorton, the Burlington Path, etc.

In 1727, 1727-8, 1730 and 1733, Mr. James Grover was a Member of the Assembly from Monmouth county.

James and Mary (Tilton) Grover were the parents of: (1), Sylvanus Grover; married Valeriah Tilton, daughter of Robert and Merioum (Allen) Tilton; license dated December 1, 1757. (2), Joseph Grover; married Theodosia Brown; license dated March 4, 1742. (3), Hannah Grover. (4), James Grover; married Mary Stout, daughter of Richard and Mary (Tilton) Stout.

James Grover, of Middletown Township, made his will July 19, 1749. He gave his estate to his son, Joseph, who was to pay the

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Grover: The Grover family is an old one of Monmouth County. Detailed and valuable data is given concerning this family in Dr. John E. Stillwell's *Historical & Genealogical Miscellany,* Vol. III.

legacies and mentioned his wife, but not named, daughter Hannah, who was to receive £40; sons James and Silvanus, who were to receive certain properties; daughter Rebecca, who was to receive £40; son James likewise to receive a negro and farm implements; son Silvanus to receive farm implements and "fulling mill" utensils. He mentioned his plantation near "fulling brook," where his father was buried, on land which he reserved in his will; two lots near Jumping Brook; two cedar swamps called the Round and Asher Cleayton's' swamp. The executors named were his sons James and Silvanus Grover. His house and farm were well stocked. The witnesses were James Eatton, William Lawrence, Jr., and John Lippincott, Junior. The will was proved January 1, 1753.

On January 5th, 1753, an inventory of his personal property was taken and amounted to £1,176:16:07. It included "five white servants Time yet to come" (£58); a negro man (£20); bonds, book debts, cash and mortgages (£629:17:1). The inventory was made by Jacob Dennis, Josiah Holmes and Hugh Hartshorne.

(J3-7) — Esther (Tilton) Lawrence

Esther Tilton, daughter of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), was born April 17, 1689, at Gravesend *(vide p. 87)*. She was named in the will of her father, dated November 23, 1700 *(vide p. 89)*.

On the 15th day, 8th month, 1719, (a marginal record gives 1719, 2nd of 9th month), Esther Tilton married William Lawrence, at the house of her brother Peter Tilton (J3-8), at Middleburgh (Middletown). The witnesses at this marriage were:

Sarah (Tilton) Harburs (sister J3-3)
Mary (Tilton) Gruer (sister J3-6)
Hannah Gardner
Faith (Lawrence) Tillton (J3-5)
Margrett (Lippincott) Tillton (J3-1)
Patience (Allen) Tillton (J3-2)
Marcy Adams
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth (Powell) Tillton (J3-4)
Thom Tillton (bro. J3-5)
William Lawrence (groom)
Eastar Lawrence (bride)
John Tillton (bro. J3-1)
Samuel Tillton (bro. J3-2)
Daniel Tillton (bro. J3-4)
James Grouers (J3-6)
Walter Harbors
Josiph Gardner
Peter White
Josiph Minchin
Josiph Pinckny

(J3-8)—Peter Tilton

Peter Tilton, son of John and Rebecca (Terry) Tilton (J2-1), born born at Gravesend, Long Island, about 1690 *(vide p. 87)*.

He was under age at the time his father made his will, November 23, 1700, and was named as one of the beneficiaries *(vide p. 89)*.

Peter Tilton married Lydia Bills, who was probably a daughter of Thomas and Johannah Bills, but the date of this marriage has not been found. He was probably married by 1719, for his sister, Esther Tilton (J3-7), was married to William Lawrence at his house in Middletown Township in that year.

In the will of his brother, John Tilton (J3-1), dated August 11, 1731, Peter Tilton's property is mentioned, which was on Swimming River. He and his brother, Daniel Tilton (J3-4), were named as executors of the will of their brother, John Tilton (J3-1).

Peter and Lydia (Bills) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Abigail Tilton (J4-35); born 22nd day, 7th month, 1723; married Joseph Potter, widower, 20th day, 12th month, 1753. (2), Daniel Tilton (J4-36); born 5th day, 9th month, 1725; married Elizabeth Tilton; he died 21st day, 8th month, 1780. (3), Amos Tilton (J4-37); born 6th day, 8th month, 1727; never married; he died 15th day, 10th month, 1765. (4), Lydia Tilton (J4-38); born 15th day, 3rd month, 1731; never married. (5), Hannah Tilton (J4-39); born 27th day, 8th month, 1735; married John Lippincott, 4th day, 11th month, 1766.

Peter Tilton, of Middletown, made his will April 9, 1758. To his daughter Abigail Potter he left £50; to his son Daniel Tilton £100; to his daughter Lydia Tilton £50; to his daughter Hannah Tilton £50; and to his son Amos his land. He named his son Amos Tilton as executor. The witnesses were George Allen, Richard Lawrence and Joseph Allen. It was proved March 28, 1761. On March 31, 1761, an inventory of his personal estate was made, amounting to £720:11:11, and was made by John Tilton and Robert Tilton.

His widow, Lydia (Bills) Tilton, survived her husband. In 1766 she was a witness at the marriage of her daughter, Hannah Tilton and John Lippincott. We have not found the date of her death.

(J3-9)—Rebecca (Tilton) Applegate and Leeds

Rebecca Tilton, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born at Gravesend, Long Island. The exact year of her birth has been lost from the Shrewsbury Quaker records, only the 6th, 7th month being discernible *(vide p. 95)*.

The first intentions of marriage of Rebecca Tilton and Daniel Applegate, son of Bartholomew and Hannah (Patrick) Applegate and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Applegate of Gravesend, were published before the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting of Women December 7, 1686, and it was probably shortly after this that the marriage occurred.

Daniel Applegate was one of the influential citizens of Monmouth. In 1678 he received a warrant for one hundred and twenty acres of land in that county. Daniel Applegate, Peter Tilton (his father-in-law), William Lawrence (his brother-in-law) and William Leeds were witnesses to the will of Joseph Grover, dated December 7, 1688.

On June 1, 1697, Peter Tilton deeded to his daughter "Rebeccah, wife of Daniel Aplegate," 100 acres, between Hop and Swimming River, adjoining Jacob Dutruax on the last named river, bounded north by W. L. Morris, south by said Dutruax, northeast by Hop River and south east by Swimming River. This was part of a 200 acre tract originally patented to Rebeccah's father, Peter Tilton, in Middletown Township, and was known as *Tilton's Little Farm*. This property was then occupied by Daniel Applegate and his wife, Rebecca *(vide p. 98)*.

On April 2, 1704, Rebecca (Tilton) Applegate was a witness at the marriage of her cousin, Sarah Tilton (J2-3) and Walter Harbert in Shrewsbury. This was the only Quaker marriage at which Rebecca Applegate appeared as a witness. We have found none at which Daniel Applegate was a witness. The Applegates were not Quakers. They were probably Baptists.

Daniel and Rebecca (Applegate) Tilton were the parents of·

Applegate: There is a sketch of the Applegate family in Dr. John E. Stillwell's *Historical & Genealogical Miscellany,* Vol. III.

(1), JOHN APPLEGATE. (2), JACOB APPLEGATE*. (3), BARTHOLOMEW APPLEGATE. (4), EBENEZER APPLEGATE; married Mary Imlay; license dated July 9, 1743; Peter Tilton surety. (5), SUSANNAH APPLEGATE. (6), HANNAH APPLEGATE. (7), MARY APPLEGATE. (8), REBECCA APPLEGATE; married ——— Gracy.

On October 15, 1709, "Daniel Apellgat, senior," of Middletown, made his will. In it he mentioned his wife Rebeckah as sole heiress and executrix of real and personal property; two eldest sons, John and Jacob, each to receive 6 shillings; two youngest sons, Bartholomew and Ebenezer, each to receive one shilling; four daughters: Susanna, Hannah, Mary and Rebeckah, each to receive one shilling. The witnesses were John Newman, Thomas Shepherd and Thomas Appelgat. The will was proved September 7, 1710.

Not long after the death of Daniel Applegate, his widow married William Leeds, of Middletown Township, January 9, 1710-1. William Leeds was the son of William and Mary Leeds and grandson of Thomas Leeds. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Monmouth and lived on Swimming River at Lincroft.

William Leeds died in April, 1739, and the church record reads: 1739, April 27. "Then was interred the Corps of William Leeds, near his house at Swiming River."

On June 20, 1735, William Leeds of Middletown Township, made his will. He instructed that his body be buried by the body of his mother. He named his wife Rebecca, eldest brother, Thomas Leeds, and helpless brother, Daniel Leeds. He also named his wife's children: Rebecca Gracy and Ebenezer Applegate; Abigail Applegate, daughter of Richard Applegate; Jemimah Leeds, eldest daugh-

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* It is our opinion that it was this Jacob Applegate, who, designating himself as of Middletown, made his will October 1, 1765. In this will he mentions wife Catteam, to whom he bequeathed the use of half of his lands, while his widow. To his son Sylvester Applegate he bequeathed land up to the headline; to his son Ebenezer Applegate he bequeathed all his lands in Middletown. He left to Hannay Tilton, Solomon Tilton and Rebecor Tilton all his lands to the "sotherd" line of the creek, where John Tilton lives; but they to pay to Cattrin Hart £30 a piece. To his daughter Cattrin Hart he left 3 cows. He named as executors, Peter Tillton in West Jersey and Nathan Tillton in Middletown. The witnesses were Chrineyonce Van Mater and William Thompson. The will was proved May 11, 1768. On May 9, 1768, an inventory was made by Benjamin Johnson and James Mott, Jr., and the personal estate amounted to £290:13:5. On January 19, 1774, an account made by the executors showed that money was paid to Levy Hart, Keziah West, Catherine Applegate and others.

Catherine Applegate, his daughter, married Levy Hart, of Monmouth, the license being dated December 9, 1757.

ter of Philo Leeds; John Leeds of Egg Harbor; Elizabeth Chambers, daughter of Thomas Chambers, of Shrewsbury; and Jacob Applegate. He provided that after the decease of his wife and brother, Daniel, his real estate was to go to the Venerable and Honorable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for a perpetual glebe for the use of a clergyman of the Church of England to preach to the inhabitants of Middletown and Shrewsbury. He named as his executors, Captain John Throckmorton, James Hutchings and John Bowne, "Esquires."

The witnesses to the will were James Gibson, Richard Gibbons, John Coleman and Trustrum Inglis. A codicil, without date, was witnessed by John Ruckman, Els Grover, Thomas Bodenhom and James Rice.

The will was proved November 20, 1739. On May 1, 1739, and on February 18, 1739-40, inventories of the personal estate were made, amounting to £209:15:½, and included in it were a bond of Ebenezer Applegate, a large Bible, the Conductor Generalis, book of Common prayer, Dutch loom, quilling wheel, rattle brushes and Swift's three shuttles, servant man named Thomas (valued at £1), Dutch plow, and cash in hands of Johannes Polhemus. The inventories were made by James Grover, Samuel Ogborn and Jehanas Swart.

There were no children of William and Rebecca (Tilton)

Barber & Howe, in their *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (1847), pp. 359 and 360, state:

"In the fall of 1702, the society (of Friends of Shrewsbury) appears to have been disturbed by a visit of the Rev. George Keith to this place (Shrewsbury), who had formerly been a minister in their society at Burlington, and had visited them when such, but was now a missionary from 'the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,' and succeeded in drawing several families from them into the Church of England—among whom was the family of William Leeds, to whose liberal bequest the Episcopal Church in this place (Shrewsbury also Middletown) is indebted for the large glebe, and the funds they now possess."

Again Barber & Howe state: "He (Mr. Keith) was accompanied in this visit (to Shrewsbury) most of the time by the Rev. John Talbot, who afterward became the first rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, in this state (N. J.). His success in this place, as well as most others, in winning converts to the church, appears to have been considerable. Some of the principal families in the church were brought in through the instrumentality of his ministry. Among these was William Leeds, who was baptised by Rev. William Talbot. It was through the generous munificence of this individual that the church now possesses a glebe of nearly 600 acres of land, and also funds to considerable amount."

Considerable data on the Leeds family is given in Dr. John E. Stillwell's Historical & Genealogical Miscellany, Volume III.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
SHREWSBURY, N. J.
(A portion of the old Quaker Meeting House
is shown on the left).

Christ Episcopal Church at Shrewsbury, N. J., is one of the oldest and most interesting churches in America. It was organized in 1702. In 1708 Queen Anne of England presented this church and the sister church at Middletown with silver communion services, which are still in use. On June 3, 1738, King George, the Second, granted a charter to the church and the following vestrymen were appointed: William Leeds, Henry Leonard, John Throckmorton, Samuel Osborn, Thomas Morford, James Hutchins, Jeremiah Stillwell, John Redford, Jacob Dennis, Patrick Hill, Benjamin Cooper, Pontius Still, Samuel Pintard, Anthony Pintard and Josiah Holmes.

The iron crown over the steeple of the church bears the nicks made by the bullets fired by patriotic soldiers in the Revolution, who were angered at seeing an English crown over their heads. These soldiers, who were quartered in the church, set it on fire, and it would have been destroyed had it not been for a Quaker, William Parker, who smothered the flames with his coat.

In 1788 the bell, weighing over two tons, was placed in the belfry. It had been sent from France to a Roman Catholic Church in Santo Domingo, when a revolution unseated the possessing powers and the bell was sent to New York by its captors and was finally acquired for the Shrewsbury Church. It has a base relief of the fleur de lis, the coat of arms of France, and the date 1788.

In the church there is a marble stone erected to the memory of William Leeds, whose generosity placed both this church and that at Middletown upon a firm financial basis.

The church is in good repair and still in use. The interior is charming and is well worth a visit.

Leeds. We have not found the date of her death, nor has the exact place of her burial been established. Some years ago the remains of William Leeds were removed from their original burial place and reinterred, it has been stated, in the churchyard of Christ Episcopal Church at *Shrewsbury*. We are inclined to believe that the place of reinterment has been stated in error, for in the churchyard of Christ Episcopal Church at *Middletown* is a monument erected to the memory of William Leeds, by the vestrymen of that church in recognition of his benefactions to that parish. We are inclined to believe that this monument marks the final resting place of William Leeds.

(J3-10) — John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Shrewsbury Township the 11th day, 1st month, 1669 *(vide p. 95)*.

On October 10, 1700, John Tilton deeded to his brother Peter Tilton a plantation which John Tilton then occupied at the mouth of Landing Creek on Swimming River and along Jumping Brook to Hog Neck Creek *(N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 325)*.

John Tilton's wife was Elizabeth ———, but we have not found her last name. The date of marriage has been given as November 1, 1708, but we are not certain that this is correct. The notation probably means that he was married to Elizabeth on or before this date.

Under date of November 2, 1708, John Tilton, of Middletown, carpenter, deeded to his brothers Henry and Samuel Tilton, "in consideration of ye love, good will & natural affection which I bare to my Brothers Henry Tilton & Samuel Tilton," of Middletown, and other considerations not named, land in Middletown Township "formerlie in ye Occupation of my Father Peter Tilton (Deceased) now of late in my Occupation Bounded Easterly by ye North River, northerly by Samuel Hophmire's land, westerly by Jumping Brook, South by James Grover, Junior's land,———confirmed to my father (the above sd. Peter Tilton) by Pattent from the proprietors." In this deed John Tilton was joined by his wife Elizabeth. The witnesses were John Stout and Isaac Goode *(Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 250)*.

It was shortly after this conveyance that John Tilton removed with his family to New Castle County, Delaware. He did not live

long after removing to Delaware. John Tilton, planter, of New Castle, made his will January 1, 1709-10; proved June 17, 1710. In this will he named his wife Elizabeth and his son (1) JOHN TILTON (J4-40). His wife Elizabeth Tilton was named executrix.

(J3-11)—Peter Tilton

Peter Tilton, son of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, the 10th day, 2nd month, 1672 *(vide p. 95)*.

Peter Tilton married Elizabeth ———. (Last name unknown.)

Peter and Elizabeth Tilton were the parents of: (1), ABEL TILTON (J4-41); married Martha ———. (2), SILVESTER TILTON (J4-42); married Hannah Vahan; marriage license dated April 3, 1739; he died 1764. (3), JOSEPH TILTON (J4-43); married Katherine Mount, daughter of John and Mary Mount; marriage license dated June 13, 1739. (4), SILAS TILTON (J4-44); married Phebe Mount, daughter of John and Mary Mount; marriage license dated November 3, 1739. (5), JOHN TILTON (J4-45); married Rebekah Applegate; marriage license dated August 14, 1744 (6), PETER TILTON (J4-46); married Margaret Imlay; marriage license dated January 29, 1745.

Under date of March 2, 1695-6, we find the following recorded in the Old Town Book of Middletown Township:

DELAWARE WILLS: The wills of New Castle County, Delaware, 1682-1800, have been abstracted and published in one volume by Frederick H. Hitchcock. There are only two Tilton references in this volume, the one concerning John Tilton (J3-10), which we have already given, and the other in the will of Elizabeth Hanson, of the Borough of Wilmington, dated 12th mo., 4th day, 1787; proved March 15, 1788. In this will she names daughters: Elizabeth, wife of James Ballatth; Susannah; Lydia, wife of Nehemiah Tilton; Ann, wife of Daniel Jessup Adams; grandson Timothy Hanson Adams. The executors named were Ziba Ferris and John White.

In a letter, dated Wilmington, Del., October 9th, 1924, to the Honorable Horace Greeley Tilton, Vermillion, South Dakota, the Honorable Isaac R. Brown, Register of Wills of New Castle County, also gives the following: "Samuel Tilton, Letters of Administration granted 1747 unto Edmund Shaw. I am unable to give you the names of his family as at that time no petition was filed setting forth the heirs of the deceased." This item was not included in the published abstract of wills above mentioned, probably for the reason that there was no will.

Other Tilton wills of New Castle County after 1800 will be taken up in subsequent issues of this History.

The original wills of this county are filed in the office of the Register of Wills, Wilmington, Delaware.

Peter Tilton, junyer, gave his Eare mark to be Recorded Viz two Slits downe the Right Eare & a half Crop one the hind Side of the left ear

On March 28, 1699, Peter Tilton's father, Peter Tilton, Sr., of Middletown Township, deeded to him 100 acres of his property on Jumping River and Hogneck Creek "in consideration of ye sum of one hundred pounds curant mony of New York to him (Peter Tilton, Sr.) in hand payd by said Peter Tilton, Junior" (Freehold Deeds, Book D, p. 93). On June 15th of the same year Peter Tilton, Jr., mortgaged this property to John Ellison. In this mortgage Peter Tilton is called an inn-keeper.

On October 10, 1700, his brother, John Tilton, of Middletown, deeded to him a plantation, then occupied by John Tilton, at the mouth of Landing Creek and Swimming River and along Jumping Brook to Hog Neck Creek. This property was probably adjacent to the 100 acres Peter Tilton, Jr., originally received from his father and part of the property Peter Tilton, Sr., received in his original patent.

On June 20, 1701, "Adrian Leane" purchased land at Middletown on "Marvill Hill," bounded by Swimming River and Hogneck creek of Peter Tilton, a carpenter *(Somerset Co. Hist. Quarterly, II, p. 117)*.

On November 10, 1709, Peter Tilton, of Shrewsbury, carpenter, quit-claimed to his brothers Henry and Samuel Tilton, property "which my Brother John Tilton conveyed to them" *(Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 252)*.

Peter Tilton made no will. He probably died in the early part of 1731-2, for on February 26, 1731-2, an inventory of his estate was made by John Williams, Daniel McKay and James Patterson. In this inventory account he is designated as of Freehold and a carpenter. On March 4, 1731-2, letters of administration were granted to Abel Tilton, his son and heir.

The inventory of his personal estate amounted to £89 10: 10½. Under date of April 1, 1742, there is an account in which mention is made of Elizabeth Wood, Steaven Aumack, Joseph Nutens, James Maccoy, ——— MacDaniel, Silas Tilton, Peter Tilton, Silvester Tilton, Joseph Forman, drummer's suit, William Brinley, Justice Littel, Jacob Gibbins, John Fenton, John Clap and John Henderson.

There is a record on the Old Middletown Town Book which reads as follows:

> Jenuary th 19—— 1734-5
> Then Benaimin Carman Gaue in His Ear Mark for His Cattle to Be Recorded as followeth Viz two Slits down the Right Ear & a half Crop one the hind Side of the Left Ear the mark was His UnCle Peter tilltons
>
> —(Stillwell, II, p. 215.)

This is an interesting record. We do not know the family name of Peter Tilton's wife, Elizabeth, but from this record it may have been Carman. However, the relationship of uncle to Benjamin Carman may have occurred through a Carman and Peter Tilton marrying sisters. We have not found that any of Peter Tilton's sisters married a Carman.

(J3-12) — Esther (Tilton) Stout

Esther Tilton, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Middletown township, the 5th day, 6th month, 1678 *(vide p. 95)*.

Esther Tilton was, without much question, the first wife of Richard Stout, the son of John Stout and grandson of Richard and Penelope (Vanprincis) Stout. Sometime before 2nd day, 4th month, 1704, (June 2, 1704), Esther Tilton died, for on that date Richard Stout was the husband of her sister, Mary Tilton (J3-14).

Of the children of Richard Stout, it seems likely that Esther Stout, born about 1699, was a child of Esther Tilton, and it is also possible that John Stout, born 1701, was also a child of Esther Tilton. (Vide Mary (Tilton) Stout, J3-14).

(J3-13) — Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, son of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Middletown Township, the 9th day, 7th month, 1679 *(vide p. 95)*.

Daniel Tilton, of Middletown, married Sarah Wyckoff, daughter of Marten Pieterse (Wyckoff) of Gravesend. She was baptised September 22, 1689.

Daniel and Sarah (Wyckoff) Tilton were the parents of (1), Peter Tilton (J4-47). (2), Sarah Tilton (J4-48). (3), John Tilton (J4-49); married Ann Applegate. (4), Joseph Tilton (J4-50); married Mary Patterson; license dated March 23, 1749. (5), Hannah Tilton (J4-51). (6), Catherine Tilton (J4-52).

(7), DANIEL TILTON (J4-53); married Mary Van Nort, daughter of William and Magdalena (Brower) Van Nort (Van Note); license dated November 16, 1747. (8), MOTT TILTON (J4-54).

Daniel Tilton left Middletown township and established his home in Freehold Township. Evidence shows that it was at or near the present town of Englishtown.

STOUT: The Stout family of New Jersey descends from John Stout, a gentleman of Nottingham, England, whose son Richard Stout came to New York, where he married about the year 1622 a Dutch widow, whose maiden name was Penelope Van Princis.

Richard Stout was one of the twelve men named in the Monmouth Patent, 1665, and his wife is one of the romantic characters of early New Jersey history. Barber & Howe, in their excellent *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (1847), page 259, give the following account concerning this family:

"The origin of this Baptist family (Stout) is—remarkable; for they all sprang from one woman, and she as good as dead; her history is in the mouths of most of her posterity, and is told as follows: 'She was born in Amsterdam, about the year 1602; her father's name was Vanprincis; she and her first husband, (whose name is not known), sailed for New York, (then New Amsterdam), about the year 1620; the vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook; the crew got ashore, and marched towards the said New York; but Penelope's (for that was her name) husband being hurt in the wreck, could not march with them; therefore, he and the wife tarried in the woods; they had not been long in the place before the Indians killed them both, (as they thought) and stripped them to the skin; however, Penelope came to, though her skull was fractured, and her left shoulder so hacked, that she could never use that arm like the other; she was also cut across the abdomen, so that her bowels appeared; these she kept in with her hand; she continued in this situation for seven days, taking shelter in a hollow tree, and eating the excrescence of it; the seventh day she saw a deer passing by with arrows sticking in it, and soon after two Indians appeared, whom she was glad to see, in hope they would put her out of her misery; accordingly, one made towards her to knock her on the head; but the other, who was an elderly man, prevented him; and, throwing his matchcoat about her, carried her to his wigwam, and cured her of her wounds and bruises; after that he took her to New York, and made a present of her to her countrymen, viz., an *Indian* present, expecting ten times the value in return. It was in New York, that one Richard Stout married her; he was a native of England and of a good family; she was now in her 22d year, and he in his 40th. She bore him seven sons and three daughters, viz.: Jonathan (founder of Hopewell, N. J.), John, Richard, James, Peter, David, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, and Alice; the daughters married into the families of the Bounds, Pikes, Throckmortons and Skeltons, and so lost the name of Stout; the sons married into the families of Bullen, Crawford, Ashton, Traux, etc., and had many children. The mother lived to the age of 110, and saw her offspring multiplied into 502 in about 88 years.'" *(Benedict's Hist. Baptists).*

The dramatic story of Penelope Stout is also told, with more color and detail, in Frank R. Stockton's *Stories of New Jersey* (1896).

There is an excellent account of the Stout family in Dr. John E. Stillwell's *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany,* Volume IV.

The following records appear concerning the cattle marks of Daniel Tilton:

> June: 17: 1702 then Daniell tillton Gaue in his Ear mark thus two slits down the top of the Right Ear the same that was his fathers Ear Mark
>
> Jenewary th 27=1741/2 Then John stout Juner desired to haue the Ear Mark that was Daniel tilltons to be Recorded for him as followeth Viz two slits down the top of the write Ear one on the fore side the Other on the Back side.

Daniel Tilton, Senior, of Freehold Township, yeoman, being "weakly in body," made his will February 15, 1747-8. "I give and Bequeath Unto Sarah Tilton my well Beloved wife all my Lands and Moveables, to sell hire or Dispose of the same as she sees fitting according to Law during her Life time." To his "oldest son" Peter Tilton he left ten shillings; to his son John £30; to "Samuel Tilton, my son Peter's son" £25; to "my youngest son Mott" £100. "Peter my son having had a Large Share, my Son Joseph also having had his portion & my son Daniel also." He also remembered his daughters Hannah and Cathrine and "ye children of my daughter Sarah." He named "my well Beloved son Daniel Tilton" and William Waycoff (Wyckoff) executors. The will was witnessed by Daniel Tilton, Benjamin Carman, Arthur Rowland and Joseph Tilton and was proved May 31, 1748; recorded June 8, 1748.

Wyckoff: On page 95 of this history we stated that Daniel Tilton (J3-14) married Sarah Van Nuyse. This information had been obtained from an otherwise reliable source, but since our publication of this statement we are convinced that the name Van Nuyse is erroneous. In *Early Settlers of Kings County,* Teunis G. Bergen states that Daniel Tilton married Sarah Wyckoff. She was the daughter of Marten Peterse, who later assumed the surname of Wyckoff, of Gravesend. Marten Pieterse married (1) Femmetje Aukes (Van Nuyse); married (2) May 17 or 27, 1683, Hannah Willemse of Flatlands (sup); married (3) Jannetji ———. He was a member of the Flatlands Dutch Church in 1677. On August 13, 1683, he bought of John Tilton, Sr., of Gravesend, plantation lot No. 19, with the buildings thereon in Gravesend *(vide p. 12).* At that time he was a resident of Flatlands and on the assessment roll of that town of 1683. He probably removed to Gravesend shortly after, for he took the oath of allegiance in Gravesend in 1687 as a native. His will is dated September 27, 1690; probated February 6, 1707; and recorded in Liber 7, p. 340, of wills in the office of the New York Surrogate. Among his children was Sarah Wyckoff, baptised September 22, 1689, who married Daniel Tilton of Middletown.

Marten Pieterse's first wife was a Van Nuyse, and it is probably because of this fact that our authority made the error in assigning the name Van Nuyse to his daughter. It would appear, however, that Sarah's mother was not a Van Nuyse. Further evidence of the name of Sarah Wyckoff is found in the fact that William Waycoff (Wyckoff) was one of the executors named by Daniel Tilton in his will. William Wyckoff was probably closely related to his wife, Sarah (Wyckoff) Tilton.

(J3-14)—Mary (Tilton) Stout

Mary Tilton, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J3-2), was born the 2nd day, 12th month, 1681 *(vide p. 95)*.

Mary Tilton married Richard Stout. She was without question his second wife, his first having no doubt been her sister, Esther Tilton (J3-12). Mary Tilton was the wife of Richard Stout on the 2nd day, 4th month, 1704, for she and her husband signed as witnesses on that date to the marriage of her cousin Sarah Tilton and Walter Harbart.

Richard Stout was, by trade, a cordwainer or shoemaker, in 1704. He resided in Middletown, on his estate of two hundred acres. In 1714 he was styled Captain Richard Stout, gentleman and planter.

The known children of Richard Stout were: (1) Esther Stout; born about 1699; married about 1716, Benjamin Woolley, son of John and Mercy (Potter) Woolley, his second wife. (2), John Stout; born 1701; married Margaret Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor. (3), Jonathan Stout: born March 26, 1702; married Leah White, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Mills) White: he was a physician; he died April 27, 1773. (4), Mary Stout: married James Grover, son of James and Mary (Tilton) Grover. (5), Catharine Stout; married John Stout, son of Joseph Stout; marriage license dated November 2, 1730. (6), Rebecca Stout; married George Taylor.

It is probable that Esther Stout and John Stout were the children of Esther Tilton. The others named were children of Mary (Tilton) Stout.

On December 28, 1749, Richard Stout, Esq., of Middletown, made his will. To his son, John Stout, he left land adjoining Thomas Coxe, Samuel Lippet, William Bowne, John Stout and John Pew. He also named his son Jonathan Stout. His negroes, Harry and Bess (husband and wife) were to be set at liberty and have the use of the field adjoining Samuel Tilton for life. He provided that his negro, Prince, be set free, as well as a negro woman, Nanny. He left his moveable estate to daughters, Mary, Catherine and Rebecca, and the three daughters of his deceased daughter, Esther Woolley. He named as executors his sons John and Jonathan Stout. The witnesses were Matthias Mount, Silas Tilton and John Nathaniel Hutchins. The will was proved January 17, 1749-50.

(J3-15)—Catherine (Tilton) Hartshorne

Catorn (Catherine) Tilton, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Middletown Township, 14th, 7th month, 1684 *(vide p. 96)*.

She married Hugh Hartshorne, the son of Richard Hartshorne. We have given the date of this marriage as 17th, 11th month, 1717, obtained from some source now unidentifiable. It would appear, however, from the date of the marriage of some of the children of this union that this marrage date is not correct.

Hugh Hartshorne was born the 21st day, 6th month, 1685. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Old Monmouth and was an ensign in the Middletown company of Militia.

Hugh and Catherine (Tilton) Hartshorne were the parents of: (1), Margaret Hartshorne; married Robert White, of Middletown, saddler. (2), Robert Hartshorne; married Sarah Salter, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Lawrence) Salter; license dated December 21, 1743. (3), Rebecca Hartshorne; married (1) George Wright, of Burlington, license being dated March 17, 1729; married (2) William Nixon, of Philadelphia, cooper. (4), Mercy Hartshorne. (5), Catharine Hartshorne; married Philip Bowne. (6), Alice Hartshorne; married Joseph Applegate. (7), Sarah Hartshorne; married James Van Brackle, cordwainer. (8), Elizabeth Hartshorne. (9), Mary Hartshorne; born 1716; married (1) Rev. Abraham Garrison, a Baptist minister, license being dated November 29, 1744; married (2) Elias Bailey; she died January 6, 1796.

Hugh Hartshorne, of Middletown, made his will August 7, 1742. In it he named his wife Catherine. He bequeathed to a daughter of Alice and Joseph Applegate £30, if she gives security in case the executors are troubled concerning land sold by the testator to Jonathan Burge, which land was formerly in possession of John Bayly, deceased. His home plantation of 300 acres he left to his wife, it being bounded by John Leppit, Nicholas Johnson and George Taylor. He also left to his wife a negro girl, Nancy, and two other negroes; riding chaise, etc. To his son Robert he left the house where Robert White lived, with land adjoining on the north side of the street; excepting land reserved by the testator's father, by will, for a burying-ground. If the congregation of the English Church at Middletown will give to the executors title to the two acres before the testator's door, he will devise to them half an

acre at Groom's Lane, being part of the land devised to his son Robert, adjoining the widow Leppit. To his son Robert he also left 6 acres in Great Meadow at Shoal Harbor, adjoining widow Burrows; a lot in Amboy, adjoining Richard Fitzrandolph, bought of Zachariah Weeks; and also a silver tankard, after the wife's death. He made provision for a negro named Jack. He named his daughters as Margaret White, Catherine Bowne (and her daughter Lydia Bowne), Rebecca Nixon (and her children), Sarah Vanbrackle, Mary, Mercy and Elizabeth Hartshorne. To these seven daughters he left part of a lot in Amboy, purchased of James Alexander. To his granddaughter, Lydia Bowne, he left half of a lot at Barangate (Barnegat), bought of James Bowne. He also named his son-in-law, Robert White.

Hugh Hartshorne named as his executors his son Robert, his brother William Hartshorne, his brother-in-law Joseph Field and his nephew William Hartshorne, Jr. The witnesses were George Crawford, Joseph Stillwell and Charles Henderson. The will was proved October 18, 1742.

On October 29, 1742, an inventory of his personal estate was made, amounting to £699:07:7, which included, among other items, Harrington Oceana, Thomasius's Dictionary and Dalton's Justice; folio Bible, Barclay's Apology in English, and one copy in Dutch; 2 guns; beam, weights and scales in shop; surveyor's compass and chain; one drum; weaver's loom; quill wheel and warping bars; 42 sides of leather; cheese press; silver tankard; 7 negroes; 1 Gunter's scale; guaging rod and a pair of dividers; 2 vols. Hodgson's Mathematics; one pettiaugre with masts, sails, oars and all her oyster rigging and furniture (valued at £5:10:0) and 3 doz. drinking glasses. The inventory was made by Joseph Stillwell, gentleman, Nicholas Johnson, yeoman, and Samuel Ogborne, Esquire.

On November 26, 1743, William Hartshorne declined to serve as executor.

Catherine (Tilton) Hartshorne, of Middletown, "widow of Hugh Hartshorne," made her will May 18, 1765. To her granddaughter Margaret White, daughter of Robert White and her daugh-

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Hartshorne: There is a sketch of this prominent and influential Monmouth county family in Dr. John E. Stillwell's *Historical & Genealogical Miscellany,* Volume III. There is also a very fine sketch of Richard Hartshorne, who is accredited with being the first lawyer of Monmouth county, in *Early Courts and Lawyers of Monmouth County,* by the late John Stilwell Applegate, Esq., of Red Bank, New Jersey.

ter Margaret, deceased, she left 35 shillings a year to clothe her (said granddaughter has brother Richard and sisters, Deborah and Frances). To her grandsons Samuel and John Van Brockle she left all the money that shall be due to her from the estate of their father, James Van Brockle, deceased. To her granddaughter Lydia Worthley she left a negro. To her granddaughters, Margaret and Catherine, daughters of her daughter Rebeccah by her former husband George Right (Wright) she left £10 each. To her daughter Rebeccah, wife of William Nixon, she left her bed. The rest of her estate she left to her daughter Rebeccah and her daughter Mary, the wife of Elias Bayly.

Catherine Hartshorne named as her executors her kinsmen. Phillip Lewis and Robert Hartshorne The witnesses were Joseph West, Richard Lawrence and Alice Lawrence. The will was proved September 30, 1767. On September 21, 1767, an inventory of her estate was made by John Wall and John Walling.

(J3-16) — Henry Tilton

Henry Tilton, son of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Middletown Township, the 24th day, 11th month, 1686 *(vide p. 96)*.

His brother John deeded to him and his brother Samuel Tilton, under date of November 2, 1708, the property that had been formerly his father's.

In 1709 Henry and Samuel Tilton sold lands in Monmouth (no doubt their father's lands previously conveyed to them) to Hendrick Verway *(Salter's Hist. of Ocean & Mon. Cos., under Verway)*.

About the year 1710 Henry Tilton left Monmouth for Delaware, where his brother John Tilton also settled at about this time.

We do not know the name of his wife, but he was the father of (1) Samuel Tilton (J4-55); married Martha ———; he died about 1747 in New Castle County, Delaware.

In the inventory of Richard Borden, deceased, of Middletown, mariner, dated June 24, 1748, there is recorded a debt due from the "estate of Henry Tilton, deceased."

(J3-17) — Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton (J2-2), was born in Middletown Township the 17th day, 1st month, 1690 *(vide p. 96)*.

Samuel Tilton was a cooper by occupation and lived in Middletown township, Monmouth.

On November 2, 1708, Samuel Tilton's brother John conveyed to him and his brother Henry Tilton the property of their father at *Marvil Hill*, and in 1709 Samuel and Henry Tilton sold some or all of these lands to Hendrick Verway.

On March 25, 1716, Samuel Tilton, Andrew Wilson and Hugh Hartshorne made the inventory of the personal estate of Henry Marsh of Middletown.

Samuel Tilton was without question married twice. The name of his first wife, who was no doubt the mother of his children, has not been found. He had marriage license dated February 4, 1744, to marry Elizabeth Willett, and she could not have been the mother of his children, for his children married at about the same time. Wm. Maddock was the surety on the marriage bond. Samuel Tilton was about fifty-four years of age when he married Elizabeth Willett.

Samuel Tilton was the father of the following children: (1), Peter Tilton (J4-56); probably lived in old Middlesex County. (2), Samuel Tilton (J4-57); married Mary Wall; he probably married the second time Mary Passell, of Somerset, the license being dated January 6, 1749. (3), Nathaniel Tilton (J4-58); married (1) Mary Leonard; married (2) Ellinor Johnston, license being dated January 10, 1761. (4), Thomas Tilton (J4-59); without question married twice; the name of his first wife has not been found; married Mary Thomson, widow, license being dated June 17, 1758; he died 1813. (5), Susanna Tilton (J4-60); married Peter Fernall; license dated March 4, 1742-3. (6), Rebecca Tilton (J4-61). (7), John Tilton (J4-62).

On June 24, 1748, an inventory of the personal estate of Richard Borden, of Middletown, was made by Samuel Tilton, yeoman, Thomas Morford and Thomas Mount.

Samuel Tilton was a fellow bondsman with William Compton, in the administration of the estate of Cornelius Compton, Jr., of Middletown, January 14, 1758. The bondsmen are both described as of Middletown and yeomen.

Under date of January 14, 1758, we find Samuel Tilton signed as administrator and principal creditor of John Stout, late of Middletown, boatman, with William Compton, fellow bondsman, both of Middletown, yeoman. On the back of the bond appears the affirmation of Samuel Tilton, "being one of the People called

Quakers" to administer. On January 17, 1758, the inventory of the personal estate of John Stout was appraised by Samuel Carman, Cornelius Compton, Samuel Legg and Samuel Tilton (Stillwell IV, p. 365).

The will of Zephaniah White, of Middletown, dated May 16, 1758, was witnessed by George Taylor, Samuel Tilton and Richard Morris.

Samuel Tilton, of Middletown township, made his will July 7, 1758, and in it he names his wife Elizabeth. In his will he mentions a bond that is due from John Willet and he stipulates that his wife is to be maintained out of his estate. To his son Peter he bequeathed all his lands; to his son Samuel he left five shillings. He provided that all his moveable estate be sold after his wife's death and the money given to his sons, Nathaniel, Peter, Thomas and John and his daughters Susannah and Rebeckah. John Bowne and Richard Harbart, both of Middletown, were named as executors. The witnesses to his will were Thomas Stillwell, Edward Burrowes and Jeremiah Stillwell. The will was proved August 3, 1764.

On August 9, 1764, administration of his estate was granted to Peter Tilton, principal legatee, with will annexed. The fellow bondsman was John Chasey, also of Monmouth. Renunciation was made by Elizabeth Tilton, the widow, in favor of "Samuel's son. Peter Tilton." The witnesses were John Chasey, David Eldridge and Samuel Coleman.

On January 24, 1766, John Bowne, surviving executor (Richard Harbart, being deceased) relinquished his right to serve.

William Tilton

It is apparent that there was a William Tilton, no doubt of Middletown Township, Monmouth, of a generation *no later* than the third. This is evident from the inventory of the estate of John Bowne, merchant, of Mattawan, Monmouth, dated April 9, 1716. In these records there is mention of a book debt owing to the estate by Wm. Tilton. Assuming that this William Tilton was of contracting age, or approximately twenty-one years, on that date, the probable year of his birth was about 1695 (perhaps earlier). At this time there was no living son of John Tilton (J2-1) by the name of William, for John named his children in his will of 1700 *(vide p. 89)*. William Tilton was undoubtedly a son of Peter Tilton

(J2-2). No will of Peter Tilton has been found, so we have no statement from him as to his children. The births of his children down to Samuel in the year 1690 are recorded on the Shrewsbury Quaker records and were all recorded at the one time, and it is more than likely that Peter Tilton failed to record on the Quaker records any children born to him after that year. Peter Tilton and his wife Rebecca Tilton died in 1699 and 1700.

We, therefore, conjecture that William Tilton, born perhaps about 1692-1695, was the son of Peter and Rebecca (Brazier) Tilton.

We know nothing further concerning William Tilton, but *it is possible* that he was the father of (1) Joel Tilton (J4-63), born perhaps about 1720, who married Elizabeth Patterson, and of other children.

(J3-18) — John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Thomas and Mary Tilton of Delaware (J2-8), established his home in Kent County, Delaware, after leaving his father's home in Sussex County, Delaware. We do not know the year of his birth or whether he was born in Gravesend, L. I., or Sussex County, Delaware.

By deed dated February 10, 1714, Thomas Sharp deeded to John Tilton land in Duck Creek Hundred, containing 150 acres *(Book E, Vol. I, p. 10, etc)*.

In 1719 he was granted letters of administration on his mother's estate in Delaware; his father was without question deceased at that time. In the will of James Worrell, of Duck Creek, Kent County, Delaware, dated November 23, 1726, "John Tilton, Esq.," was named executor. He was a witness to the will of John Hillyard, of Kent County, dated December 3, 1732 *(Liber H., f. 36, Kent Wills)*.

John Tilton obtained a land warrant, dated October 24, 1737, for 200 acres of land in Motherkill (Murderkill) Hundred. On September 5, 1738, John Tilton deeded to Hugh Derborow 200 acres of land in Murderkill Hundred *(Book L., f. 266)*, no doubt the same acreage above mentioned.

John Tilton was named executor of the estate of John Whiteside, November 6, 1741 *(Liber J., f. 41)*.

There were three other Tiltons mentioned in the account of this estate of John Bowne and they were Peter Tilton, Dan Tilton, and Samuel Tilton. They were all of the third generation, without question, but as both John Tilton (J2-1) and his brother Peter Tilton (J2-2) had sons by these names, we cannot identify them further.

Like his grandfather (John Tilton of Gravesend), John Tilton (J3-18) took an active interest in colonial affairs. In 1729, 1730 and 1743 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, from Kent County *(Pub. of Gen. Soc. of Penn., Vol. V, p. 247; 249)*. In those days Delaware was a part of the colony of Pennsylvania *(vide pp. 108, 109)*.

We have not found the name of John Tilton's wife but from the fact that his son, John Tilton, Jr., was named as legatee in the will of James Robinson, of Duck Creek (with no relationship given), dated January 22, 1733 *(Liber H., f. 45, Kent wills) it may have been Robinson.* We trust that some data will come to light to clear this matter definitely.

The names of seven of the children of John Tilton (J3-18) are obtained from a deed, dated 12th, 8th month, 1772, from James Wallace, of Philadelphia, merchant, Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas Tilton (J4-65), of Kent county, Delaware, covering land obtained from John Tilton, who died intestate. John Tilton (J4-64) is not named, probably for the reason that he *may have* predeceased his father *(Kent county deeds, Liber L, f. 287)*.

John Tilton was the father of: (1), JOHN TILTON (J4-64); married Comfort (Roades) Wiltbank, daughter of John and Alice (Fisher) Roades and widow of Cornelius Wiltbank. (2), JOSEPH TILTON (J4-65); married Rachel Hilyard. (3), Thomas Tilton (J4-66); married Avery Draper, 5th, 2nd, 1759. (4), JAMES TILTON (J4-67). MICAH TILTON (J4-68). (6), MARY TILTON (J4-69). (7), ANN TILTON (J4-70). (8), SARAH TILTON (J4-71).

Thomas Tilton, the first of Delaware, was granted a patent, dated 16th day, 12th month, 1681, for *Rich Farm,* in Sussex county, Delaware, containing 650 acres; confirmed by William Markham, August 5th, 1687 *(Deed Book D, p. 359)*. He was a witness to the will of Thomas Davis, Sr., dated January 13, 1698 *(Vol. I, of wills; vide Seller's Allied Families of Delaware, p. 84)*. Thomas Tilton, of Sussex county, Delaware, was deeded, October 4, 1702, 127 acres of land situated in Cedar Creek, by Thomas Davis and Mary, his wife, "widow of Henry Bowman, deceased" *(Liber B, f. 191)*.

This last item is interesting in that it establishes the fact that Mary Tilton (J2-7), daughter of John Tilton of Gravesend, married Thomas Davis after the death of Henry Bowman, and lived in Delaware. On page 132 of our history we intimated that perhaps she married Will Hoffmeyer of New York after the death of Bowman. The record of this Delaware deed almost nullifies this theory. Was Mary (Tilton) Bowman thrice married? Was she in 1699-1700 the wife of Will Hoffmeyer? *In 1702* she was the wife of Thomas Davis of Delaware.

Who was Mary Tilton who married George Reed May 2, 1709, according to the records of St. Paul's Parish, Kent county, Maryland? She must have been born 1689 or earlier. Our supposition is that she was a daughter of Humphrey Tilton of Maryland *(vide p. 135)*.

Hester (Tilton) Brinckle

Since the publication of our sketch of Thomas Tilton (J2-8), the first of the name in Delaware, we have found the evidence of his children. Besides having a son, John Tilton (J3-18), he also had two daughters, Hester and Sarah. The names of these children are found in a deed, dated January 22, 1754, from Mary Pleasanton, widow, of Kent county, Delaware, to John Brinkley (Brinckle), of Kent county, wherein it is recited that Thomas Tilton died n-testate leaving three children, John Tilton, Hester Brinckle and Sarah Sharp *(Kent co. deeds, Libr I, f. 139; vide Genealogical Notes of C. H. B. Turner relating to Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, in the Coll. of The Genealogical Society of Penn., Vol. I, p. 306).*

We have as yet obtained no further data on Sarah Tilton, who married ——— Sharp.

Hester (Tilton) Brinckle's will is dated January 19, 1740; probated May 3, 1740, and recorded in Book Q-1, p. 18. To her daughters, Deborah and Hannah Fisher she willed £3 each; to her son, John Brinckle, she bequeathed one-fourth of her dividend in Slaughter's Neck, Sussex County; to her sons, Thomas Brinckle, Daniel Brinckle and Benjamin Brinckle, she bequeathed the balance of her rights. Her will was witnessed by Daniel Brinckle, Susannah Brinckle and Isaac King. *(Liber Q, 1; 18; see Memo. concerning Rodney Family by Norris S. Barratt in Coll. Gen. Soc. of Penn., pp. 64; 65).*

After the death of Hester (Tilton) Brinckle, John Brinckle married Ruth ———, by whom he had no issue.

John Brinckle, Jr., made his will January 31, 1749; probated March 4, 1748, and recorded in Kent County Will Book Q-1, page 263. In this will he names his wife Ruth. He left household goods, slaves, stock, etc.; to his daughter Hannah Fisher he bequeathed a negro named Hager, etc.; to his son, John Brinckle 70 acres in Murderkill Neck, with brick house; to grandson John Brinckle he left 150 acres in Murderkill Neck; to his son Daniel Brinckle a tract at Murderkill Neck; to his son Benjamin the tract where he dwelt; part of "Stratham"; to his granddaughter Hester Brinckle £14, when 18 years of age. His name is sometimes given as Brinckloe and Brinkloe in the records.

John and Hester (Tilton) Brinckle were the parents of: (1),

THOMAS BRINCKLE*; married Mary ———. (2). DANIEL BRINCKLE. (3), BENJAMIN BRINCKLE. (4), JOHN BRINCKLE. (5), DEBORAH BRINCKLE. (6), HANNAH BRINCKLE; married ——— Fisher.

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*Thomas Brinckle, son of John and Hester (Tilton) Brinckle, made his will July 23, 1741; proved August 6, 1741, and recorded in Book Q-1, p. 37. In this will he names his wife, Mary Brinckle, to whom he left a negro boy, named Mercury, etc.; to his daughter Hester Brinckle he left two cows, etc. He named his brothers: John, Daniel and Benjamin Brinckle. He mentioned his grandfather Tilton's land which his mother gave him lying at Slaughter's Neck, Sussex county, Delaware, which was to be sold to pay debts.

After his death his widow Mary married ——— Pleasanton.

Thomas and Mary Brinckle's daughter, Hester Brinckle, made her will September 13, 1754; probated May 14, 1756, and recorded in Book K-1, p. 136. In this will she names her sister, Mary Campbell, to whom she left two negro men, which her father, Thomas Brinckle, left her, or £80, when 18 years of age. She named her mother, Mary Pleasanton, executrix of her will.

Mr. M. Atherton Leach, corresponding secretary of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, has written us, from Philadelphia under date of May 18th, 1929:

"In 1909 the Rev. C. H. B. Turner, then of Lewes, Delaware, did print some 'Records of Sussex County, Delaware,' a volume of 387 pages, inclusive of index. In this there is but one reference to the Tilton name—John, who is noted as a subscriber to a petition for a church in Kent County, 20th February, 1725, page 157. No abstracts of wills are contained in this volume, and no other item concerning the Tiltons."

We wish to record our appreciation of the receipt of much data from Mr. Leach, concerning the early Delaware Tiltons. His data have been most valuable and useful in the preparation of our sketches of John Tilton (J3-18) and Hester (Tilton) Brinckle, appearing in this booklet.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., MARRIAGES: These records are kept at Freehold, N. J., and the earliest date from 1795. The Tilton marriages in *Book A* are as folows:

1795, March 5, Jonathan Tilton and Polly (Mary) Madden, by Daniel Ketcham, Justice (p. 27).

1797, August 2, Daniel Williams and Mary Tilton, both of Shrewsbury, by Simon Pyle, "one of the elders in the Methodist Episcopal Church" (p. 22).

1797, September 14, John Tilton and Aulcha Emmans, by Daniel Ketcham, Justice (p. 27).

1798, April 15, John Tilton and Elizabeth Clayton, both of Freehold Township, by John Woodhull, V. D. M. (p. 36).

1800, January 27, Jacob Tilton and Sarah Story, by James Tapscott, Justice (p. 40).

1800, February 5, Thomas Tilton and Mary Luker, by Peter Schenck, Justice (p. 43).

1802, February 21, Richard McAlvey (McKelvey) and Rebeccah Tilton, both of the Township of Dover, by James Allen, Justice (p. 56).

1803, April 15, Ezekiel Emens and Rebekah Tilton, both of Monmouth, by Zenas Conger, elder of the Methodist Church (p. 65).

1804, January 1, John Tilton and Mary Curtis, by Garret Longstreet, Justice (p. 70).

1804, October 25, Luburn Tealton (Tilton) and Molly Shurmard (Mary Chumerd), by Jno. C. Imlays (p. 80).

1804, December 23, Joseph Tilton and Mary Scott, both of Monmouth, by Zenas Conger, elder of the Methodist Independent Church (p. 78).
1805, May 8, John Hoppins and Mary Tilton, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 79).
1806, December 7, Jonathan Johnson and Sarah Tilton, both of Howell, by John Davison, Justice (p. 86).
1806, October 23, David Tilton and Sarah Flemnin, by Benjamin Dubois, V. D. M. (p. 104).
1807, January 10, Sylas (Silas) Tilton and Nancy Debeau, by Benj. Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 86).
1807, June 29, Michael Hoofmire, of New York, and Deborah Tilton, of Monmouth, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 92).
1807, September 16, John Tilton and Elizabeth Dickison, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 117).
1807, December 1, Henry Tilton, of Middletown, and Ann K. Fleming, of Shrewsbury, by John Davison, Justice (p. 101).
1807, December 3, Daniel Williams and Mary Tilton, by Garrit Longstreet, Justice (p. 99).
1808, April 2, James Hoppin and Patience Tilton, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 117).
1808, November 3, Amos Tilton and Deborah Lewis, by Garret Longstreet (p. 114).
1809, January 8, Garret Tilton and Janes (Jane) Lewis, by Garret Longstreet (p. 114).
1809, November 23, William Tilton and Catherine Buris (Burrowes), both of Middletown, by William Bishop (p. 136).
1810, January 25, Edward Tilton and Rebecca Mount, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 138).
1810, February 5, John Ellis, Junr., and Elizabeth Tilton, by William Burtis (p. 123).
1810, May 27, William Johnston and Sarah Tilton "in the Township of Howell," by Joseph Bishop, Justice (p. 125).
1810, September 10, Humphrey Tilton and Catharine Hendrickson, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 138).
1812, January 12, Daniel Hendrickson and Deborah Tilton, by Benjamin Bennet, V. D. M. (p. 161).
1814, January 13, Abraham Tilton, Jur., and Martha Meirs, by Wm. Burtis, Justice (p. 178).
1814, August 5, Gideon Middleton, of Burlington, and Abigail Tilton, of Middletown, by Saml. Pintard, Justice (p. 175).
1815, January 11, Samuel Laird and Helena Tilton, by Benjamin Bennet (p. 209).
1815, October 29, Richard Phillips, Junr., of Dover, and Mary Tilton, of Dover, by Daniel Stout, Justice (p. 198).
1816, September 25, Benjamin Cooper and Rebecca Tilton, by John Cooper, pastor Baptist Church in Upper Freehold (p. 215).

The Tilton marriages recorded in *Book B* are as follows:

1817, August 5, Ezekiel Tilton and Ann Maria Cook, by John Cooper, Pastor Baptist Church in Upper Freehold (p. 32).
1818, January 21, Henry Johnson and Hannah Tilton, by John Cooper, Pastor Baptist Church in Upper Freehold (p. 32).
1818, March 7, Benjamin Tilton, of Howell, and Sarah Miller, of Howell, "at Samuel Allen inn keeper in Howell," by Zebulon Clayton, Justice (p. 16).

(To Be Continued)

The next issue will contain the Fourth Generation of William Tilton of Lynn.

HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 8

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Francis Theodore Tilton
426 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, N. J.

The Frontier Line in 1740.

(From *Advanced American History* by S. E. Forman, published by *The Century Co.*, New York, 1919)

Fourth Generation of William Tilton

In the years preceding the War of Independence, Colonial New England, with real Yankee spirit and an abounding faith in God inherited from Puritanic forefathers, was active and progressive in both economic and military affairs. From the memorable landing of the Mayflower Pilgrims approximately four generations* of stalwart men had succeeded in planting and in maintaining their homes in a wild and savage country. During this time the human ties with Mother England were gradually but surely becoming more historic and less real and a new nationality was fast developing, a fact which Old England did not sense until her humanly interesting general, *Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne*, was defeated at Saratoga and Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

We are indeed happy to record that our Tilton forebears of this period took an honorable part in the activities of the times and with the men of their day contributed their humble efforts to the then unrecognized cause of laying up a stronger and a better foundation for the rearing of a new nation.

Who can turn these pages and read the interesting and dramatic account of the *successful* struggle of the two brothers, young men in their twenties, against a surprise Indian attack, *outnumbered three to one*, without feeling a thrill of pride in the courage of our Colonial boys? This encounter, so fortunately preserved to us, is interesting in that it throws some high-light on the stirring times in which these men lived. No doubt this episode is typical, to a greater or a lesser degree, of many of similar character, in which the sturdy and courageous men of these early days were forced to engage. Unfortunately many of these episodes were never recorded and so have been lost to our country's history.

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*The generations of the Tilton Family practically parallel the generations of the earliest families in America. With few exceptions it was the fifth generation from the days of the Mayflower Pilgrims that fought the War of Independence.

In military affairs, we always find Old New England active. Her men were forced by sheer necessity to bear arms in order to preserve their homes against the savage and from this it was only a step to organized military companies. From 1740 to 1748 a war raged among the nations of Europe and in this conflict England, as usual, arrayed herself against France. This European conflict spread to America, where France held Canada and the west and was known here as *King George's War*. In 1745, under the command of William Pepperell*, a wealthy merchant and lawyer of Maine, nearly four thousand men, of whom more than three-fourths were from Massachusetts alone, captured in a very brilliant manner (June 17, 1745), after a siege of six weeks, the great French fortress at Louisburg on the Island of Cape Breton, Canada, which commanded the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and was considered as impregnable. The fortress was an ever-threatening danger to the New England fisherman on the Banks. This military success of our Colonial troops, hailed with enthusiasm on both

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*For a very interesting account of the siege and capture of Louisburg we would refer to Nathaniel Hawthorne's sketch of Sir William Pepperell in his *Miscellanies*. At the close of the European War in 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, England returned Louisburg to the French in exchange for Madras in Hindustan, which France had taken from the English. "Great was the wrath of the New England people," says John Fiske, "when they learned that their new conquest had been bartered for a *heathen city* on the other side of the globe." However, the disposition of the great French fortress of Louisburg did not dim the glory of the conquest nor did it lessen the opinion of the Colonies in their military success and abilities. In March, 1775, when real trouble was brewing between the Colonies and England, the following splendid compliment to the New England troops was voiced on the floor of the House of Commons by one of the British friends of America, David Hartley: "They took Louisburg from the French, single-handed, without any European assistance, as mettled an enterprise as any in our history!—an everlasting memorial of the zeal, courage and perseverance of the troops of New England!"

When, in a later war with France (1755), the English general, Edward Braddock, acting contrary to the advice of a young American soldier on his staff, George Washington, was defeated and killed in an attack on the French fortification on the site of the present city of Pittsburg, *Fort Du Quesne*, and his brilliantly clad and awe-inspiring English regulars were slaughtered in great numbers by the French and their Indian allies, the Colonies were sure, *beyond all doubt*, of their own military prowess, for as Benjamin Franklin wrote in reference to this British tragedy: "This whole transaction gave us Americans the first suspicion that our exalted ideas of the prowess of British regulars had not been well founded."

The recollection of these two military incidents had great psychological effect in New England when it came to Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.

sides of the Atlantic, played a psychological part in determining the Colonies a generation later to wage a war for independence, for from this experience our countrymen had gained untold confidence in their own military strength. In this venture against the French we find many New England Tiltons of the fourth generation, one of whom, a young man, lost his life while homeward bound from the campaign.

During these stirring times we find peaceful Martha's Vineyard taking a more lively interest in military affairs, and in a company raised on that quaint and interesting island in 1757, we find many of our olden-time sea-faring Tiltons.

The men of America's fourth generation laid the foundation for the monumental undertaking of winning for the Colonies independence from Old England, a task which was accomplished by their illustrious sons.

We cannot, within the compass of this small issue, give very complete sketches, but the reader can read between the lines. *Our forefathers of this fourth generation in New England were honest-to-goodness, thrifty, God-fearing people, typical of the times in which they lived and typical of the stock that made us an independent nation.*

(W4-1)—Jacob Tilton

Jacob Tilton, son of Abraham and Mary (Jacobs) Tilton (W3-2), was born August 12, 1694, at Ipswich, Mass. *(vide p. 143)*.

At an early age he took an interest in miltary affairs, receiving a lieutenant's commission in Colonial troops at Ipswich.

When he was in his twenty-eighth year of age, on June 14, 1722, he and his younger brother, Daniel Tilton (W4-2), became the heroes of the Fox Bay Indian episode, celebrated in verse, to which we have already referred.

Jacob Tilton married Mrs. Mercy Emerson; intentions published July 27, 1723, and they were the parents of: (1), JACOB TILTON, the first; baptised December 20, 1724; died July 19, 1736. (2), NATHANIEL TILTON (W5-1); baptised September 11, 1726, at Ipswich; married Abigail Gilman; he died February 11, 1814, at Sanbornton, N. H. (3), JOSEPH TILTON (W5-2); baptised May 25, 1728. (4), MARY TILTON (W5-3); baptised January 11, 1729. (5), JOHN TILTON (W5-4); baptised December 17, 1732.

(6), William Tilton; baptised September 29, 1734; died July 23, 1736. (7), Samuel Tilton (W5-5); baptised April 4, 1736; married his first cousin, Jemima Tilton, daughter of Abraham and Susanna (Harris) Tilton, November 26, 1754. (8), Jacob Tilton, the second; baptised October 30, 1737; died November 20, 1737. (9, Susanna Tilton (W5-6); born about 1740; married Benjamin Slade, of Portsmouth, N. H.

On March 24, 1737, Abraham Tilton (W3-2), then about seventy-one years of age, deeded one-half of his home property in Ipswich to his eldest son, Jacob Tilton (W4-1), and the other half to his son Daniel Tilton (W4-2) *(vide p. 143)*.

About 1738-1740, Jacob Tilton removed with his family from Ipswich to Newmarket, New Hampshire. He enlisted in colonial troops from the latter town and was commissioned a captain, March 1, 1745. He participated in the siege and capture of the French city of Louisburg, on the Island of Cape Breton, Canada, in 1745, serving in Colonel Samuel Moore's Regiment, and was honorably discharged from service November 11th of that year.

In the old records Jacob Tilton is styled "Captain Jacob Tilton, Gentleman." He died 1763-4 at South Newmarket, New Hampshire.

(W4-2)—Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, son of Abraham and Mary (Jacobs) Tilton (W3-2), was born at Ipswich, Mass., April 2, 1697 *(vide p. 143)*.

When he was about twenty-five years of age, on June 14, 1722, he and his elder brother, Jacob Tilton (W4-1), became the heroes of the Fox Bay tragedy, perpetuated in verse as the *Tragedy of the Sea*, which we reproduce in full following this sketch.

He married Sarah Dutch; intentions published November 20, 1725. She was undoubtedly the eldest daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Cross) Dutch. They were the parents of: (1), Daniel Tilton, the first; baptised November 20, 1726; died June 16, 1728. (2), Daniel Tilton, the second (W5-7); baptised September 29, 1728; married Lucy Brown, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Abbott) Brown, February 6, 1751-2, in Ipswich; he died prior to 1759. (3), Sarah Tilton (W5-8); baptised February 14, 1730; married Oliver Moody, Jr., March 12, 1753, in Newbury. (4), Stephen Tilton (W5-9); baptised February 25, 1732; married

Elizabeth Gage, daughter of Jonathan Gage, January 20, 1761, in Newbury. (5), BENJAMIN TILTON, the first; baptised March 22, 1734; died August 14, 1747. (6), HANNAH TILTON (W5-10); baptised March 20, 1736; married Richard Kent, the third, September 26, 1759, in Newbury. (7), PATIENCE TILTON; baptised April 15, 1739; died April 23, 1739. (8), ELIZABETH TILTON (W5-11); baptised September 4, 1740 (daughter of Daniel and *Elizabeth* in record doubtless an error); married Arthur Ferguson, February 2, 1762. (9), JOB TILTON (W5-12); baptised June 26, 1742. (10), ISAAC TILTON (W5-13); baptised October 2, 1743; proably never married; died October 5, 1800. (11), NATHANIEL TILTON (W5-14); baptised February 3, 1745; married Anne Safford, daughter of James and Hepsibah (Hale) Safford; intentions published September 20, 1766. (12), MARY TILTON (W5-15); baptised December 6, 1747; probably died young and unmarried. (13), BENJAMIN TILTON the second (W5-16); baptised November 19, 1749; probably died young and unmarried.

On March 24, 1737, Abraham Tilton (W3-2), then about seventy-one years of age, deeded one-half of his home property in Ipswich to his eldest son, Jacob Tilton (W4-1), and the other half to his son Daniel Tilton (W4-2) *(vide p. 143)*.

Some time after 1745 Daniel Tilton left Ipswich and settled in Newbury, Mass. He was a captain of the Ipswich Train Band and later was commissioned a lieutenant in the expedition against Louisburg, Canada, in 1745. At the siege and capture of this French fort he was a captain in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

He died in the winter of 1758-1759, probably in a shipwreck with his son, Daniel Tilton, jr. Administration of the two estates was granted to the widow and mother, February 26, 1759 *(Essex Probate 336; 83)*.

His widow, Sarah (Dutch) Tilton, died in Newbury, Mass., May 2, 1770, in her sixty-second year, and the epitaph on her tombstone reads as follows:

Here lies
Interred
MRS. SARAH TILTON
Consort of
Capt. Daniel Tilton
Who deceased
May 2nd, 1770
in the 62 years of her age

Depart my friends, dry up your tears,
I must be here till Christ appears.

A Tragedy of the Sea, commemorating in verse the heroism of the two brothers, Jacob and Daniel Tilton, to which reference has been made, needs a word of introduction. As we learn from the verses themselves, this remarkably interesting recital concerning our forefathers was penned by one who recorded his narrative "as from their mouths it told to me has been." As to the identity of the author, who unfortunately simply signs as "W. G.," many efforts have been made to solve the mystery and it is indeed most regrettable that no conclusive evidence has been found on the subject. However, we have found some information that at least throws an interesting light on the matter and we believe warrants preservation in this history for the contemplation of future antiquarians. Our comments on the question of authorship that follow are based on some written memoranda, also by an unknown hand, found in the New York Public Library and filed away with an old copy of the poem.

It is evident from the poem itself that the author was a contemporary "of those he sung." From an examination of the records of old Ipswich for the names of those living there during that period who bore the initials "W. G.," it would appear, after eliminating all unlikely persons, that the author may have been William Giddings, Esq., who died about 1757. William Giddings was a judge of probate in Ipswich and is known to have been the author of an elegiac poem on the death of Susannah Lufkin, published as early as 1714 (*Giddings History,* Hartford, 1882, p. 23). Considering this important and interesting fact, the agreement of the initials with his name and his position and residence in Ipswich, there is some basis for believing that he may have been the mysterious author of *A Tragedy of the Sea.*

As to the period of the poem's first publication, the date has been assigned to 1722-23, and we are inclined to believe that this is probably correct. No doubt at the time the event happened (1722) the episode aroused the good people of Ipswich and the author, catching the spirit and thrill of the adventure, penned his immortal lines while his interest in the matter was at its height, for verses of this character are usually written spontaneously, while the spirit is yet stirred to give expression. It was important news of the day in Ipswich and while it was still news the author, seizing the opportune moment, crystalized the adventure into verse for the consumption of his interested fellow-townsmen. Such is our belief. The name of the original printer, however, has been lost in antiquity.

The second printing of the poem occurred in 1774 and was made by Isaiah Thomas and H. W. Tinges. Thomas was a well known colonial printer, who commenced printing in 1767 in Newburyport, Mass., and later in 1770, formed a partnership with his former employer, W. C. Tinges. Thomas founded the *Massachusetts Spy,* the organ of the New England patriotic party, and through this medium he fearlessly attacked the measures of the British Ministry during the Revolutionary period. He was the printer of most of the school books, Bibles and hymn-books then in use in the Colonies and of numerous other books and reprints.

The third printing of the poem was in June, 1834, by W. & J. Gilman, No. 9 State Street, Boston. In July, 1848, the verses were again printed for the fourth time in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. 2 (pp. 271-274), from the Gilman printing of 1834. The verses found their way to the *Register* through a correspondent and his interesting letter of transmittal on this occasion reads as follows:

Newburyport, Feb. 5th, 1848.

Dear Sir:—

I send you for publication in the *Register* a veritable specimen of the literature of our ancestors, which is of the more value that it records some of their sufferings and achievements. More fortunate than the heroes who

lived before Agamemnon, these "valiant Tiltons" found a poet and survive, but I regret to say that such inquiries as I have made have been unavailing to remove the envious obscurity which hangs around the initial letters of the poet's own name. His statement shows him to have received his relation from the lips of those he sung, and perhaps the annals or traditions of Ipswich may eventually throw light upon *this greatly-to-be-deplored mystery.*

The verses themselves were printed some years ago from an ancient copy,—

"ITSELF THE SOLE SURVIVOR,—"

which I well remember to have been cherished with affectionate care by a respected relative, now long since deceased, and which hung in her apartments scrupulously enclosed in black frame and glass. You will observe that this was a re-publication by that patriarch of printing, Isaiah Thomas, and his partner, from a still more ancient copy. This variety of editions would seem to speak for the estimation in which either the verses or the exploit, or both, were held. Our fathers were pious as well as brave, and no doubt looked upon this as *a signal deliverance.* Besides, the parties were of some distinction. Lieutenant Tilton, to be sure, like the warriors commemorated by Horace, in their disasters, throws aside all vain pretensions, sinks the military title, and in fact, as men are much inclined to do under similar circumstances, makes himself and his companions as small as possible. *Yet, in those days, a Lieutenant was a LIEUTENANT!* And of the defeated combatants, on the other hand, there was "the Penobscot Governor," and "Captain Sam, a surly cur," no doubt a redoubted and atrocious fellow, perhaps actually one of the Governor's aids. How this may be it is only possible now to conjecture.

Of Lieutenant Jacob Tilton (W4-1) I know nothing further. His brother Daniel (W4-2) was the ancestor of a numerous progeny, and some of his grand children are still living at an advanced age. He was the maternal great-grandfather of the writer of this communication. He appears to have justified, by his subsequent career, the reputation for valor acquired in early life, for he became a captain in the provincial forces, and in that capacity accompanied the Massachusetts contingent to the siege of Louisbourg in the old French war, and there died in his country's service. *(An error. He did not die in the siege of Louisbourg; confused with another Daniel (W4-48).—F. T. T.)*

Yours respectfully,

L.

The editor of the *Register* prefaced this fourth printing of the poem with the following comments which we desire to preserve in this issue:

"I do not remember that any early writer on the events of Indian warfare in New England takes notice of this affair of the Tiltons, except Penhallow, and he neither mentions who they were nor whence they came. His notice is as follows: 'About the same time (his last date being July) the chief, Capt. Samuel, with five others boarded Lieut. Tilton, as he lay at anchor, fishing, near Demaris cove. They pinioned him and his brother, and beat them very sorely; at length, one getting unloosed, released the other. They then fell with desperate fury on the Indians, kill one, and mortally wound two more'."

The fifth printing occurred in March, 1852, and was by Robert Wier of Boston, who reprinted from the third Gilman printing of 1834, and it is the Wier printing which we have used in this issue. The sixth printing was by the *Vox Populi* Office, Lowell, Mass., in 1885. We have found no subsequent printing of the poem and we believe we are safe in stating

Church at Hamilton (formerly Ipswich Hamlet), Mass.

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that the seventh printing is that contained within these pages. Thus during the course of approximately two centuries this poem has been printed no less than seven times.

We doubt that any of the first three printings are now in existence, the earliest now extant probably being that in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and the Wier printing of 1852, copies of which are in the New York Public Library.

The literary merits of the composition cannot be judged in the light of present day standards. At the time it was originally published American literature was in its infancy. The literature of the period was for the most part religious and ponderous, written by such eminent divines as Cotton Mather. As for poetry the Puritans did not feel any too kindly toward composition of this character, for they considered it a waste of time for able-bodied men to write poetry of imagination and beauty. The early New Englanders were not, however, adverse to elegiac and panegyrical poetry commemorating *the deeds and virtues of Godly men,* and many writings of this character flourished during this period and were encouraged. A comparison of *A Tragedy of the Sea* with similar compositions then prevailing certainly shows that this work compares favorably with, and is in fact superior to, many that were written and published at this time in our country's history.

Perhaps with these comments we shall understand and appreciate better the verses that follow. We are indeed very glad that the poem has been preserved to us during these many years and we should cherish it as one of our interesting heritages.

(A Tragedy of the Sea)

A BRIEF

NARRATIVE OR POEM,

Giving an Account of the hostile Actions of some Pagan Indians towards Lieutenant Jacob Tilton, and his brother Daniel Tilton, both of the town of Ipswich, as they were on board of a small vessel at the Eastward; which happened in the summer-time, in the year 1722. With an Account of the Valiant Exploits of the said Tiltons, and their victorious Conquest over their insulting enemies.

DOWN at an eastward harbour call'd Fox Bay,
They in a Schooner at an anchor lay,
It was upon the fourteenth day of June,
Six stout great Indians in the afternoon
In two *Canoes* on board said Schooner came,
With painted Faces in a churlish frame;
One of them call'd *Penobscot* Governor,
The other Captain *Sam* a surly cur,
The other four *great* Indians strong and stout,
Which for their ill design they had pick'd out.
Said Governor and *Sam* with one more went
Down the forecastle, bold and insolent;
Unto Lieutenant *Tilton* they apply'd
Themselves, and down they sat one at each side;
The other plac'd himself behind his back,
Waiting the other's motion when to act.

(INDIAN)

What's matter Governor my men detain,
And no send hostage home to me again?
What's matter he no good, but all one Devil?
What! no love Indian? Governor no civil.
Penobscot Indian Governor great Man,
All one Governor Shute *says Captain Sam.*

The Wier printing of 1852 gives a comma at the end of the thirteenth line after *apply'd* and a comma between *fisherman* and *are* in the second line on the following page. The insertion of these commas evidently is an error on the part of the printer, being contrary to the meaning of the lines themselves and without doubt contrary to the author's intention. We have, therefore, in this printing eliminated the commas referred to.

(TILTON)

Great while since we from Boston hither came,
We poor fishermen are not to blame.

(INDIAN)

Your Boston Governor *no good me see;*
Our Governor *much better man than he.*

These Cannibals thus in their Indian pride,
The best of *Governor's* scorn and deride.
But they at length to hasten their design,
From underneath their Blanket pull'd a line,
With which his arms they would have compass'd round
But he so strong and nimble, was not bound,
Till he got out the Cuddy door at last,
Before they had obtain'd to bind him fast.
These Cannibals being both strong and bold,
And upon him kept fast their Indian hold:
They got him down with their much struggling
And bound his arms behind him with their string.
The other three which kept above the deck,
Also had their design brought to effect.
Looking about him, presently he found
They had his brother *Daniel* also bound;
For they with him had acted even so,
One at each side and one behind did go,
And down they sat, he not aware of harm,
The rogue behind him fasten'd on each arm,
And twitch'd them back; the other two with line
Him pinioned: so thus were they confin'd.
They ty'd said *Daniel's* legs he could not stand,
Nor help himself neither with foot nor hand,
They struck them many blows on face and head;
And their long Indian knives they flourished:
Triumphing over them, and saying, *Why*
You so stout man that you no Quarter cry?

(TILTON)

What Indian mean to act so in this thing,
Now Peace between the English and French king?

(INDIAN)

Hah! no: me war, your Governor no good,
He no love *Indians* me understood.

(TILTON)

What ails you now, you sturdy Captain *Sam,*
Do Indian now intend to kill and cram?

(INDIAN)

Ye Governor *SHUTE'S* men kill and take,
Penobscot (All one) Boston *Prison make.*
You English men our Indian land enjoy,
They no surrender, then we them destroy.
Indian bimeby take Captain Westbrook's *fort,*
Some kill, some captive take; that matchet *sport.*

On board them a young lad and not confin'd,
They make him hoist the ancient* to their mind!
Then Admiral of this same harbor rid,
In mighty triumph none could them forbid.
So two of these black rogues in their canoes,
On shore they go to carry back the news:
So was but four of them on board remain'd,
Of whom this favour *Daniel* then obtain'd,
For to unty his legs and ease his hand,
That he might have them something at command.
After which thing he presently contrives
What method then to take to save their lives.
While they were plundering so busily,
He saw a splitting knife that was near by,
To which he goes and turns his back about,
Eyeing them well, lest they should find him out;
And so he works said knife into his hand,
With which he cuts his line, but still doth stand.
Although two of said Indians him ey'd,
They did not know but he remain'd fast ty'd.
Two of said Indians were plundering,
Down the Forecastle while he did this thing,
The other two so watchful and so shy,
And on him kept a constant Indian eye,
That he stands still waiting till he could find;

* Obsolete word meaning ensign or flag.

A time when they did him not so much mind;
But when for plunder they to searching goes
Then his contrivance presently he shows:
He to his Brother *Jacob* runs with speed,
And cuts his line: now both of them are freed.
The Indians now alarmed, hereby,
In Indian language make a hideous cry:
Crying *Chau hau, chau hau:* for they espy'd,
That both these Englishmen were got unty'd;
Like roaring Lyons with an ax and knives
Made violent assaults to take their lives;
But God who had determined to save,
Undaunted courage unto them he gave;
That they with such a manly confidence,
Altho' unarm'd stood in their own defence;
And tho' they had from these blood-thirsty hounds
Received many dismal stabs and wounds,
While in their skirmish blood was up and hot,
No more than Flea bites them they minded not,
Said *Daniel* still retain'd his splitting knife,
Who nimbly ply'd the same and fit for life;
With one hand fended off the Indian blows,
And with the other cross the face and nose
Of Captain *Sam*, until his pagan head,
Was chop'd and gash'd, and so much mangled;
Bits of his Indian scalp hung down in strings,
And blood run pouring thence as out of springs.
Jacob said *Governor* so managed,
He was so maul'd and beat, that he so bled,
His Indian head and face with blood was dy'd,
(See what comes of his swelling Indian pride,)
Of him he catch'd fast hold, and up him brings
Unto the side, and overboard him flings.
Then *Daniel* presently took Captain *Sam*,
And brought his Hand about his Indian ham,
And to the vessel side he nimbly goes,
And his *black carcass* in the water throws.
Now by this time, behold *Jacob* his brother,
Of these black rogues had catch'd up another,
And overboard his *Indian carcass* sent

To scramble in the water as he went,
And then said *Daniel* run the fourth to catch,
At which the rogue a nimble jump did fetch,
And overboard he goes, and swims to shore;
This only rogue escaped out of four.
One of the other three he swim'd part way,
At length sinks down, and there was forc'd to stay.
Two of the other rogues with much ado
Got out of water into a canoe,
Which to the Vessel side was fastened,
Themselves awhile in it they sheltered,
Said Indians on board had left a gun,
Unto the same said *Jacob Tilton* run,
Catching it up to shoot them, it mist fire,
Which disappointed him of his desire.
He catching up a stout great *setting Pole,*
With all his might he struck them on the *jole,*
Giving them many blows upon the head;
Over they turns, and sunk like any lead.
We think our Country now at Peace might rest,
If all our Indian foes were thus supprest.
Let God the glory of such conquest have,
Who can by few as well as many save.
They having thus dispatch'd this Indian crew,
Then presently consulted what to do.
Three more Canoes laden to the brim
With Indians as deep as they could swim,
Come padling down with all their might and main
Hoping the valient *Tilton's* to retain.
Daniel, which was both nimble, stout and spry,
He fetch'd an ax, and running presently,
He cuts the cable; then they hoist their sail,
Leaving their Neighbors, that they might bewail
Over their Governor who in dispute,
Had term'd himself *as great and good as* Shute.
Before that they had sailed many miles,
Their wounds began to be as sore as boils,
From whence the blood run streaming thro' the cloaths,
Quite from their shoulders down unto their toes,
There they sat down in woful misery,

Expecting every moment when to die;
Not having any thing to chear their heart,*
Nor dress their wounds to ease them of their smart,
And verily we think had perished,
Had not the lad (which has been mentioned)
Been very helpful in this sore distress.
What reason then have they of thankfulness
That God hath spared him from this Indian crew.
For to help them when they could nothing do.
After they had from foes escaped thus,
They sail'd and came into *Mintinnicus.*
Nigh twenty-four hours if not more,
They were a-coming from the former shore:
Here they among the English find relief,
Who dress their wounds which ease them of their grief,
Their course for *Ipswich* town they next contrive,
Where in few days their Vessel did arrive:
Through so much danger, misery and pain,
They are returned to their friends again.
Thus I have summed up this tragick scene,
As from their mouths it told to me has been;
No alteration but in some expressions
Us'd other words; then pardon such digressions,
Since I us'd such only for sake of verse,
Which might not less nor more than truth rehearse,
Your candid servant in this poetrie,
Describ'd in letters two— W. G.

* No doubt meaning liquor.

(W4-4)—Abraham Tilton

Abraham Tilton, son of Abraham and Mary (Jacobs) Tilton (W3-2), was born July 12, 1702, at Ipswich, Mass. *(vide p. 143).*

He married Susanna Harris; intentions published August 14, 1728.

Abraham and Susanna (Harris) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Francis Tilton, the first; baptised December 1, 1728; died December 28, 1728. (2), Francis Tilton, the second (W5-17); baptised December 21, 1729; died before February 11, 1750, in Newbury, Mass. (3), Jemima Tilton (W5-5); baptised March 5, 1731; married Samuel Tilton, her first cousin, son of Jacob and Mercy Tilton, November 26, 1754. (4), Susanna Tilton (W5-18); baptised 8th mo. (October), 7th day, 1734; married Job Day, of Gloucester, Mass., December 25, 1754, and probably lived in Lincoln county, Maine. (5), Lucy Tilton (W5-19); baptised September 19, 1736; married William Warner, April 8, 1773. (6), Abraham Tilton (W5-20); baptised May 1, 1739; married (1), ————; married (2) Mary Jones; he died 1796, at Edgecomb, Lincoln county, Maine. (7), Mary Tilton, the first; baptised November 29, 1741; died young. (8), Jacob Tilton, the first; baptised September 25, 1743; died June 8, 1744. (9), Jacob Tilton, the second; baptised April 14, 1745, died young. (10), Mary Tilton, the second (W5-21); baptised October 19, 1746. (11), Jacob Tilton, the third (W5-22); baptised November 13, 1748. (12), John Tilton (W5-23); baptised September 9, 1750. (13), Peggy (Margaret) Tilton (W5-24); baptised December 1, 1751.

On February 11, 1750, Abraham Tilton (W4-4) was appointed administrator of the estate of his son, Francis Tilton (W5-17), in Newbury *(Essex Probate, 329; 469).*

Abraham Tilton died at York, Maine, December 25, 1786.

(W4-6)—Abraham Tilton

Abraham Tilton, son of Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-7), was baptised April 22, 1705, in Wenham, Mass. *(vide p. 149).*

He removed to Hopkinton, Middlesex county, Mass., about 1729, and was in business there with his twin brother, Samuel

Tilton. He probably came to Hopkinton from Sudbury and from Ipswich to Sudbury, shortly before 1729.

Abraham Tilton married Elizabeth Smith; intentions published May 11, 1728, and they were the parents of: (1), Abraham Tilton (W5-25); born May 14, 1729; married Elizabeth Maxwell; he died 1793 at Hopkinton. (2), Elizabeth Tilton (W5-26); born January 8, 1732; married Jeremiah Goodhue, of Weston.

Abraham Tilton (W4-6) died at Hopkinton, Mass., in 1736.

(W4-7)—Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-7), was baptised April 22, 1705, in Wenham, Mass. *(vide p. 149)*. In November, 1726, he was admitted to the Ipswich Church *(vide p. 71)*.

Samuel Tilton came to Hopkinton, Mass., about 1729, and was in business in that town with his twin brother, Abraham Tilton. He probably came from Sudbury and from Ipswich to Sudbury.

He married Mary Jeffords; intentions published November 12, 1730, and they were the parents of: (1), Isaac Tilton; born 1730; died young. (2), Israel Tilton (W5-27); born November 5, 1731, at Hopkinton; married Abigail Williams, July 23, 1752, at Ipswich; he died 1754 in Hopkinton. (3), Mary Tilton (W5-28); born February 6, 1733; married Noah Eaton, Jr., of Sudbury, as his second wife, February 14, 1771; she died July, 1803.

Samuel Tilton died 1734 and his widow married for her second husband Caleb Claflin, of Hopkinton, May 1, 1735, by whom she had eight children.

Some years after Samuel Tilton's death, the Probate Court of Essex county, Mass., appointed, December 15, 1746, Joseph Tilton (W5-9), uncle, guardian of his nephew, Israel Tilton (W5-27). Israel Tilton was probably living with his uncle, Joseph Tilton, at this time.

(W4-8)—John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-7), was baptised May 4, 1707, in Wenham *(vide p. 149)*. When about twenty years of age he was admitted to the Church at Ipswich, April 9, 1727 *(vide p. 71)*.

He married (1), Sarah Poland, April 6, 1737, and she was

admitted to the Ipswich Church, November 22, 1741. She died August 29, 1756, and John Tilton married (2) Sarah Choate, February 8, 1757. He had no children by either wife.

John Tilton was a prominent citizen of Sudbury. He evidently bought his farm where he lived in Sudbury (afterwards East Sudbury) of Samuel Tilton, his brother, when the latter removed to Hopkinton, Mass. His old place in East Sudbury is now, or was a few years ago, owned and occupied by Robert Cumming. At his decease in 1779 (at East Sudbury) John Tilton remembered most of his relatives in his will. His nephew, Captain John Tilton (W5-30), was named executor. His niece, Lucy Tilton (W5-35), lived with her Uncle John at East Sudbury until her death, January 24, 1800.

John Tilton's widow, Sarah (Choate) Tilton married Joseph Batchelder, September 8, 1780.

(W4-9)—Joseph Tilton

Joseph Tilton, son of Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-7), was baptised August 21, 1709, in Wenham, Mass. *(vide p. 149)*. He was admitted to the Church at Ipswich, December 24, 1727, when about nineteen years of age *(vide p. 71)*.

Joseph Tilton married for his first wife Abigail Brown; intentions published April 10, 1741. She was the daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Abigail (Jacobs) Browne and was baptised August 20, 1721 *(Essex Antiq., XII, p. 125; vide p. 144)*. She was admitted to the church at Ipswich, September 12, 1741, shortly after her marriage.

Joseph and Abigail (Browne) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Joseph Tilton, the first; baptised February 18, 1741-2, at Ipswich; died young. (2), Josiah Tilton (W5-29); baptised November 17, 1745, at Ipswich. (3), John Tilton (W5-30); born December 18, 1746; married Mary Williams, October 15, 1767, at East Sudbury, Mass., he died December 4, 1827, at Mendon, Vermont. (4). Martha Tilton (W5-31); married Nehemiah Knowlton, November 22, 1774; she died August 25, 1832. (5), Anna Tilton (W5-32); married John Whipple, May 23, 1775; she died May 23, 1844, at West Boylston, Mass. (6), Molly Tilton (W5-33); married Benjamin Appleton, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Susanna (Brown) Appleton, November 25, 1773; she died October 3, 1845.

(7), Joseph Tilton, the second (W5-34); born September 4, 1759; married Elizabeth Russell, of Wayland, Mass.; he died March 7, 1847, at West Boylston, Mass.

On December 15, 1746, Joseph Tilton was appointed guardian of his nephew, Israel Tilton (W5-27). Israel Tilton was probably living with his Uncle Joseph at the time.

Joseph Tilton married for his second wife, Mrs. Phoebe Dodge, widow, July 23, 1771, by whom he had no children. About eight years later, January 24, 1779, he died at the Hamlett and a stone marks his grave in the Hamilton churchyard bearing the following epitaph:

In Memory of
MR. JOSEPH TILTON;
who departed this Life
Janry 24th 1779 Aged 69 Years

He was an affectionate Husband—a kind Parent—a sincere Friend—an exemplary Christian. At death he resigned his spirit with great serenity, having a Confident Hope of an interest in ye Redeemer.

Mark ye perfect man, & behold ye upright for the end of that man is Peace.

He's gone, he's past ye gloomy shades of Night,
Safe landed in the eternal realms of light.
Happy exchange to part with all below
For worlds of bliss, where joys unceasing flow.

—(Essex Antiq., XI, p. 10).

Phebe Tilton, wife of Joseph Tilton, deceased, was admitted to the Ipswich Church, June 20, 1779, shortly after the death of her husband *(vide p. 71)*. She married November 14, 1782, Lieutenant Jacob Brown, he being her third husband. She died April 10, 1809.

(W4-10)—Josiah Tilton

Josiah Tilton, son of Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-7), was baptised August 31, 1712, in Wenham *(vide p. 149)*.

He was admitted to the Church at Ipswich, September 12, 1736 *(vide p. 71)*, and the next year he married Lucy Low, in Ipswich, December 6, 1737 *(vide p. 72)*. They were the parents of: (1), Lucy Tilton (W5-35); baptised December 10, 1738, at Ipswich; never married; died at East Sudbury, Mass., January 24, 1800. (2), Samuel Tilton (W5-36); baptised January 11, 1740-1, at

Ipswich; married Elizabeth Blodgett, November 17, 1740, at Medford; he died April 14, 1805, at East Sudbury, Mass.

Josiah Tilton made his will, June 18, 1741; probated in Essex county, Mass., September 14, 1741. On that date the mother Lucy was appointed guardian of his two children (Essex Probate; 317; 196). He died at Hamilton, Mass.

Josiah Tilton's widow appears to have married for her second husband Nathaniel Dane, October 12, 1745.

(W4-12)—Sarah (Tilton) Moulton

Sarah Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-7), was baptised May 12, 1717, in Ipswich *(vide p. 72 and 149)*. She was admitted to the Church at Ipswich September 28, 1735, and married Caleb Moulton, March 1, 1738-9, at the same place. She died in Wayland, Mass., June 1, 1786, and he died in the same town, January 2, 1800, aged 91 years.

(W4-13)—David Tilton

David Tilton, son of Isaac and Mary (Appleton) Tilton (W3-10), was baptised May 8, 1720, at Ipswich *(vide p. 72 and 150)*. He married (1) Mrs. Mary Proctor; intentions published December 21, 1752. He married (2) Anne Wainwright; intentions published December 13, 1759.

He died May 8, 1786, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow, June 6, 1786. Distribution was made between her and his sisters, Abigail Day, Mary Kinsman, Rachel Smith and Sarah Manning, on May 15, 1787 *(Essex Probate 358; 384; 359; 89; 92)*.

The will of his widow, Anne (Wainwright) Tilton, was probated July 7, 1803, by which she left real estate to Mary Fuller "which I brought up in my family," "my family arms and family pictures" to Abigail Carns, formerly Abigail Wainwright, "my tea ground Chintz gown" to Mary, wife of Jeremiah Spiller, and "my Broglio gown to Rachel, wife of William Burnham." Aaron, son of Zebulon and Rachel (Tilton) Smith, was named as executor *(Essex Probate 369; 445)*. Her will was dated February 8, 1800.

(W4-14)—Mary (Tilton) Kinsman

Mary Tilton, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Appleton) Tilton (W3-10), was baptised September 6, 1723, at Ipswich *(vide p. 150)*. She married Thomas Kinsman; intentions published April 25, 1745. He was the son of Stephen Kinsman and was born February 13, 1715, at Ipswich. They resided at Hamilton, Mass., at the time of his death, April 7, 1779. She died August 18, 1806.

Thomas and Mary (Tilton) Kinsman were the parents of: (1), Mary Kinsman; baptised March 30, 1746; (2), Rachel Kinsman; baptised July 12, 1747; (3), Jemima Kinsman; baptised June 17, 1750. (4), Thomas Kinsman; baptised May 27, 1753. (5), Lucy Kimball Kinsman; baptised May 16, 1756; (6), William Kinsman; baptised July 22, 1760.

(W4-15)—Sarah (Tilton) Clinton and Manning

Sarah Tilton, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Appleton) Tilton (W3-10), was baptised July 4, 1725 *(vide p. 150)*. She married (1), James Clinton; intentions published July 9, 1743, and married (2) ———— Manning, 1787, or earlier.

In her father's will, dated May 10, 1763, she is named as Sarah Clinton, widow. By this will her son, James Clinton, was bequeathed his grandfather's "Shoemaker's bench & tools." Sarah (Tilton) Manning shared in the distribution of her brother David's estate, May 15, 1787.

(W4-18)—Rachel (Tilton) Smith

Rachel Tilton, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Appleton) Tilton (W3-10), was born September 13, 1731 *(vide p. 151)*. She married Zebulon Smith; intentions published January 15, 1754. By the will of her father her son, Aaron Smith, was left his grandfather's "shortest gun." In 1787 she shared in her brother David Tilton's estate.

(W4-19)—Jane (Tilton) Hunt

Jane Tilton, daughter of William and Abiah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-12), was born August 2, 1697 *(vide p. 152)*. She married William Hunt, son of William and Mary (Bradford) Hunt, June 2, 1718, and they were the parents of: (1), Abiah Hunt; baptised

July 5, 1719. (2), MARY HUNT; born about 1721; died March 18, 1789. (3), JANE HUNT; baptised August 18, 1723; married Samuel Nickerson. (4), HANNAH HUNT; baptised July 10, 1726; (5), SARAH HUNT; baptised July 10, 1726; married Timothy Hatch, of Rochester. (6), SAMUEL HUNT; born about 1727; married Lois Mayhew, daughter of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew, January 7, 1747; settled in Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

Jane (Tilton) Hunt died October 19, 1732, and he married (2), Mrs. Sarah (Gray) Bradford, daughter of Edward Gray, of Tiverton, Rhode Island.

William Hunt died 1769.

(W4-20)—Beriah Tilton

Beriah Tilton, son of William and Abiah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-12), was born October 13, 1703 *(vide p. 152)*. He married Mary Mayhew, December 12, 1728. She was born March 31, 1714, and was the daughter of Matthew and Anna (Newcomb) Mayhew and granddaughter of Matthew and Mary (Skiffe) Mayhew *(vide p. 153)*.

Beriah Tilton resided in Chilmark and was a clothier. He served in the Alarm List, 1757. His wife died September 16, 1778, and he died July 10, 1779. His will was dated June 8, 1779, and was probated August 3, 1779.

Beriah and Mary (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), WILLIAM TILTON (W5-37); born June 13, 1736, at Chilmark; married Bathsheba Mayhew, daughter of Timothy and Abiah (Tilton) Mayhew, January 14, 1762; he died September 12, 1816.

(W4-21)—Cyreno Tilton

Cyreno Tilton, son of John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-13), was born December 10, 1700, at Chilmark *(vide p. 154)*. He was a farmer and resided at Chilmark. He served in the Alarm list 1757.

Cyreno Tilton married Remember Tobey, daughter of Jonathan Tobey, of Sandwich, Mass., January 12, 1730-1. She was born August 16, 1703, and died November 11, 1788. He died February 24, 1791, at Chilmark.

Cyreno and Remember (Tobey) Tilton were the parents of: (1), ISAAC TILTON (W5-38); born July 17, 1733; married Jemima

Butler, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Butler) Butler, November 25, 1790. (2), NATHAN TILTON (W5-39); born May 9, 1736; married Rachel Lambert, daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Lambert, March 3, 1764. (3), HANNAH TILTON (W5-40); born 1739; married Timothy Lambert, son of Benjamin and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Lambert, about 1768. (4), ABIGAIL TILTON (W5-42); born 1743; married her first cousin, Reuben Tilton, son of Thomas and Jemima (Mayhew) Tilton, January 28, 1762; she died July 10, 1801, at Chilmark.

(W4-22)—Thomas Tilton

Thomas Tilton, son of John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-13), was born December 4, 1702, at Chilmark *(vide p. 154)*.

He married, December 9, 1725, Jemima Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Mayhew and great granddaughter of Rev. Thomas and Jane (Paine) Mayhew *(vide p. 153)*. Jemima (Mayhew) Tilton was born June 19, 1707.

They were the parents of: (1), PETER TILTON (W5-41); born July 1, 1733; married (1), Sarah Foster, January 11, 1759; married (2), Susanna Tilton. (2), REUBEN TILTON (W5-42); born August 26, 1735; married Abigail Tilton. (3), RUTH TILTON (W5-43); born August 27, 1743; married Joseph Look, December, 1767; she died August 2, 1770.

Thomas Tilton served in the Alarm List, 1757. His wife died September 15, 1761, at Chilmark, and he died April 4, 1801, at the same place, nearly ninety-nine years of age. His will was dated April 20, 1795, and probated May 4, 1802.

(W4-23)—John Tilton

John Tilton, son of John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-13), was born March 24, 1705-6, at Chilmark *(vide p. 154)*.

He married Sarah Gibbs, August 30, 1738, and they were the parents of: (1), CORNELIUS TILTON (W5-44); born about 1739; married Jediah Pease, February 16, 1780; he died 1839, in Maine. (2), SILAS TILTON (W5-45); born about 1740; married, but we have not found the name of his wife; settled in Easton, New York. (3), JANE TILTON; born December 1, 1741; married John Tilton, of New Jersey*. (4), SARAH TILTON; born about 1743; never

married. (5), JOHN TILTON (W5-46); born June 11, 1746; married Bethia Tilton, March 11, 1787; he died June 13, 1816, at Cambridge, N. Y. (6), MARY TILTON (W5-47); born about 1748; married Daniel Norton, June 15, 1780. (7), EUNICE TILTON (W5-56); born about 1750; married Elijah Tilton. (8), EBENEZER TILTON (W5-48); born about 1753; married Hepsibah Parker, of Falmouth, Mass., January 6, 1785.

John Tilton is called a yeoman in the records of Chilmark. He served in the Alarm List, 1757, and died 1783. His will was dated April 1, 1783, and probated August 4th of that year.

(W4-24)—Joseph Tilton

Joseph Tilton, son of John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-13), was born December 13, 1710, at Chilmark *(vide p. 154)*.

He married (1) Ruth Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew, November 4, 1736. She was born July 29, 1714.

They were the parents of: (1), MATTHEW TILTON (W5-49); born May 13, 1740; married (1), Sarah Dunham, July 20, 1768; married (2), Mrs. Mary (Mayhew) Dunham, April 1, 1806.

Ruth (Mayhew) Tilton died October, 1740, at Chilmark, and Joseph Tilton married, April 5, 1742 (2), Zylpha Mayhew, daughter of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Mayhew. She was born March 30, 1718, and died February 18, 1809, at Chilmark.

Joseph and Zylpha (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (2), Daniel Tilton; born March 2, 1744; never married; died June 14, 1770, at sea. (3), REBECCA TILTON (W5-55); born June 9, 1746; married Stephen Tilton, December 14, 1768; she died October 23, 1829. (4), RUTH TILTON; born October 14, 1748; never married. (5), OBED TILTON; born March 30, 1750; never married. (6), MARTHA TILTON (W5-50); born October 5, 1751; married Abner Mayhew. (7), SUSANNA TILTON (W5-41 and W5-67); born March 5, 1753; married (1), Peter Tilton; married (2), Paine Tilton, December 17, 1772. (8), LYDIA TILTON (W5-51); born October 5, 1754; married Jethro Dunham, April 10, 1776. (9), ZYLPHA TILTON; born October 28, 1756; never married. (10), JOSEPH TILTON (W5-52); born November 20, 1759; married Deidamia Davis, of

* The sketch of John and Jane (Tilton) Tilton will appear in the fifth generation of John Tilton of Gravesend.

Rochester, Mass., December 25, 1788. (11), Benjamin Tilton (W5-53); born March 30, 1763; married ———— Hatch; probably died at Troy, N. Y. (12), Oliver Tilton (W5-54); born April 15, 1765; married Eunice Tilton, January 23, 1791.

Joseph Tilton served in the Alarm List, 1757. He died September 3, 1796, at Chilmark. His will was dated November 15, 1794, and probated November 15, 1796.

(W4-25) — Sarah (Tilton) Mayhew and Skiffe

Sarah Tilton, daughter of John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-13), was born August 25, 1717, at Chilmark *(vide p. 154)*.

She married (1), about 1743, Benjamin Mayhew. He was the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew and was born May 21, 1717. They were the parents of: (1), Benjamin Mayhew; born April 27, 1744; married Lydia Mayhew, daughter of Seth and Mercy (Skiffe) Mayhew. (2), Ephraim Mayhew; born 1746; married (1), Deborah Mayhew, daughter of Jeremiah and Deborah (Smith) Mayhew; married (2), Jedidah Smith, daughter of Elijah and Bethiah (Harlock) Smith; he died October 4, 1807. (3), Hannah Mayhew; born April 15, 1748; married Elijah Smith, son of Elijah and Bethia (Harlock) Smith; she died July 2, 1823.

Benjamin Mayhew resided at Chilmark and was a yeoman. He died about 1748, and the inventory of his estate was dated April 11, 1749. His widow, Sarah (Tilton) Mayhew, married (2), Theophilus Mayhew, son of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew, by whom she had one child: (4), Theophilus Mayhew; born 1752 (posthumous).

Theophilus Mayhew died April 25, 1752, and Sarah (Tilton) Mayhew married for her third husband, Nathan Skiffe.

(W4-26) — Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-13), was born January 17, 1723, at Chilmark *(vide p. 154)*.

He married (1), Hannah Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiffe) Mayhew. She was born October 14, 1711.

They were the parents of: (1), Stephen Tilton (W5-55); born 1748; married Rebecca Tilton, December 14, 1768; he died May 9, 1813. (2), Elijah Tilton (W5-56); married Eunice Tilton. (3), Ruhamah Tilton; died unmarried.

Hannah (Mayhew) Tilton died January 10, 1766, and Samuel Tilton married (2), Mary Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Sylvanus and Jane (Homes) Allen, May 16, 1768. She was born December 6, 1729.

Samuel Tilton died at Chilmark, April 3, 1778, and his estate was divided July 4, 1780. His widow, Mary (Allen) Tilton, survived him and married (2) Robert Allen, son of John and Margaret (Homes) Allen.

(W4-27)—Salathiel Tilton

Salathiel Tilton *(not Solathiel)*, son of Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-14), was born May 4, 1706 *(vide p. 155)*. He married Mary Tobey, March 17, 1741-2. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Remember Tobey, of Sandwich, Mass., and was born February 2. 1715-6. They were the parents of: (1), Bathsheba Tilton (W5-57); born April, 1745; married Josiah Allen, November 4, 1762; she died February 20, 1825. (2), Mary Tilton (W5-58); born about 1749; married John Gray, February 17, 1789. (3), Salathiel Tilton (W4-59); born 1751; drowned 1807. (4), Ward Tilton (W4-60); born 1756; married Elizabeth Chase, November 3, 1784; he died June 18, 1825, at Livermore, Maine.

Salathiel Tilton resided at Chilmark, where he engaged in the occupation of trader. He served in the Alarm List, 1757. His will was dated February 16, 1773; probated June 9, 1774, in which year he died. The inventory of his estate amounted to £566:2:5. His wife survived him, dying September 13, 1803.

(W4-28)—Abiah (Tilton) Mayhew

Abiah Tilton, daughter of Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-14), was born October 27, 1709, at Chilmark *(vide p. 155)*.

She married Timothy Mayhew, January 14, 1730-1. He was born June 25, 1711, and was the son of Simon and Ruth Mayhew. He was a husbandman and resided at Chilmark, where he was a deacon of the church, served as Indian Guardian in 1756, and died January 4, 1781.

Timothy and Abiah (Tilton) Mayhew were the parents of: (1), Reliance Mayhew; born February 9, 1732; married Benja-

min Hatch, 1762. (2), Rachel Mayhew; born January 5, 1734; died 1828, unmarried. (3), Hannah Mayhew; born February 22, 1736; died 1827, unmarried. (4), Bathsheba Mayhew (W5-37); born December 10, 1737; married William Tilton, son of Beriah and Mary (Mayhew) Tilton, January 14, 1762. (5), Josiah Mayhew; born October 5, 1740; married Rebecca Skiffe, daughter of Stephen and Bathsheba (Tilton) Skiffe, October 21, 1779. (6), Timothy Mayhew; born May 20, 1743; married Ruth Davis Mayhew. (7), Abiah Mayhew; born September 18, 1745; married Daniel Norton, May 31, 1787, son of Samuel and Mary (Norton) Norton. (8), Mark Mayhew; born September 10, 1747; died 1814, unmarried. (9), Joseph Mayhew; born January 15, 1750; married Love Hillman, daughter of Benjamin and Love (Cathcart) Hillman. (10), Abner Mayhew; born January 15, 1750 (twin); married Martha Tilton (W5-50). (11), Ruhamah Mayhew; born May 21, 1754; died 1849, unmarried.

(W4-29)—Uriah Tilton

Uriah Tilton, son of Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-14), was born November 15, 1713, at Chilmark *(vide p. 155)*. He married Jedidah Mayhew, March 16, 1737-8, at Chilmark. She was the daughter of Zephaniah and Bethiah (Wadsworth) Mayhew *(vide p. 154)*, and was born April 18, 1719.

Uriah and Jedidah (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Elisha Tilton (W5-61); born October 23, 1738; married Abigail Norton, May 21, 1761; he died September 15, 1776. (2), Ezra Tilton (W5-62); born May 18, 1741; married (1), Elizabeth Bassett, October 28, 1765; married (2), Mary Weeks, June 20, 1779. (3), Jonathan Tilton (W5-63); born March 1, 1744; married Hannah Tilton, December 24, 1767; killed by lightning, February 22, 1768. (4), Uriah Tilton; born February 11, 1747; died unmarried, August 23, 1778. (5), Zephaniah Tilton; born November 2, 1749; died February 14, 1752. (6), David Tilton (W5-64); born May 5, 1752; married Mary Tilton, July 2, 1775; he died September 14, 1796. (7), Jedidah Tilton (W5-65); born March 24, 1755; married Timothy Butler, December 21, 1780; she died July, 1783. (8), Mercy Tilton; born September 5, 1757; died May 27, 1768. (9), Jerusha Tilton (W5-66); born November 27, 1759; married Silas Cottle, November 27, 1777; she died

May 22, 1789. (10), Bethia Tilton (W5-46); born July 13, 1762; married John Tilton, March 11, 1787.

Uriah Tilton was a prominent citizen of Chilmark, where he was a mariner and an innholder. He served in the Alarm List, 1757, and in August, 1761, he was a Second Lieutenant of the Chilmark troops. On October 20, 1774, he was a member of a committee of Chilmark Citizens formed "to join with any committee that are or may be chosen by the other Towns in said County in the Present unhappy State of the Publick affairs of this Province," and he was a member of a similar committee, on March 8, 1776. On June 25, 1776, he was a Major under Colonel Beriah Norton.

Uriah Tilton made his will October 10, 1787; it was probated January 18, 1788. He died January 1, 1788. His widow did not long survive him, dying March 31, 1788.

(W4-30) — Josiah Tilton

Josiah Tilton, son of Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-14), was born August 18, 1719, at Chilmark *(vide p. 155)*. He married Elizabeth Mayhew, February 23, 1743. She was the daughter of Paine and Dinah (Norton) Mayhew, granddaughter of Paine and Mary (Rankin) Mayhew, and great-granddaughter of Matthew and Mary (Skiffe) Mayhew *(vide p. 153)*, and was born November 27, 1725.

Josiah and Elizabeth (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Paine Tilton (W5-67); born September 30, 1745; married Mrs. Susanna (Tilton) Tilton, December 17, 1772. (2), Hannah Tilton, the first; born December 23, 1748; died young. (3), Hannah Tilton, the second (W5-63); born about 1750; married (1), Jonathan Tilton, December 24, 1767; married (2), Abner Hathaway. (4), Dinah Tilton (W5-68); born about 1752; married Jesse Dunham, March 23, 1769. (5), Abiah Tilton (W5-69); born 1755. (6), Elizabeth Tilton (W5-70); born August 7, 1758; married Theophilus Mayhew, February 22, 1776. (7), Salathiel Tilton (W5-71); born August 7, 1758 (twin); married Eunice Weeks, November 18, 1781; he died March 30, 1842, at Goshen, Mass. (8), Temperance Tilton (W5-72); born March, 1763; married Frederick Smith, November 19, 1795. (9), Bathsheba Tilton (W5-73); born 1765; married Matthew Smith.

Josiah Tilton resided at Chilmark and is designated in the rec-

ords as "gentleman." He served in the Alarm List, 1757, and was an Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died March 30, 1790, at Chilmark, and his widow died April 17, 1803, at the same place.

(W4-31)—Bathsheba (Tilton) Skiffe

Bathsheba Tilton, daughter of Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton (W3-14), was born June 22, 1721, at Chilmark *(vide p. 155)*.

She married Stephen Skiffe, August 26, 1742. He was born May 8, 1718, and was the son of James and Lydia (Smith) Skiffe. He was a farmer and resided at Chilmark, where he served in the Alarm List, 1757.

Stephen and Bathsheba (Tilton) Skiffe were the parents of: (1), Lydia Skiffe; born November, 1744. (2), Nathaniel Skiffe; born June 16, 1747; married Love West, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Athearn) West, December 22, 1774. (3), Stephen Skiffe; born June 10, 1750; died December 6, 1821; a master mariner. (4), Rebecca Skiffe; born July 13, 1752; married Josiah Mayhew, son of Timothy and Abiah (Tilton) Mayhew, October 21, 1779. (5), Martha Skiffe; born February 1, 1755; died April 19, 1799. (6), Vinal Skiffe; born February 11, 1759.

Bathsheba (Tilton) Skiffe died November 3, 1767.

(W4-32)—Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton (W3-18), was born November 1, 1703 *(vide p. 157)*.

He married January 31, 1731, Abigail Batchelder, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Blake) Batchelder, of Hampton Falls *(vide p. 163)*. He owned the covenant January 20, 1734 (Kingston Church Record).

Samuel and Abigail (Batchelder) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Meribah Tilton, the first; born March 21, 1732; died young. (2), Samuel Tilton (W5-74); born 1734; married Joanna Batchelder, December 4, 1767; he died December 4, 1796, at Hampton Falls. (3), Jethro Batchelder Tilton (W5-75); born October 9, 1736; married Bridget ————; he died March 16, 1817, at Epping. (4), Meribah Tilton, the second; (W5-76); born April 9, 1739; married Nehemiah Leavitt, October 2, 1759. (5),

Sarah Tilton (W5-77); born April 11, 1741. (6), Reuben Tilton (W5-78); born September 12, 1743; married Mary Pervear, February 12, 1767; he died May 24, 1826, at Raymond. (7), Abigail Tilton (W5-79); born January 23, 1746. (8), Lydia Tilton (W5-80); born November 3, 1748; married Caleb Morse, of Hampton Falls, 1773. (9), Elizabeth Tilton (W5-81); born November 3, 1748 (twin). (10), Ebenezer Tilton (W5-82); born April 11, 1752, at Hampton Falls; married Leah Lovering; died 1835, at Andover, N. H. (11), Daniel Tilton (W5-83); born October 20, 1754; married Mary Loud, December 7, 1780; he died April 8, 1826, at Sanbornton, N. H.

Samuel Tilton's will was probated October 26, 1766. In it he mentions his wife Abigail; sons Jethro, Samuel, Reuben, Ebenezer and Daniel; and daughters Meribah Leavitt, Sarah, Abigail, Lydia and Elizabeth. To his son Samuel Tilton he left his home and about twenty-five acres and buildings.

(W4-33)—Abigail (Tilton) Prescott

Abigail Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton (W3-18), was born May 20, 1706 *(vide p. 157)*. She married Ebenezer Prescott, December 15, 1726. He was the son of James and Maria (Marston) Prescott and was born December 3, 1705; baptised March 3, 1706.

Ebenezer and Abigail (Tilton) Prescott were the parents of: (1), Samuel Prescott; born January 26, 1729; married (1), Ruth Smith, daughter of Reuben and Joanna (Morgan) Smith, January 30, 1753; married (2), Mehitable Dow, 1770; married (3), Mary Worthen, January 30, 1791; married (4), Hope Pike. (2), Sarah Prescott; born April 21, 1731. (3), James Prescott; born December 5, 1733; married Mary Lane, daughter of Samuel Lane, January 1, 1756; he died February 27, 1813. (4), Josiah Prescott; born February 19, 1736. (5), Abigail Prescott; born March 15, 1739; married Jedediah Brown, son of Jeremiah Brown, November 17, 1759; she died September 21, 1790. (6), Mary Prescott; born October 8, 1741; married Benjamin Hilliard, son of Benjamin and Mary (Prescott) Hilliard, April 3, 1760. (7), Meribah Prescott; born November 11, 1748; married Samuel James, March 10, 1767.

Ebenezer Prescott made his home in Hampton Falls, N. H., on the farm which his grandfather first cultivated. He died 1750.

(W4-34)—Meribah (Tilton) Fogg

Meribah Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton (W3-18), was born December 23, 1707 *(vide p. 157)*. She married John Fogg, November 5, 1729. He was the son of James and Mary (Burren) Fogg and was baptised October 11, 1702.

John and Meribah (Tilton) Fogg were the parents of: (1), Abigail Fogg; born July 8, 1731; died May 3, 1745. (2), Meribah Fogg; born June 12, 1733; died May 9, 1745. (3), Huldah Fogg; born July 21, 1735; married Ebenezer Lane; she died July 13, 1814. (4), Hannah Fogg; born August 4, 1737; died April 30, 1745. (5), ————; born and died May 21, 1740. (6), John Fogg; born August 30, 1741; married Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Samuel Drake; he died October 25, 1828. (7), James Fogg; born March 10, 1744; died May 6, 1745. (8). Abigail Fogg; born February 7, 1746; married Deacon Jonathan Garland; she died April 4, 1809. (9), Meribah Fogg; born September 10, 1750; died August 7, 1776.

John Fogg died May 7, 1754.

(W4-35)—Josiah Tilton

Josiah Tilton, son of Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton (W3-18), was born April 1 (or 10th), 1709 *(vide pp. 157 and 158)*.

He married Sarah Flanders, of Salisbury, February 8, 1732-3. She was the daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Blaisdall or Blaisdell) Flanders, and was born November 16, 1710. They lived at East Kingston, N. H., and were the parents of : (1), Samuel Tilton (W5-84) ; born December 1, 1733; married Rebecca Prescott; he died about 1778, at Deerfield, N. H. (2), David Tilton (W5-85) ; born October 27, 1735; married Jane Greeley, March 26, 1760; he died August 27, 1825, at East Kingston, N. H. (3), Meribah Tilton (W5-86) ; born March 9, 1738; married Benjamin Smith, October 11, 1757. (4), Philip Tilton (W5-87) ; born April 10, 1741; married (1), Mary Batchelder, September 11, 1766; married (2), Eunice Dodge, October 4, 1809; he died January 26, 1835, at Kingston, N. H. (5), Josiah Tilton (W5-88) ; born October 22, 1743; married (1), Sarah True; married (2), Abigail Nudd, October 25, 1789; he died February 13, 1820, at Cornville, Me. (6), Sarah Tilton (W5-89) ; born March 29, 1750; married Elisha

Blake. (7), Ebenezer Tilton (W5-90); born October 3, 1754; married Lucy Prescott, January 23, 1777; resided at Deerfield, N. H.

A few years after her marriage, Sarah (Flanders) Tilton was admitted to the Church at Kingston, New Hampshire, March 19, 1734, and her husband, Josiah Tilton, was admitted the following year, December 7, 1735.

He died October 15, 1796, and in his will he named his wife, Sarah, and his children: Josiah and Ebenezer, of Deerfield, N. H.; Samuel, deceased; Meribah Smith; Sarah Blake, Philip, and David, of East Kingston. He also named his grandsons, Samuel Smith and Dearborn Blake. David Tilton was named executor and the will was probated October 31, 1796.

(W4-36)—Sherburne Tilton

Sherburne Tilton, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton (W3-19), was born November 19, 1699 *(vide p. 159)*.

He married Ann Hilliard, April 14, 1726. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Chase) Hilliard and was born Jan-

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Flanders: Stephen Flanders and his wife Jane emigrated from England and settled in Salisbury, Mass., some time between the years 1640 and 1646. He was admitted a townsman in February, 1650, but there is no record of his admission as a freeman. His will was made April 4, 1684, and he died June 27 of that year. His wife died November 19, 1683. Their children were: Stephen, Mary, Philip, Sarah, Naomi and John.

Stephen, eldest child of Stephen and Jane Flanders, was born in Salisbury, Mass., March 8, 1646, and died October 6, 1744, at the advanced age of 98 years. December 28, 1670, he married Abigail Carter, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter, of Salisbury. She was born February 11, 1653. Stephen Flanders resided in Salisbury and was the father of eleven children, namely: Thomas (died in infancy), Stephen, Thomas, Daniel Joseph, Philip (died young), Sarah, Philip, James, Jeremiah and Abigail.

Stephen, second son of Stephen and Abigail (Carter) Flanders, was born January 31, 1762, in Salisbury, and resided in that town, in Amesbury, and in South Hampton, N. H. It is probable that he found himself in the latter town after the establishment of the Province line in 1741, which cut it off from Amesbury. He joined the South Hampton Church in 1743-44, and died October 4 of the latter year, in that town. He was married June 20, 1706, in Amesbury, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Haddon) Blaisdell, of Amesbury, and granddaughter of Ralph and Elizabeth Blaisdell and granddaughter of Jarrett and Margaret Haddon. Sarah Blaisdell was born November 11, 1671, in that town and died January 20, 1733. Their children were: Stephen, born March 6, 1707, in Amesbury; Asa; Samuel; Margaret; Sarah, born November 16, 1710, married Josiah Tilton; Mary; and Nathaniel. *(New Hampshire Gen., Lewis Pub. Co., 1908, p. 150)*.

For account of the Blaisdell family see New Hampshire Gen., Lewis Pub. Co., 1908, p. 616.

uary 7, 1708. She was, therefore, the daughter of her husband's father's third wife *(vide p. 159)*.

Sherburne and Ann (Hilliard) Tilton were the parents of: (1), DANIEL TILTON; born June 4, 1727; died October 6, 1727. (2), ANNA TILTON (W5-91); born January 23, 1728-9; married Daniel Sanborn, July 27, 1748; she died June 8, 1759. (3), SHERBURNE TILTON, the first; born January 25, 1732; died December 8, 1733. (4), SHERBURNE TILTON, the second (W5-92); born July 20, 1735; married Huldah Prescott; he died September 20, 1813. (5), ELIZABETH TILTON (W5-93); born November 25, 1737; married (1), John Prescott, September 28, 1755; married (2), Richard Sanborn, January 24, 1762; she died January 8, 1805. (6), BENJAMIN TILTON (W5-94); born December 26, 1740; married Shuah Perkins, October 30, 1765; he died 1807, at Kensington. (7), SARAH TILTON (W5-95); born June 27, 1743; married Nathaniel Emerson, November 15, 1764; she died January 14, 1814. (8), TIMOTHY TILTON (W5-96); born January 2, 1748; married Sarah Prescott, December 5, 1771; he died January 11, 1831, at Sandown.

Sherburne Tilton made his will March 13, 1769. To his son, Sherburne, he left all his lands in Sandown and to his son, Benjamin, two-thirds of all lands in Kensington. He also named heirs of daughter Anna, daughter Elizabeth and daughter Sarah. Benjamin Tilton was named executor. Sherburne Tilton died February 11, 1784, at Kensington, N. H., where he lived throughout his life. His widow survived him, dying June 1, 1787, in her seventy-eighth year.

(W4-37) — John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton (W3-19), was born June 14, 1702 *(vide p. 159)*.

He married Hannah Robie, February 19, 1724. She was the

HILLIARD: The first of the family was Emanuel Hilliard, who married Elizabeth ————. He was drowned at sea, October 20, 1657. They were the parents of Timothy Hilliard, born about 1646, who married December 3, 1674, Apphia Philbrick, daughter of James Philbrick.

Benjamin Hilliard, son of Timothy and Apphia (Philbrick) Hilliard, was born July 19, 1681, married (1) Mehitabel Weare, daughter of Nathaniel Weare, April 20, 1703, and married (2) April 3, 1706, Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Joseph Chase. After the death of Benjamin Hilliard, his widow, Elizabeth (Chase) Hilliard married Captain Joseph Tlton (W3-19), June 17, 1725, she being his third wife *(vide p. 159)*.

Ann Hilliard, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Chase) Hilliard, was born January 7, 1708, and married Sherburne Tilton.

daughter of Samuel and Mary (Page) Robie and was born February 26, 1701. Two years after his marriage his father gave him lands in Hampton, June 23, 1726, but John Tilton made his home throughout his life at Kensington, N. H.

John and Hannah (Robie) Tilton were the parents of: (1), MARGARET TILTON (W5-97); born February 17, 1725; married Jona Hobbs, March 31, 1767. (2), MARY TILTON (W5-98); born April 6, 1726; married Benjamin Cram, September 25, 1746. (3), ABIGAIL TILTON (W5-99); born October 1, 1728; married Robert Rowe, 1749. (4), HANNAH TILTON (W5-100); born July 9, 1730; married Samuel Gilman. (5), John Tilton, the first, born February 29, 1732; died young. (6), ELIZABETH TILTON (W5-101); born November 20, 1733; married ———— James. (7), JOSEPH TILTON (W5-102); born October 21, 1735; married Mary ————; he died 1823. (8), John Tilton, the second (W5-103); born September 7, 1737; married Hannah Clifford, May 19, 1761; he died January 21, 1818, at Gilmanton. (9), LOVE (or Levi?); born February 17, 1739; died February 11, 1740. (10), SAMUEL TILTON (W5-104); born February 4, 1741; married Joanna Batchelder; he died December 4, 1796 (11), JEREMIAH TILTON (W5-105); born February 2, 1743; married Mary Brown, November 25, 1766; he died August, 1832. (12), DAVID TILTON (W5-106); born May 5, 1745; married Miriam French; resided at Sandown. (13), NATHANIEL TILTON (W5-107); born August 23, 1747; never married; drowned August 5, 1765.

John Tilton made his will June 21, 1782; probated March 10, 1785. In it he named his children: Jeremiah, Joseph, John, David, Mary, Abigail, and Hannah; his son-in-law, Jona Hobbs, and grand children, Edmund and Elizabeth James. Jeremiah Tilton was named executor.

(W4-38)—Mary (Tilton) Batchelder

Mary (or Mercy) Tilton, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton (W3-19), was born March 3, 1703-4 *(vide p. 159)*. She married Nathan Batchelder, son of Deacon Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder, February 25, 1724 *(vide p. 164)*. He was born July 2, 1700, at Hampton Falls, where he and Mary Tilton were married.

Nathan and Mary (Tilton) Batchelder were the parents of: (1), NATHANIEL BATCHELDER; born June 4, 1726; married Susanna

Gale, January 15, 1757; he died 1809, at East Kingston, N. H. (2), Elizabeth Batchelder; born May 3, 1728. (3), Anna Batchelder; born July 29, 1731. (4), Mary Batchelder; born May 26, 1733. (5), Joseph Batchelder; born October 20, 1738; died December 15, 1738. (6), Molly Batchelder; born July 3, 1740. (7), Nathan Batchelder; born May 31, 1743; married Mary Greeley, October 29, 1769; he died December 9, 1815, at Loudon, N. H. (8), Sarah Batchelder; born January 20, 1748; married Colonel Obediah Clement, August 27, 1765; she died January 1, 1786.

Nathan Batchelder made his home in East Kingston, N. H., where his children were born. He was a deacon in the church and died March 17, 1755.

(W4-39)—Sarah (Tilton) Swett

Sarah Tilton, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton (W3-19), was born January 25, 1705-6 *(vide p. 159)*. She married Elisha Swett, November 11, 1729. He was the son of John Swett and was born August 13, 1705.

(W4-40)—Jonathan Tilton

Jonathan Tilton, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton (W3-19), was born June 9, 1708 *(vide p. 159)*.

He married Margaret Shaw, August 22, 1728. She was born April 10, 1709, and was the daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Shaw. After the death of Caleb Shaw, his widow, Elizabeth, became the second wife of Jonathan Tilton's father, Joseph *(vide p. 159)*, thereby becoming Jonathan Tilton's step-mother. Jonathan Tilton's wife was also the granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Patridge) Shaw and great granddaughter of our good friend, Roger Shaw, the step father of Ensign Daniel Tilton (W2-4), of Hampton *(vide p. 69)*.

Jonathan and Margaret (Shaw) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Daniel Tilton (W5-108); born March 5, 1729; married Mary Gilman; he died August 21, 1803. (2), Jacob Tilton, the first; born October 20, 1730; died young. (3), Jonathan Tilton, the first; born May 31, 1734; died young. (4), Jabob Tilton, the second (W5-109); born June 13, 1737; married Mary ————; he

died Nov. 7, 1776, at Portsmouth, N. H. (5), JONATHAN TILTON, the second (W5-110); born July 24, 1740; married Fanny Noble, 1776; he died May 31, 1797, at Kensington. (6), CALEB TILTON (W5-111); born June 19, 1742; married Mary Prescott, May 16, 1765; he died July 6, 1816, at Hampton Falls. (7), JOSEPH TILTON (W5-112); born September 26, 1744; married Catherine Shackford, September 10, 1767; he died December 5, 1837, at Exeter. (8), JOSIAH TILTON (W5-113); born March 18, 1747; married Betty ————; he died April 10, 1828, at Epping. (7), PETER TILTON (W5-114); born December 2, 1750; married Susanna Rowe, December 21, 1772; he died December 8, 1829, at Hampton Falls.

Captain Jonathan Tilton commanded forty-eight men in Colonel Peter Gilman's Regiment in an expedition against Crown Point in colonial wars. He lived at Hampton Falls. He made his will May 22, 1793; probated January 19, 1798, and in it he mentioned his sons Daniel, Jacob, Jonathan, Caleb, Joseph, Josiah and Peter. To son Peter, who was named executor, he bequeathed his mansion in Hampton Falls. Captain Jonathan Tilton died December 9, 1797, his wife preceding him July 12, 1790.

(W4-41) — Joseph Tilton

Joseph Tilton, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton (W3-19), was born September 26, 1710, at Hampton Falls *(vide p. 159)*.

He married Elizabeth Weare, December 13, 1733. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Wait) Weare, and was born October 11, 1711. They were the parents of: (1), SUSANNA TILTON (W5-115); born April 2, 1736; married Enoch Coffin, May 21, 1761. (2), ELIJAH TILTON, the first; born July 24, 1738; died February 1, 1747. (3), ELIZABETH TILTON, the first; born June 22, 1740; died October 24, 1740. (4), ELIZABETH TILTON, the second; born December 11, 1742; died February 6, 1748. (5), NATHAN WEARE TILTON; born August 30, 1745; died February 8, 1748. (6), ELIJAH TILTON, the second (W5-116); born March 16, 1749; married Eunire Lee, April 5, 1778. (7), MARY TILTON (W5-117); born August 2, 1751; married ———— Coffin, before June 4, 1773.

Joseph Tilton made his will June 4, 1773; probated February 25, 1778. In it he named his wife, Elizabeth, and children: Mary

Coffin, Susanna Coffin, and Elijah. Elijah Tilton was named executor. Joseph Tilton died October 24, 1777. He and his family lived at Kensington.

(W4-42) — Timothy Tilton

Timothy Tilton, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Tilton (W3-19) was born October 4, 1718, at Hampton Falls *(vide p. 159)*. He married Martha Boynton, December 25, 1746. She was born in Newbury, Mass., 1726.

Timothy and Martha (Boynton) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Joseph Tilton (W5-118); born September 17, 1748; married (1), Susanna Greeley, August 8, 1771; married (2), Coziah, or Keziah, (Person) Bagley, widow of Moses Bagley, October 20, 1783, and settled in Vermont. (2), Joanna Tilton (W5-119); born September 13, 1751; married Benjamin Rowe, M. D., and settled in Kensington. (3), William Tilton (W5-120); born December 13, 1753; married Abigail Page, May 5, 1788; resided at Loudon, N. H. (4), Nathan Tilton (W5-121); born February 3, 1757; married Susanna Gale, October 10, 1780; he died December 28, 1804-5, at Loudon. (5), Elizabeth Tilton (W5-122); born May 7, 1761; married Eliphalet Wood, June 12, 1788. (6), David Tilton (W5-123); born September 10, 1765; married Sarah Foster, September 10, 1787; resided at Gilmanton, N. H., and Shipton, Canada, and was one of the earliest settlers of Chicago, Ill.; he died September 8, 1798.

In early life Timothy Tilton resided at East Kingston (a part of old Hampton and Hampton Falls). About 1773 he removed with his family to Loudon, New Hampshire. He was a very prosperous farmer and prominent in town affairs. The early town meetings were held at his house and during the Revolution and up to his death he was very active in the service of his state.

Timothy Tilton died at Loudon, December 1, 1784-5. His will was dated March 13, 1780; probated 1785, and in it he mentions his wife Martha and each of his children; daughter Joanna as Joanna Rowe.

His widow, Martha (Boynton) Tilton resided with her daughter, Elizabeth Wood, at the last of her life in the large wooden house adjoining the Tilton farm and said to be still standing in Loudon, N. H. She died November 25, 1822.

(W4-43) — Margaret (Tilton) Batchelder

Margaret Tilton, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Tilton, was born March 31, 1720 *(vide p. 159)*. She married Nathaniel Batchelder, February 10, 1742, at Kensington. He was the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Robie) Batchelder and was born July 6, 1719, at Hampton Falls *(vide p. 164)*.

Nathaniel and Margaret (Tilton) Batchelder were the parents of: (1), JOSEPH BATCHELDER; born October 29, 1743; married Rachel Prescott, daughter of Jonathan and Rachel (Clifford) Prescott, December 10, 1767. (2), NATHANIEL BATCHELDER; born March 6, 1745. (3), JOHN BATCHELDER; born March 24, 1747. (4), EPHRAIM BATCHELDER; born March 4, 1749; married (1), Apphia Lowell; married (2), Mrs. Lydia Richardson, May 13, 1808; he died June 15, 1815. (5), JOANNA BATCHELDER; born August 11, 1751; died December 4, 1754. (6), JOSIAH BATCHELDER; born October 31, 1753; married (1), ————; married (2), Deborah Allen; he died June 28, 1834. (7), SAMUEL BATCHELDER; born April 21, 1760. (8), TIMOTHY BATCHELDER; born October 30, 1762; married Nancy Morrill, February 11, 1787; lived at Colesville, N. Y. (9), THOMAS BATCHELDER; baptised November 21, 1756. (10), ELIZABETH BATCHELDER; baptised September 17, 1758.

Nathaniel Batchelder made his home at Kensington, where he died June 18, 1764.

(W4-44) — Joanna (Tilton) Batchelder

Joanna Tilton, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Tilton (W3-19), was born July 22, 1722 *(vide p. 159)*. She married Thomas Batchelder, January 4, 1748. He was a posthumous son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Robie) Batchelder and was born Feb. 21, 1724 *(vide p. 164)*. He made his home at East Kingston, N. H.

Thomas and Joanna (Tilton) Batchelder were the parents of: (1), ELIZABETH BATCHELDER; born August 31, 1753. (2), THOMAS BATCHELDER; born February 10, 1755; died February 13, 1756. (3), JOANNA BATCHELDER; born November 2, 1756.

(W4-45) — Abraham Tilton

Abraham Tilton, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hill) Tilton (W3-21), was born December 10, 1709 *(vide p. 160)*.

He married Abigail Sanborn, March 13, 1733. She was the

daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Philbrick) Sanborn and was born June 15, 1712.

Abraham and Abigail (Sanborn) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Elizabeth Tilton; born December 24, 1733; died young. (2), Daniel Tilton; born September 8, 1735; died July 28 ,1753. (3), Nathaniel Tilton; born November 23, 1737; died May 26, 1742. (4), Abraham Tilton (W5-124); born October 15, 1739; married Rachel Smith; he died May 22, 1838, at Epping. (4), Josiah Tilton, the first; born November 13, 1741; died May 26, 1742. (6), John Tilton (W5-125); born July 31, 1743; married ———— Stockbridge; he died January 5, 1776. (7), Abigail Tilton (W5-126); born October 20, 1745; married Nicholas Rollins, 1761. (8), Anna Tilton (W5-127); born February 2, 1747-8; married (1), Thomas French, February 13, 1748; married (2), ———— Avery, November 15, 1769. (9), Hannah Tilton (W5-128); born January 28, 1749-50; married Joshua Lane. (10), Josiah Tilton, the second; born June 28, 1752; died July, 1753. (11), Mary Tilton (W5-129); born July 11, 1756; married ———— Knowles; she died October 21, 1797. (12), Comfort Tilton (W5-130).

Abraham Tilton was a blacksmith, having learned his trade of his Uncle, Jethro Tilton (W3-12). He resided at Hampton Falls and later at Stratham. From August 21 to October 29, 1757, he served in Captain Amos Gage's Company.

He made his will March 24, 1789; probated April 16, 1792. In it he mentions his wife, Abigail; grandson Abraham Tilton (a minor) and daughters: Abigail Rawlings (Rollins), Anna Avery, Molly Knowles and Comfort (a minor). To his grandson, Abraham Tilton, he bequeathed all land and buildings in Stratham with cattle, etc. To each of his sons and daughters he left five shillings. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to £242:8:1.

Abraham Tilton died March 24, 1792, and his widow died April 21, 1798.

(W4-47)—Lydia (Tilton) Towle

Lydia Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hill) Tilton (W3-21), was born May 1, 1716 *(vide p. 160)*.

She married Nathaniel Towle, September 1, 1740. He was the son of Caleb and Zipporah (Brackett) Towle and was born May 25, 1716. They lived on "Towle Road," Hampton, N. H.

Nathaniel and Lydia (Tilton) Towle were the parents of: (1), Elizabeth Towle; baptised November 29, 1741; died unmarried, April 19, 1785. (2), Josiah Towle; baptised January 16, 1743; died July 20, 1743. (3), Huldah Towle the first; baptised May 13, 1744; died August 3, 1746. (4), Josiah Towle; baptised August 11, 1745; married Hannah Towle, daughter of Matthias Towle; he died July 21, 1817. (5), Jabez Towle; baptised April 5, 1747; married Sarah Garland; he died June 20, 1837. (6), Daniel Towle; baptised June 11, 1749; died July 22, 1754. (7), Huldah Towle, the second; baptised June 9, 1751; died July 19, 1754. (8), Zipporah Towle; baptised May 27, 1753; married Robert Drake, son of Robert and Dorothy (Moulton) Drake. (9), Lydia Towle; baptised June 8, 1755; married Lieutenant John Lovering, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Dearborn) Lovering.

Lydia (Tilton) Towle died October, 1800, and he died April 9, 1803.

(W4-48)—Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hill) Tilton (W3-21), was born September 9, 1720 *(vide p. 160)*.

He served in the colonial forces in the siege and capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, Canada, 1745, and died on his way home with the troops in that year. He never married.

(W4-49)—Nathan Tilton

Nathan Tilton, son of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-22), was born August 14, 1709 *(vide p. 161)*. He married Hannah Green, November 23, 1732. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Green, and was born March 7, 1709. They were the parents of: (1), Nathan Tilton (W5-131); born February 4, 1734; died 1806, at Hampton Falls. (2), Benjamin Tilton; born February 2, 1736; non compos mentis; brother Stephen appointed his guardian, 1794. (3), David Tilton (W5-132); born December 19, 1738. (4), Phineas Tilton (W5-133); born December 27, 1741; married Phoebe ————; he died 1825, at Deerfield. (5), Nathaniel Tilton; born November 7, 1744; non compos mentis; guardian appointed, 1794. (6), Stephen Tilton (W5-134); born June 22, 1748; married Hannah Green; he died 1824, at Hampton Falls. (7), Ebenezer

Tilton (W5-135); born April 23, 1751; married (1), Sarah Moulton, July 4, 1771; married (2), Mary ————.

Nathan Tilton was a blacksmith and lived at Hampton Falls, N. H. His wife, Hannah (Green) Tilton died February 7, 1791, and he died October 21, 1793. His will was dated January 6, 1775; probated November 25, 1793. In it he mentions his wife, Hannah, and son Nathan, Benjamin, Stephen, David, Phineas, Nathaniel and Ebenezer, to whom he left £5 each.

(W4-50)—Elizabeth (Tilton) Nason

Elizabeth Tilton, daughter of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-22), was born April 4, 1710 *(vide p. 161)*. She married Richard Nason, February 10, 1732. He was the son of Jonathan and Huldah (Sanborn) Nason and was born November 13, 1710. They resided at Hampton Falls, N. H.

Richard and Elizabeth (Tilton) Nason were the parents of:

Green or Greene: Henry Greeene, councillor, judge, born as early as 1620, was of Hampton, N. H., within a few years after the first settlement of the town, for in May, 1644, certain lands were granted to him in exchange for other lands then in his possession. He bought the house lot first granted Arthur Clarke (on the Perry estate) and perhaps lived there for a time, but in 1653 he was living on the south side of Taylor's river. He was a millwright by trade and a mill owner. He built the first mill in Hampton Falls, known as Greene's Mill. His house stood on the hill on the opposite side of Falls river. He was also a prominent man in the town and province. He was twice chosen a commissioner to settle the Salisbury line; was selectman two years; assistant of the inferior court; justice of the court of sessions; councillor from 1685 to 1689, and again from 1692 to 1698; chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1697-98. At the council board and on the bench his influence was very great, while his sterling character won the respect of the people, so that important trusts were consigned to his hands. Being a justice during the Mason controversy, however, he then shared the unpopularity of the courts. His death is thus chronicled in the town records of Hampton: "Henry Green, Esqr., Aged above 80 years for Seuerall years a member of the Counsill until he layed down that place, but a Justice till he died which was the 5 August, 1700." His first wife was Mary. She was the mother of his children. She died April 26, 1690, and he married (second) March 10, 1691, widow Mary Page, daughter of Captain Christopher Hussey. His children were: Abraham, Abigail, Isaac, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary and Hannah. The early descendants of Judge Henry Greene were Quakers.

Abraham, eldest child of Henry and Mary Green, married July 9, 1668, Esther, a daughter of Captain Benjamin Swett. Their children were: Abigail, John, Mercy, Henry and Benjamin.

Benjamin, youngest child of Abraham and Esther (Swett) Green, married December 17, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Brown. Their children were: Hannah, born March 7, 1709, married Nathan Tilton; Jonathan, born December 12, 1711, married Margaret Tilton, March 29, 1743; Esther; Elizabeth; Sarah; and Mary, born March 7, 1728, and married Benjamin Tilton. *(N. H. Gen., Lewis Pub. Co., 1908, p. 1212.)*

(1), HULDAH NASON; born 1737. (2), JONATHAN NASON; born 1739. (3), DAVID NASON; born 1741. (4), RICHARD NASON; born 1744. (5), ELIZABETH NASON; born 1746. (6), DEBORAH NASON; born 1748. (7), ANN NASON; born 1751. (8), SHUAH NASON; born 1753. (9), HANNAH NASON; born 1755.

(W4-52)—Hannah (Tilton) Sanborn

Hannah Tilton, daughter of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-22), was born June 3, 1714 *(vide p. 161)*.

She married Benjamin Sanborn, December 27, 1733. He was the son of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn and was born November 7, 1712, at Hampton Falls, where he lived throughout his life. They were the parents of (1), BENJAMIN SANBORN; baptised November 16, 1735.

Hannah (Tilton) Sanborn probably died in 1735, for on October 25, 1736, Benjamin Sanborn married for his second wife her cousin, Dorothy Tilton (W4-58).

(W4-53)—Margaret (Tilton) Green

Margaret Tilton, daughter of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-22), was born July 23, 1717 *(vide p. 161)*. She married Jonathan Green, March 29, 1743. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Green and was born December 12, 1711.

Jonathan and Margaret (Tilton) Green were the parents of: (1), ABRAHAM GREEN. (2), JONATHAN GREEN. (3), NATHAN GREEN; born August 21, 1748; married Elizabeth ————. (4), HULDAH GREEN. (5), PHOEBE GREEN. (6), BENJAMIN GREEN. (7), DAVID GREEN.

Jonathan Green made his will 1783; probated 1788. By it he bequeathed one hundred acres of land in Chichester, N. H., to each of his sons, Abraham and Nathan.

(W4-56)—David Tilton

David Tilton, son of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-22), was born March 14, 1726 *(vide p. 161)*.

He married Rebecca Green, February 8, 1750, and they were the parents of : (1), MARY TILTON (W5-136); born October 25,

1750; married Jacob Ordway; intentions published June 3, 1772. (2), Rachel Tilton; born February 17, 1752; never married. (3), Jemima Tilton; born June 19, 1753; never married; died October, 1841. (4), David Tilton (W5-137); born January 27, 1755; married Eunice Quimby, December 16, 1777; he died March 26, 1848. (5), Elizabeth Tilton (W5-138); born June 10, 1756; married Elijah Sanborn, September 7, 1779. (6), Lois Tilton (W5-139); born January 2, 1758; married John Fellows, October 5, 1785. (7), Green Tilton (W5-140); born September 9, 1759; married Judith Favor, April 25, 1787; he died March 8, 1810, at New Hampton. (8), Deborah Tilton (W5-141); born May 29, 1761. (9), Rebecca Tilton (W5-142); born January 4, 1763; married John Prescott, August 12, 1779. (10), Huldah Tilton (W5-143); born March 18, 1765. (11), Josiah Tilton, the first; born February 25, 1768; died young. (12), John Tilton (W5-144); born May 8, 1770. (13), Josiah Tilton, the second (W5-145); born January 7, 1772.

David Tilton lived at Hawke, Kingston and Newhampton. He was a member of the Joseph Cass Company at Canterbury from April 1 to May 19, 1746. His wife, Rebecca (Green) Tilton died January 6, 1804, at the age of seventy-four years, and he died March, 1808, at New Hampton, N. H.

(W4-57)—Abigail (Tilton) Sanborn

Abigail Tilton, daughter of David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton (W3-22), was born May 31, 1729; a posthumous child as her father died a few days before her birth *(vide p. 161)*.

She married Jeremiah Sanborn, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Sanborn, June 15, 1749. He was born January 16, 1730. They lived in Kensington.

Jeremiah and Abigail (Tilton) Sanborn were the parents of: (1), Theophilus Sanborn; born January 13, 1750, at Kensington; married (1), Mehitabel Kimball, 1775; married (2), Sarah Smith, 1807; he died July 13, 1833. (2), Hannah Sanborn; born November 30, 1751; married Elisha Swett, of Gilmanton, 1780. (3), Abigail Sanborn; born August 8, 1754; married Jacob Graves, of East Kingston. (4), Jeremiah Sanborn; born November 25, 1757; married (1), Lydia Tilton (W5-151), January 8, 1778; married (2), Susan Greeley, after 1828; married (3), Mrs. Huldah Avery,

1833; he died October 6, 1839. (5), DAVID SANBORN; born April 26, 1761; married Elizabeth James, January 10, 1784; he died October 10, 1827. (6), REBECCA SANBORN; born April 9, 1763; married Jethro Brown, of Gilmanton, July 26, 1787; she died October 28, 1846. (7), JONATHAN TILTON SANBORN; born May 18, 1770, at Kensington; married (1), Lydia Page, September 24, 1794, at Epping; married (2), Hannah Page, November 3, 1803; he died October 8, 1851.

Jeremiah Sanborn died May 12, 1772, and his widow, Abigail (Tilton) Sanborn, died February 29, 1816, at Gilmanton.

(W4-58) — Dorothy (Tilton) Prescott and Sanborn

Dorothy Tilton, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Smith) Tilton (W3-23), was born November 25, 1713 *(vide p. 164)*.

She married James Prescott, June 14, 1731, and lived in Hampton Falls. He was the son of James and Maria Prescott and was born December 2, 1708. They were the parents of: (1), DOROTHY PRESCOTT and (2) JAMES PRESCOTT.

James Prescott died in 1734, and on October 25, 1736, his widow married for her second husband Benjamin Sanborn, who had been the husband of her cousin, Hannah Tilton (W4-52).

Benjamin and Dorothy (Tilton) Sanborn were the parents of: (1), MOLLY SANBORN; baptised Feb. 26, 1738; married Jonathan Stanyan, of Chichester, July 15, 1756. (2), DUDLEY SANBORN; born May 22, 1742, at Hampton Falls; married (1), Mary Green, of Hampton Falls, June 9, 1763; married (2), Hannah (Morrill) Hook, 1772; (3), THEOPHILUS SANBORN; born June 19, 1747; married Anna Shaw, June 22, 1769.

Benjamin Sanborn died 1752, at Hampton Falls. He made his will 1748; probated December, 1752. In it he mentions his wife, Dorothy, who was with child, and his children, Molly and Dudley Sanborn.

(W4-59) — John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Jethro and Mary (Smith) Tilton (W3-23), was born February 17, 1717-8 *(vide p. 164)*.

He married Sarah Robie, May 13, 1742. She was the daughter

of Colonel Ichabod and Mary (Cass) Robie and was born October 3, 1722.

John and Sarah (Robie) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Anna Tilton, the first; born April 16, 1743; died young. (2), Mary Tilton (W5-146); born April 13, 1744; married ———— Eaton. (3), Anna Tilton, the second (W5-147); born February 12, 1746; married Jona Leavitt. (4), Sarah Tilton (W5-148); born December 5, 1747; married Henry Blake, January 18, 1787. (5), Dolly Tilton (W5-149); born July 19, 1751; married Philip Greeley. (6), Lucretia Tilton (W5-150); born March 27, 1753; married ———— Hill. (7), Lydia Tilton (W5-151); born September 3, 1755; married Jeremiah Sanborn, January 8, 1778. (8), John Tilton (W5-152); born September 19, 1759. (9), Daniel Tilton (W5-153); born February 16, 1761; married Esther Baker, June 15, 1787. (10), Asa (or Isaaih) Tilton (W5-154); born August 30, 1763; married (1), Prudence Morrill, April 18, 1789; married (2), Lucy Lamper, June 18, 1801.

John Tilton lived at Hampton Falls and Stratham. Administration on his estate was granted March 29, 1769, to his wife, Sarah. On November 3, 1773, a warrant was issued for the division of his estate between his widow and children. He had lot No. 63 in Weare.

(W4-60)—Mary (Tilton) Leavitt

Mary Tilton, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Smith) Tilton (W3-23), was born March 28, 1719 *(vide p. 164)*. She married John Leavitt, May 3, 1739. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Locke) Leavitt and was born May 4, 1719. He lived on Sargent's Island and was frozen to death returning to his home in severe weather, January 12, 1770.

(W4-61)—Benjamin Tilton

Benjamin Tilton, son of Jethro and Mary (Smith) Tilton (W3-23), was born July 4, 1725, at Hampton Falls *(vide p. 164)*.

He married Mary Green, March 14, 1749. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Green and was born March 7, 1728.

Benjamin and Mary (Green) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Michael Tilton (W5-155); born September 27, 1750; married

Lucy Burnham, December 30, 1777; he died February 15, 1825. (2), JOHN TILTON (W5-156); born February 2, 1751-2; married Mary Cram, December 23, 1779; he died March 20, 1834. (4), MARY TILTON (W5-157); born December 31, 1753; married Caleb Webster, October 23, 1773. (4), ELIZABETH TILTON (W5-158); born January 14, 1756; married Samuel French, October 24, 1775. (5), JEMIMA TILTON; born February 14, 1758; died unmarried, February 4, 1840, at Hampton Falls. (6), RHODA TILTON, the first; born February 24, 1760; died young. (7), BENJAMIN TILTON (W5-159); born June 22, 1762; married Hannah Batchelder, March 7, 1786; he died 1798, Pittsfield, N. H. (8), RHODA TILTON, the second (W5-160); born November 26, 1764 (twin); married Jonathan Cram, November 15, 1785. (9), EUNICE TILTON (W5-161); born November 26, 1764 (twin); married Jeremiah Lane, December 29, 1791. (10), ENOCH TILTON (W5-162); born September 17, 1767; married (1), Molly Tilton, January 30, 1789; married (2), Mrs. Mary Anne Pike, November 2, 1816; he died February 12, 1846, at Chichester, N. H.

Benjamin Tilton was a yeoman and lived at Hampton Falls, N. H. His wife, Mary (Green) Tilton, died October 28, 1809, and he died September 1, 1808. He made his will June 20, 1797; probated October 17, 1808. In it he mentions his wife and his children as given. His son, Michael Tilton, was named executor.

William Tilton

One of the difficult genealogical problems in the Tilton family is to properly place William Tilton and wife Marca, of Provincetown, Mass. Judging by the dates of birth of his four children, William Tilton was probably born about 1700, and it is possible that he belongs to the third generation rather than to the fourth. The late Frank W. Hine, Esq., labored over this question, but without success, and we regret that we have so far found no evidence to enable us to place this William Tilton properly in the family history. He was a cooper by occupation, and Mr. Hine has called attention to the fact that this was an occupation unknown to the early members of the Tilton family in New England. We know this occupation was followed by some of the early members of the New Jersey family, and we have sometimes questioned whether or not this William Tilton really belonged to the New England branch

rather than to that of New Jersey. We have evidence that at least one early member of the New Jersey family, John Tilton *(vide p. 232)*, settled in New England, and it is possible that others from New Jersey may also have done so. We regret that so far we have no conclusive information on this subject and hope that someone may be able to solve this problem for us.

William and Marca Tilton, of Provincetown, were the parents of: (1), WILLIAM C. TILTON (W5-163); born September 16, 1723 (twin). (2), PHILIP C. TILTON (W5-164); born September 16, 1723 (twin); married Desire ————. (3), RHODA C. TILTON (W5-165); born November 25, 1726. (4), JAMES C. TILTON (W5-166); born May 10, 1726.

The names of William and Marca Tilton and their children are recorded in the Provincetown (Mass.) Vital Statistics.

The next issue will contain the Fourth Generation of John Tilton of Gravesend.

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